279 f 13

THE

AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING,

In alphabetical Order, a much more full and accurate Account than has been given, of the

STATES,	TOWNS,	HARBOURS,	MOUNTAINS,
PROVINCES,	VILLAGES,	GULFS,	FORTS,
COUNTIES,	RIVERS,	SOUNDS,	INDIAN TRIBES, AND
CITIES,	BAYS,	CAPES,	NEW DISCOVERIES,

ON

THE AMERICAN CONTINENT,

ALSO OF THE

WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

And other Islands appendant to the Continent, and those newly discovered

IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN:

DESCRIBING

The Extent, Boundaries, Population, Government, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, Curiosities, &c. of the several Countries, and of their important Civil Divisions—and the Longitude and Latitude, the Bearings and Distances, from noted Places, of the Cities, Towns, and Villages:

WITH A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF

THE GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY.

The Whole comprising upwards of

SEVEN THOUSAND DISTINCT ARTICLES.

Collected and compiled from the best Authorities, and arranged with great Care, by, and under the Direction of,

JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.

Author of the American Universal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED,

ILLUSTRATED WITH SEVEN NEW AND IMPROVED MAPS.

To which are added,

Facts and Calculations respecting the Population and Territory of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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1798.

G R III

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE utility of that ſpecies of geographical dictionary, uſually called a Gazetteer, *whether it extends to the ſcience in general, or is confined to ſome particular branch of it, is ſufficiently acknowledged and obvious; ſince it may be occaſionally conſulted by the reader, who can immediately turn to the ſubject on which he wiſhes information, which might coſt him much time to find in a regular ſyſtem or continued narrative. The preſent volume conſiſts, in fact, of the* American Geography *of* Doctor Morse, *a work of the greateſt accuracy and merit, digeſted into the form of a Gazetteer, but, as will appear from the Preface of the judicious Author, with many important additions and improvements.*

It is preſumed that ſuch a work cannot but be highly acceptable to perſons of ſcience in this country, and to the public in general, when it is conſidered that the American States, notwithſtanding their diſtance from Europe, have ſo increaſed in population and wealth, as to become of no little importance to its intereſts; and have latterly appeared, in ſome degree, to extend their influence to what has been termed its balance. Political opinions and diſputes, and, eſpecially, the violent commotions which have convulſed the ſiſter kingdom, have alſo conſiderably increaſed the number of emigrations to that country; and thoſe who engage, whether from choice or neceſſity, in ſuch undertakings, will naturally wiſh to obtain the moſt correct information relative to the part of the world in which they mean to take up their reſidence. This, it may without heſitation be aſſerted, they will here find. And ſtill more to accommodate ſuch perſons, it has been thought not improper to ſubjoin a ſmall tract, entitled, Facts and Calculations, *written by a gentleman who holds an important ſtation in the American States, and containing uſeful hints and information to ſuch as intend to remove to America.*

The preſent Edition of this Gazetteer may very juſtly claim a degree of ſuperiority to that publiſhed in America; as in it all the ſupplementary matter is incorporated in a proper alphabetic arrangement; the plates are complete, which, in ſome of the earlier copies of the American edition they were not; and they are, likewiſe, in ſeveral reſpects, very greatly improved.

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

THE deſign of compiling and publiſhing an AMERICAN GAZETTEER, was conceived, by the Author of the following Work, as early as the year 1786, while he was travelling through the United States, for the purpoſe of collecting materials for his *American Geography*. This deſign, perfectly coinciding in its ſubject with his other work, has never ſince been relinquiſhed: opportunities have been carefully improved to procure information neceſſary to its accompliſhment.

The Author's profeſſional duties, however—the delicate ſtate of his health; and the attention he has found it neceſſary to pay to the reviſion, correction and enlargement of the ſeveral editions of his Geographical Work, have delayed the completion of the *Gazetteer* much longer than was at firſt contemplated: but the delay has enabled him to render the Work much more accurate and perfect, than it otherwiſe muſt have been, by availing himſelf of a large maſs of information, contained in the numerous maps, pamphlets, and larger works, which have been brought into public view, in the courſe of a few years paſt.

Soon after the plan of this Work was conceived, and ſome little progreſs made in collecting materials for its accompliſhment, the Author was informed that Capt. THOMAS HUTCHINS, then Geographer General of the United States, contemplated a Work of the ſame kind: to him, as being, from the nature of his office, far more competent to the taſk, he cheerfully reſigned his pretenſions, and made him a tender of all the materials he had collected. But, with a kindneſs and generoſity which flowed naturally from his amiable and noble mind, Capt. Hutchins declined the offer, relinquiſhed his deſign, and put into the hands of the Author all the collections he had made, together with his maps and explanatory pamphlets, which have contributed not a little to enrich this Work.

The ſame kind of liberality was received from the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP, of Boſton, who had alſo meditated a Work of this ſort. From his manuſcript minutes, eſpecially from the third volume of his valuable Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, and alſo from his entertaining volume of American Biography, very conſiderable aſſiſtance has been derived.

Edwards's Hiſtory of the Weſt-Indies—Saint Mery's topographical and political deſcription of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo—Raynal's Indies—Robertſon's America—Malham's Naval Gazetteer—A compendious Geographical Dictionary—Great Hiſtorical

Hiſtorical Dictionary—Furlong's American Coaſt Pilot—The Collections of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society, both printed and manuſcript—Bartram's Travels—Jefferſon's Notes—Hazard's Hiſtorical Collections—Imlay's Kentucky—Carey's American Muſeum—Gordon's and Ramſay's Hiſtories of the Revolution—Sullivan's Hiſtory of Maine—Williams's Hiſtory of Vermont——Whitney's Hiſtory of the county of Worceſter—An American Gazetteer, 3 vols. (anonymous)—Brookes's Gazetteer, improved by Guthrie—Scott's Gazetteer of the United States—Cook's, Anſon's, Ulloa's, and Portlock's and Dixon's Voyages—Charlevoix's Hiſtory of Paraguay—Clavigero's Hiſtory of Mexico—Fleurieu's Diſcoveries of the French in 1768-9—Acts and Laws of many of the States—theſe, and many other leſs important Works, have been carefully conſulted, and ſome of them have afforded much matter to increaſe the value of this volume.

Added to theſe, the Author has availed himſelf of the information to be derived from all the valuable maps of America, and its iſlands, particularly Arrowſmith's late excellent map, exhibiting the New Diſcoveries in the interior parts of North-America—Des Barres' Charts—Holland's Map of New-Hampſhire—Whitelaw's of Vermont—Harris's of Rhode-Iſland—Blodget's of Connecticut—De Witt's of part of New-York—Howell's of Pennſylvania—Griffith's of Maryland and Delaware—Jefferſon's of Virginia—Hutchins's, Imlay's, Lewis's, and Williamſon's of the country weſt of the Alleghany Mountains—Purcell's, and others of the other Southern States—Edwards's and St. Mery's, of the Weſt-Indies, and many others of leſs note.

The various Treaties with foreign nations and with the Indian tribes, the newſpapers, and the publications of various deſcriptions from the ſeveral branches of the Federal Government, with which the Author has been obligingly furniſhed by ſome of the Heads of Departments—many manuſcript communications by letter and otherwiſe; particularly the valuable M. S. Journal and Map of Capt. Joseph Ingraham, a conſiderable diſcoverer on the N. W. coaſt of America,—and the manuſcript Journals of ſeveral other voyagers and travellers, whoſe names I am not at liberty to mention—theſe ſources of information have alſo faithfully been improved to enrich this Work.

After all, it is but proper here to obſerve, that a very conſiderable part of the matter of this volume has been ſelected, and alphabetically arranged, under the proper heads, from *The American Univerſal Geography* *.

In the compilation of this Work, which, an inſpection of it muſt evince, has coſt much application and labour, the Author, unwilling to divert his attention more than was abſolutely neceſ-

* From this Work, Mr. Scott, Author of the Gazetteer of the United States, derived no ſmall part of the information contained in his Book, though he has not been candid enough to acknowledge it in his preface.

ſary,

ſary, from his more important profeſſional duties, has employed Mr. JOHN LENDRUM, Author of a uſeful compendious Hiſtory of the American Revolution, to ſelect, arrange, and copy the materials for the Work, from the large collection of books, maps, and other printed and manuſcript papers, enumerated above, with which the Author furniſhed him. In this arduous buſineſs, Mr. Lendrum has been conſtantly employed, under the direction, and at the expenſe of the Author, for more than two years paſt, and has executed it with ſatisfactory care, fidelity, and judgment. The whole of the manuſcript, however, has undergone the moſt careful and critical inſpection and correction of the Author, who has alſo corrected all the proof ſheets from the preſs.

After all the pains which have been taken, and the expenſe beſtowed upon the Work, it muſt not be expected, for it is not pretended, that the Work is free from errors. Its nature, and the circumſtance of its being the firſt work of the kind in this country, upon ſo large a ſcale, render its preſent perfection next to an impoſſibility. The Author, conſcious of having done his utmoſt to render it complete, accurate and uſeful, ſolicits the candor of his readers, and particularly a correction of every error, however ſmall, which falls under their obſervation. It is hoped that no very important or offenſive error will be found in the Work.

In explanation of the Work, it is proper to obſerve, that the number of inhabitants in the ſeveral ſtates, counties and towns, except in the ſtates of New-York and Teneſſee, where there has been a later enumeration, is taken from an official copy of the general cenſus of 1790.

The diſtances and bearings of places are taken, in moſt inſtances, either from the Liſt of Poſt-Offices; the Tables in Regiſters and Almanacks, the Journals of Travellers, the records or Journals of Legiſlatures, manuſcript ſurveys, or from maps. In this part of the work, where the diſtances have been meaſured on maps, which, in too many inſtances, are not to be depended on, the Author is apprehenſive that ſome errors will be found. The diſtances are generally reckoned as the roads run. When it is conſidered how liable tranſcribers and printers are to miſtakes, in a work where figures and ſingle letters ſtanding for words, make ſo great a part of it; how great confuſion the multitude of places of the ſame name in different ſtates, and many times in the ſame ſtate, muſt create, and how difficult it is for an Author to correct a work of this complex kind, an apology will readily be found by a candid mind for a conſiderable number of miſtakes, ſhould they be found, in reſpect to the diſtances, bearings, latitudes and longitudes of places.

The table of Poſt-Offices, &c. obligingly furniſhed by the Author, Mr. ABRAHAM BRADLEY, jun. who has in other ways contributed

contributed to increaſe the value of this Work, furniſhes correct information concerning the Poſt-towns throughout the United States.

Longitude is reckoned uniformly from the meridian of London or Greenwich, except where the reader has notice to the contrary.

The different ſpelling of the ſame names, eſpecially thoſe of Indian derivation, among Authors and Map-makers, has occaſioned no ſmall difficulty to the Author. In many inſtances, the different ſpellings have been given; in others, the ſpelling has been left equivocal, the ſame word being ſpelt differently in different places.

The civil diviſions of the United States are not uniform in all the ſtates. The five New-England ſtates, and New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, are ſubdivided into *counties* and *townſhips*; and moſt of the townſhips in New-England are ſubdivided into *pariſhes* and *precincts*. *Pariſh* is an *eccleſiaſtical* diviſion. The ſtates South of Pennſylvania are divided generally only into *counties*. The *Lower Country*, in S. Carolina, retains its original diviſion into *pariſhes*, which are diſtricts anſwering, in many reſpects, to *counties* in other ſtates. A *town*, in the Southern ſtates, does not neceſſarily imply an incorporated diſtrict, as in the northern ſtates; any number of compact houſes, few or many, is there denominated a *town*. *Town* and *townſhip*, in New-England and New-York, are generally uſed as of ſynonymous ſignification, and are all incorporated by law.

Any *Cape*, *Fort*, *Point*, *Lake*, *Bay*, &c. or any place that has *New*, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, or *South*, prefixed to it, if not found under theſe general terms, is to be ſought for under its diſtinctive name; as *Fort Schuyler*, for inſtance, look for *Schuyler*, *Fort*, &c.

The article GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY, with what is annexed to it at the end of the Work, compiled with great labour and care, and with a ſtrict regard to truth and impartiality, will, no doubt, be intereſting to all who are, or may be concerned in the late purchaſe of a conſiderable portion of it. The excellency of the ſoil and climate of this country, its advantageous ſituation for agriculture and commerce, and the rapidity with which it will probably be ſettled, render it a fit object of public attention, and very important as a *frontier*, in an expoſed part of the United States. Its ſettlement, upon regular and proper eſtabliſhments, by a people friendly to the rights and intereſts of the Indians, and under the government of the United States, would, at this time, be of immenſe utility to the union and proſperity of the ſtates.

As the plan of this Work embraces the Spaniſh and French dominions in South America and the Weſt-Indies, ſome Spaniſh and French names and terms are made uſe of, which require, to an Engliſh reader, ſome explanation; the few following are annexed:

Aixo or *Aixos*, a general term for *Flats* or *Shallows*, on the north coaſt of South America. *Anſe*, a *Cove*.

Barcaderes,

Barcaderes, a term ſignifying *landing places*.

Baxos, on the coaſt of Brazil, in South America, is a name for *Shoals*.

Bocca, a term uſed on the north coaſt of South America, or the Spaniſh main, for a *Mouth* or *Channel*.

Cayes or *Cays*, in the Weſt-Indies, are little *Iſlands* and *Rocks*, diſperſed among thoſe iſlands.

Chico, on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, ſignifies *Little*.

Forta leza, a term for *Fort*, on the coaſt of Brazil.

Gut, in the Weſt-Indies, is a term for the opening of a *river* or *brook*.

Morro, is a term for *Head land* or *Promontory*, on the coaſts of Chili and Peru in South America.

Sierra, a word uſed for *Hill*, on the coaſts of Chili and Peru.

Sierrillo, means a *little hill* on the ſame coaſt.

Trou Le, ſignifies *The Hole*.

CHARLESTOWN, *June* 1, 1797.

The following articles were received too late to be inſerted in the body of the Work.

ADDISON, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Waſhington county, 10 miles ſouth of weſt of Machias; on the ſea board, between Engliſhmen's bay and Pleaſant river. It was called No. 6, until it was incorporated in February, 1797.

ALABAHA, a conſiderable river of Georgia, which purſues a ſoutherly courſe to the Gulf of Mexico, 100 miles weſt of the head of St. Mary's river. Its banks are low, and a trifling rain ſwells it to more than a mile in width. In a freſhet the current is rapid, and thoſe who paſs are in danger of being entangled in vines and briars, and drowned; they are alſo in real danger from great numbers of hungry alligators. The country for nearly 100 miles on each ſide of this river, that is to ſay, from the head of St. Mary's to Flint river, which is 90 miles weſt of the Alabaha, is a continued ſoft, miry, pine barren, affording neither water nor food for men or beaſts; and is ſo poor indeed as that the common game of the woods are not found here. The country on the weſt of Alabaha is rather preferable to that on the eaſt.

ALABAMOUS, an old French fort, in the weſtern part of Georgia; ſituated between Cooſa and Tallapooſe rivers, and not far from their confluence.

ALBANY, a Britiſh fortreſs in New South Wales, North-America. N. lat. 52. 14. 40. W. long. 81. 59. 58.

AMUSKEAG *Falls*. For "a bridge acroſs the falls," &c. read "a bridge a little below the falls," &c.

AUGUSTA, a town of Upper Canada.

BAHIA *Hondu*, a bay on the northern ſide of the iſland of Cuba. The bay has 15 and 10 fathoms water, the entrance into the harbour 8, and anchorage in 4 and 5 fathoms. The entrance lies in N. lat. 23. 26. W. long. 83. 25.

THE

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AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

A B I

AARONSBURGH, lies at the head of Penn's Creek, Northumberland county, Pennſylvania, about 30 miles weſterly from Lewiſburgh, and 40 W. by N. from Sunbury.

ABACCO, or *Providence*, one of the Bahama iſlands, in the Atlantic ocean, ſubject to Great-Britain. N. lat. 24. W. long. 77. See *Providence*.

ABACOOCHEE, or *Cooſee*, a large river riſing in the S. W. Territory, paſſing into Georgia, through the Cherokee into the Creek country, where it unites with the Oakfuſkee, and forms the Alibama.

ABBEVILLE *County*, in Ninety-Six diſtrict, S. Carolina, bounded on the N. E. by the Saluda, and on the S. W. by the Savannah, is 35 miles in length and 21 in breadth; contains 9197 inhabitants, including 1665 ſlaves.

ABERCORN, a ſmall town on Savannah river, in Georgia, about 5 miles from Ebenezer, and 13 N. W. of Savannah.

ABINEAU *Port*, on the N. ſide of Lake Erie, is about 13 miles W. S. W. from Fort Erie.

ABINGDON, a town at the head of the tide waters of Buſh river, Harford county, Maryland; 12 miles S. W. from Havre-de-Grace, and 20 N. E. from Baltimore.—Cokeſbury College, inſtituted by the Methodiſts, in 1785, is in this town.

ABINGDON, the chief town of Waſhington county, Virginia, contained but about 20 houſes in 1788, now (1796) upwards of 150. It is about 145 miles from Campbell's ſtation, near Holſton;

A B S

260 from Richmond, in Virginia, in a direct line, and 310 as the road runs, bearing a little to the S. of W. Lat. 36. 30. N.

ABINGTON, a townſhip in Plymouth county, Maſſachuſetts; 22 miles ſouth-eaſterly from Boſton, and contains 1453 inhabitants.

ABINGTON, a pariſh in the town of Pomfret, in Connecticut.

ABINGTON, a village in Pennſylvania, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia.

ABIPONES, an Indian nation in Paraguay, S. America.

ABITIBBI, a ſmall lake in Upper Canada; on the S. ſide of which is a ſettlement called Frederick, which laſt lies in N. lat. 49. W. long. 79. 40. Alſo the name of a river which runs N. and joins Mooſe river, near its mouth at James's bay.

ABITIBIS, a lake N. of Nipiſſing lake, the N. E. boundary of Canada, in New South Wales; it has communication with James's bay, near Mooſe Fort. N. lat. 59. 3. W. long. 78. 5.

ABRAM's *Creek*, falls into Hudſon's river, near the city of Hudſon.

ABROJOS, or *Baxos de Babuca*, a bank, with ſeveral ſmall rocks and iſles, E. of Turk's iſland, in N. lat. 21. 5. W. long. 69. 40. Between this bank and Turk's iſland is a deep channel, for ſhips of any burden, 3 leagues wide.

ABROLHOS, dangerous ſhoals, about 50 miles from the coaſt of Brazil, and near the iſland of St. Barbe.

ABSECON *Beach*, on the coaſt of New-Jerſey, 16 miles S. W. from Little Egg Harbour.

ACADIA, the name by which Nova-Scotia was called, when it belonged to the French. Its limits, as ſettled by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, were St. Lawrence river on the N. Penobſcot W. and the gulf of St. Lawrence on the E. This name was firſt applied to a tract, from the 40th to the 46th degrees of N. lat. granted to De Mons, Nov. 8, 1603, by Henry IV. of France.

ACAPALA, or *Acapula*, a town in the province of Chiapa, New Spain. It is ſituated on the Tobaſco river, near the city of Chiapa, and not far from a bay in the South Sea, called Teguantipac.

ACAPULCO, a city in New Spain, on a bay of the pacific ocean, 220 miles S. E. of Mexico; the chief port in this ſea, and the principal mart on the whole coaſt. Its harbour is ſo ſpacious that ſeveral hundred ſhips may ride in it without inconvenience. The mouth, which is defended by a low iſland, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, having a wide and deep channel at each end; the weſternmoſt channel is the narroweſt, but ſo deep that there is no anchoring; and the Manilla ſhips paſs in that way; but thoſe from Lima enter through the S. W. channel. This harbour runs N. about three miles; then growing very narrow, turns ſhort to the W. and a mile farther it terminates. The town ſtands at the mouth of this paſſage, on the N. W. ſide, cloſe by the ſea, and at the end of the town is a platform mounted with guns. Oppoſite to the town, on the E. ſide, is a high and ſtrong caſtle, with guns of a large ſize. Ships commonly ride near the bottom of the harbour, under the command of the caſtle and platform. The town ſurrounded by very high mountains, is ſo unhealthy, ſo deſtitute of good water, and ſo diſagreeable, that except when the Manilla galeon is there, and while the conſequent fair continues, it is almoſt deſerted by the inhabitants. When ſhe arrives in this port, ſhe is generally moored on its weſtern ſide; and her cargo, conſiſting of ſpices, all ſorts of Chineſe ſilks and manufactures, ſilk ſtockings, Indian ſtuffs, calicoes, chintz, together with other ſmall articles, as goldſmiths work, &c. are delivered with all expedition; when the town of Acapulco, from almoſt ſolitude, is thronged with merchants from all parts of Mexico and Peru. The cargo being landed, the ſilver and the goods intended for Manilla are taken on board, and the ſhip prepares to put to ſea with the utmoſt expedition. The galeon takes in here, in return for the goods which ſhe brings, at leaſt ten millions of dollars, a part of which pays the Spaniſh garriſons in the Philippine iſlands. The commerce of this place with Peru is not, as many writers have miſtaken, confined only to the annual ſhip from Lima; for at all other ſeaſons of the year, except that wherein the Acapulco ſhip arrives, the trade is open, and ſhips from Peru come hither frequently to exchange the commodities of that country for thoſe of Mexico. From the end of November to the end of May, they have no rain here, and it is ſo hot in January, when the fair generally begins, that merchants are obliged to do their buſineſs chiefly in the morning. When the fair is over, almoſt every body leaves the place but a few blacks and mulattoes. The town is governed by a chief juſtice, who has 20,000 pieces of eight *per annum*; and the curate, though allowed but 180 pieces of eight, makes his place worth 14,000 by the burial fees of ſtrangers who die here, or on board the ſhips in the harbour. There is an hoſpital maintained here, by deductions from the pay of the ſoldiers, and the alms of the merchants. Within a league of the E. of Acapulco, is Port Marquis, a very good harbour, where the ſhips from Peru generally run in contraband goods. Lat. 17. 22. N. long. 102. 20. W.

ACARAI, a town in Paraguay, S. America, built by the Jeſuits, in 1624. N. lat. 26. W. long. 51. 5.

ACASABASTIAN, a river in the province of Vera Paz, in Mexico. It runs into the Golfo Dulce, and has a town ſituated on its banks, of the ſame name. The ſource of this river is not far from the South Sea.

ACASATHULA, a ſea port, ſituated on a point of land, in the province of Guatimala proper, in Mexico, on a bay of the South Sea, about four leagues from Trinidad. It receives the greateſt part of the treaſures from Peru and Mexico. In its neighbourhood are three volcanoes.

ACOMA, a town in New Mexico, North America, ſituated on a high mountain,

mountain, with a ſtrong caſtle, and is the capital of the province. N. lat. 35. W. long. 104. 15.

ACCOMACK *County*, in Virginia, is ſituated on a peninſula, bounded N. by Maryland, E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cheſapeak bay, and contains 13,959 inhabitants, including 4262 ſlaves.

ACKLIN'*s Key*, lies about fifty miles S. E. from Long-Iſland, or Yuma, one of the Bahama iſlands. It has Long Key 12 miles to the N. W. Upon the ſouth eaſtward ſide is an entire chain of rocks. N. lat. 22. 10. W. long. 73. 30.

ACHIACHICA, a town in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

ACOUEZ, an Indian nation in Canada.

ACQUACKNACK, or *Acquakinunk*, a town on the W. ſide of Paſſaic river, in Eſſex county, New-Jerſey, 10 miles N. of Newark, and 17 N. W. from New-York.

ACTON, a townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 853 inhabitants; 24 miles N. W. of Boſton.

AGWORTH, a townſhip in Cheſhire county, New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1766, and contains 704 inhabitants; 8 miles E. by N. from Charleſtown, and 73 N. W. by W. from Portſmouth.

ADAMS, a townſhip in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 2040 inhabitants, is about 140 miles N. W. of Boſton. In the northern part of this town, is a great natural curioſity. A pretty mill ſtream, called Hudſon's Brook, which riſes in Vermont, and falls into the north branch of Hooſuck river, has, for 30 or 40 rods, formed a very deep channel, in ſome places 60 feet deep, through a quarry of white marble. Over this channel, where deepeſt, ſome of the rocks remain, and form a natural bridge. From the top of this bridge to the water, is 62 feet; its length is about 12 or 15, and its breadth about 10. Partly under this bridge, and about 10 or 12 feet below it, is another, which is wider, but not ſo long; for at the eaſt end they form one body of rock, 12 or 14 feet thick, and under this the water flows. The rocks here are moſtly white, and in other places clouded, like the coarſe marble common at Laneſborough, and in other towns in Berkſhire county.

ADAMSTOWN, a town in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, containing about 40 houſes; 20 miles N. E. of Lancaſter.

ADAYES. See *Mexicano River*.

ADDISON *County*, in Vermont, is on the eaſt ſide of Lake Champlain, and is divided nearly into equal parts by Otter creek; has Chittenden county on the N. and Rutland county on the S. and contains 6449 inhabitants, diſperſed in 21 townſhips. It is about 30 miles by 27: a range of the green mountains paſſes through it. Chief town Middlebury, granted Nov. 1761.

ADDISON, a town of the above county, containing 401 inhabitants. It lies on Lake Champlain, and is ſeparated from Newhaven, on the E. by Otter creek. Snake Mountains on the S. E. lie partly in this townſhip, granted 1761.

ADEQUATANGIE *Creek*, in New-York ſtate, is the eaſtern head water of Suſquehannah river.

ADMIRALTY *Bay*, and *Port Mulgrave*, on the N. W. coaſt of America, lie in N. lat. 59. 31. W. long. 140. 18.

ADSON'*s Town*, lies near the N. E. line of New-Jerſey, and S. E. of the Drowned Lands; 27 miles N. of Morriſtown, and 24 N. W. of Patterſon.

AFFUERA, one of the iſlands of Juan Fernandes, on the South Sea coaſt, in the kingdom of Chili. Long. from the meridian of Callao, 30. 20. about 400 leagues to the N. of Cape Horn. This coaſt ſwarms with ſea lions and wolves.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of conſiderable elevation in the diſtrict of Maine, diſtant about ſix miles from Bald Head, and eight from York harbour. Lat 43. 16. N. and 70. 39. W. long. from Greenwich. It is a noted landmark for ſeamen, and is a good directory for the entry of Paſcataqua harbour, as it lies very nearly in the ſame meridian with it, and with Pigeon Hill, on Cape Ann. The mountain is covered with wood and ſhrubs, and affords paſture up to its ſummit, where there is an enchanting proſpect. The cultivated parts of the country, eſpecially on the S. and S. W. appear as a beautiful garden, interſected by the majeſtic river Paſcataqua, its bays and branches. The immenſe ranges of mountains on the N. and N. W. afford a ſublime ſpectacle; and on the ſea ſide, the various indentings of the coaſt, from Cape Ann to Cape Elizabeth, are plainly in view in a clear day; and the Atlantic ſtretches to the E. as far as the power of viſion

extends. At this ſpot the bearings of the following objects were taken, with a good ſurveying inſtrument, October 11, 1780.

Summit of the White Mountains, N. 15. W.
Cape Porpoiſe, N. 63. E.
Rocheſter Hill, N. 64. W.
Tuckaway South Peak, S. 80. W.
Froſt's Hill, Kittery, S. 57. W.
Saddle of Bonabeag, N. 14. W.
Iſle of Shoals Meeting-houſe, S. 6. E.
Varney's Hill, in Dover, diſtant 10¼ miles by menſuration, N. 89. W.
Variation of the Needle, 6. W.

AGAMENTICUS, a river in the centre of York county, diſtrict of Maine. It is indebted to the ocean for its waters, through Paſcataqua Bay; having no conſiderable aid from ſtreams of freſh water. Its mouth is about four miles ſoutherly from Cape Neddic river. Small veſſels can enter here.

AGAMUNTIC, or *Amaguntic Pond*, in the diſtrict of Maine, ſends its waters northward to the Chaudiere, through the weſt branch of that river.

AGOMISO, an iſland in James's Bay, near its weſtern coaſt, N. N. E. from Albany Fort.

AGUGA *Cape*, on the coaſt of Peru, S. America, lies ſouthward of Puira, in the 6oth deg. of S. lat. and in the 82d of W. long.

ALABAHA, a conſiderable river in E. Florida. Alſo ſaid to be the name of a branch of St. Mary's river.

ALABAMA, an Indian village, delightfully ſituated on the banks of the Miſſiſſippi, on ſeveral ſwelling green hills, gradually aſcending from the verge of the river. Theſe Indians are the remains of the ancient Alabama nation, who inhabited the eaſt arm of the *Great Mobile river*, which ſtill bears their name, now poſſeſſed by the Creeks, or Muſcogulges, who conquered the former.

ALABAMA *River*, is formed by the junction of the *Cooſa* or *Cooſee*, or *High Town river*, and Tallapooſee river, at Little Tallaſee, and runs in a S. W. direction, until it meets Tombigbee river from the N. W. at the great iſland which it there forms, 90 miles from the mouth of Mobile bay, in the gulph of Mexico. This beautiful river has a gentle current, pure waters, and excellent fiſh. It runs about 2 miles an hour, is 70 or 80 rods wide at its head, and from 15 to 18 feet deep, in the drieſt ſeaſon. The banks are about 50 feet high, and ſeldom, if ever, overflowed. Travellers have gone down in large boats, in the month of May, in 9 days from Little Tallaſee to Mobile bay, which is about 350 miles by water. Its banks abound with valuable productions in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

ALABASTER, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama or Lucayo iſlands, on which is a ſmall fort and garriſon. It is on the Great Bahama Bank. The ſoil of this iſland, and Harbour Iſland, which lies at the north end of it, is better than Providence Iſland, and produces the greateſt part of the pine-apples that are exported; the climate is very healthy. N. lat. 25. to 26. W. long. 75. to 76. 5.

ALACHUA SAVANNAH, is a level green plain, in the country of the Indians of that name, in E. Florida, ſituated about 75 miles weſt from St. Auguſtine. It is about 15 miles over, and 50 in circumference; and ſcarcely a tree or buſh of any kind to be ſeen on it. It is encircled with high ſloping hills, covered with waving foreſts, and fragrant orange groves, riſing from an exuberantly fertile ſoil. The ancient *Alachua* town ſtood on the borders of this Savannah; but the Indians removed to *Cuſcowilla*, 2 miles diſtant, on account of the unhealthineſs of the former ſcite, occaſioned by the ſtench of the putrid fiſh and reptiles, in the ſummer and autumn, driven on ſhore by the alligators, and the noxious exhalations from the marſhes of the ſavannah. Though the horned cattle and horſes bred in theſe meadows are large, ſleek, ſprightly, and fat, yet they are ſubject to mortal diſeaſes; ſuch as the water rot, or ſcald, occaſioned by the warm water of the ſavannah; while thoſe which range in the high foreſts are clear of this diſorder.

ALACRANES, LOS, a long range of ſhoals, banks, and rocks, on the ſouth ſide of the gulph of Mexico, oppoſite the peninſula of Yucatan, eaſt from Stone Bank, and weſt from Cape St. Antonio; within the 23d deg. of N. lat. and between the 89th and 91ſt degrees of W. long.

ALASKE, a long peninſula on the N. W. coaſt

N. W. coaſt of America, formed by Briſtol bay and the ocean on the N. W. and N. and by the ocean and the waters of Cook's river on the S. and S. E. At its extremity are a number of iſlands, the chief of which, in their order weſtward, are, Oonemak, Oonalaſha, and Ocumnak, which form part of the chain or cluſter of iſlands called the Northern Archipelago. Capt. Cook, on his return in 1779, paſſed through the channel eaſt of Oonemak iſland. See *N. W. Coaſt of America*.

ALATAMAHA, a navigable river of Georgia. It riſes in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of a weſtern branch of Savannah river, called Tugulo. In its deſcent through the mountains it receives ſeveral auxiliary ſtreams; thence it winds, with conſiderably rapidity, through the hilly country 250 miles, from whence it throws itſelf into the open, flat country, by the name of *Oakmulgee*. Thence, after meandering for 150 miles, it is joined by the *Oconee*, which likewiſe has its ſource in the mountains. After this junction, it aſſumes the name of Alatamaha, when it becomes a large majeſtic river; and flowing with a gentle current through foreſts and plains 100 miles, diſcharges itſelf into the Atlantic by ſeveral mouths. The north channel glides by the heights of Darien, about 10 miles above the bar, and after ſeveral turnings, enters the ocean between Sapelo and Wolf iſlands. The ſouth channel, which is eſteemed the largeſt and deepeſt, after its ſeparation from the north, deſcends gently, taking its courſe between M'Intoſh and Broughton iſlands; and at laſt by the weſt coaſt of St. Simon's Sound, between the ſouth end of the iſland of that name, and the north end of Jekyl iſland. At its confluence with the Atlantic, it is 500 yards wide.

ALBAN'S, ST. a townſhip in Franklin county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, oppoſite N. Hero iſland, 256 inhabitants.

ALBANY *County*, on Hudſon's river, in the ſtate of New-York, lies between Ulſter and Saratoga; its extent 46 miles by 28. By the ſtate cenſus, Jan. 20, 1796, the number of electors in this county were 6087, and the number of towns 11.

ALBANY, the chief town of the above county, is ſituated on the weſt bank of Hudſon's river, 160 miles north of the city of New-York, to which it is next in rank, and 340 S. of Quebec. N. lat. 42. 39. W. long. 73. 30. This city and ſuburbs, by enumeration in 1797, contained 1263 buildings, of which 863 were dwelling-houſes, and 6021 inhabitants. Many of them are in the Gothic ſtyle, with the gable end to the ſtreet, which cuſtom the firſt ſettlers brought from Holland; the new houſes are built in the modern ſtile. Its inhabitants are collected from various parts of the world, and ſpeak a great variety of languages, but the Engliſh predominates; and the uſe of every other is gradually leſſening. Albany is unrivalled for ſituation, being nearly at the head of ſloop navigation, on one of the nobleſt rivers in the world. It enjoys a ſalubrious air, and is the natural emporium of the increaſing trade of a large extent of country W. and N.—a country of an excellent ſoil, abounding in every article for the W. India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, ſettling with almoſt unexampled rapidity, and capable of affording ſubſiſtence to millions of inhabitants: and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, all which will, it is expected, be accompliſhed in the courſe of a few years, Albany will probably encreaſe and flouriſh beyond almoſt any other city or town in the United States. The public buildings are, a Low Dutch church, of ancient and very curious conſtruction, one for Epiſcopalians, two for Preſbyterians, one for Germans, or High Dutch, and one for Methodiſts; an hoſpital, city hall, and a handſome brick jail. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, and as many aſſiſtants. In the year 1609, Henry Hudſon, whoſe name the river bears, aſcended it in his boat to *Aurania*, the ſpot on which Albany now ſtands.

The improvements in this city, within 5 or 6 years paſt, have been very great in almoſt all reſpects. Wharves have been built on the river, the ſtreets have been paved, a bank inſtituted, a new and handſome ſtyle of building introduced, and now excellent water (an article in which this city has hitherto been extremely deficient, having been obliged to uſe the dirty water of the river) is

about to be conducted into the various parts of the city, from a fine ſpring 5 miles weſt of the city. For theſe improvements the inhabitants are indebted to the patriotic exertions of a very few gentlemen.

One mile north of this city, in its ſuburbs, near the manor houſe of lieutenant governor Van Renſſalaer, are very ingeniouſly conſtructed, extenſive and uſeful works, for the manufacture of Scotch and rappee ſnuff, roll and cut tobacco of different kinds, chocolate, muſtard, ſtarch, hair-powder, ſplit peaſe, and hulled barley. Theſe valuable works are the property of Mr. James Caldwell, who unfortunately loſt a complete ſet of ſimilar works by fire, in July, 1794, with the ſtock, valued at 37,500 dollars. It is a circumſtance worthy of remark, and is evincive of the induſtry and enterprize of the proprietor, that the whole of the preſent buildings and machinery were begun and completed in the ſhort ſpace of eleven months. Theſe works are decidedly ſuperior to any of the kind in America. All the articles above enumerated, even to the ſpinning of tobacco, are manufactured by the aid of water machinery. For the invention of this machinery the proprietor has obtained a patent. Theſe works give employment and ſubſiſtence to 40 poor boys, and a number of workmen. Men who make ſuch efforts to advance American manufactures, deſerve well of their country.

ALBANY, a Britiſh fortreſs in New South Wales, in N. America, ſituated on the river of the ſame name. N. lat. 53. 10. W. long. 87. 20.

ALBANY *River*, falls into James's bay, in N. America, in N. lat. 51. 30. W. long. 84. 30. This river runs in a N. E. direction, and has communication with a vaſt chain of ſmall lakes, in a line S. W. to the S. end of Winnipeg lake, a body of water next in ſize to Lake Superior.

ALBEMARLE *County*, in Virginia, lies between the Blue ridge and the tide waters, and contains 12,585 inhabitants, including 5579 ſlaves. Its extent about 35 miles ſquare.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, on the coaſt of North Carolina, is a kind of inland ſea, 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. It lies north of Pamplico Sound, and communicates with it; as it likewiſe does with Currituck Inlet, It receives Roanoke and Meherrin rivers, and the paſſage into it from the ſea is called Roanoke Inlet.

ALBION, NEW, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California, and part of the N. W. coaſt of America, when he took poſſeſſion of it. A large tract of the N. W. coaſt is thus called. Capt. Cook landed on a part of this coaſt on the 7th of March, 1778, in N. lat. 74. 33. E. long. 235. 10. which he thus deſcribes: "The land is full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with ſnow; while the vallies between them, and the grounds on the ſea-coaſt, high as well as low, are covered with trees, which form a beautiful proſpect, as of one vaſt foreſt. At firſt the natives ſeemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce; at laſt they preferred braſs. They were more tenacious of their property than any of the ſavage nations that had hitherto been met with; ſo that they would not part with wood, water, graſs, nor the moſt trifling article without a compenſation, and were ſometimes very unreaſonable in their demands."

ALDEN, FORT, in Cherry Valley, in the ſtate of New-York.

ALEMPIGON, a ſmall lake northward of Lake Superior.

ALEXANDRIA, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, containing 298 inhabitants; incorporated in 1782.

ALEXANDRIA, a townſhip in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, containing 1503 inhabitants, inclufive of 40 ſlaves.

ALEXANDRIA, a ſmall town in Huntingdon county, Pennſylvania, on the Frankſtown branch of Juniatta river; 192 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, formerly called *Belhaven*, a city in Virginia, ſituated on the ſouthern bank of the Patowmac river, in Fairfax county, about 5 miles S. W. from the Federal City, 60 S. W. from Baltimore, 60 N. from Frederickſburgh, 168 N. of Williamſburgh, and 290 from the ſea; 38, 45. N. lat. and 77. 10. W. long. Its ſituation is elevated and pleaſant. The ſoil is clayey. The original ſettlers, anticipating its future growth and importance, laid out the ſtreets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains about 400 houſes, many of which are handſomely built, and 2748 inhabitants. This city, upon opening the

the navigation of Patowmac river, and in conſequence of its vicinity to the future ſeat of the federal government, bids fair to be one of the moſt thriving commercial places on the continent.

ALFORD, a townſhip in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 577 inhabitants; 145 miles weſtward from Boſton.

ALFORDSTOWN, a ſmall town in Moor county, North-Carolina.

ALGONQUINS, an Indian nation in Upper Canada, on the north ſide of Lake Huron.

ALKANSAS, or *Arkanſas*, an Indian nation in Louiſiana, on the weſt ſide of Miſſiſippi river, near the river of the ſame name, in N. lat. 34. See *Arkanſas River*.

ALLBURG, a townſhip in Franklin county, Vermont, containing 446 inhabitants; ſituated on *Miſſiſque Bay*.

ALLEGHANY *Mountains*, between the Atlantic ocean, the Miſſiſippi river, and the lakes, are a long and broad range of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges, extending north-eaſterly and ſouth-weſterly, nearly parrallel to the ſea coaſt, about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 and 200 miles in breadth. Mr. Evans obſerves, with reſpect to that part of theſe mountains which he travelled over, viz. in the back parts of Pennſylvania, that ſcarcely one acre in ten is capable of culture. This, however, is far from being the caſe in all parts of this range. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compoſe this immenſe range of mountains, have different names in the different ſtates, viz. the *Blue Ridge*, the *North Mountain*, or *North Ridge*, or *Devil's Back-bone*, *Laurel Ridge*, *Jackſon's Mountains*, and *Kittatinny Mountains*; which ſee under theſe names. All theſe ridges, except the *Alleghany*, are broken through by rivers, which appear to have forced their way through ſolid rocks. This principal ridge is more immediately called Alleghany, and is deſcriptively named the *Back-bone of the United States*. From theſe ſeveral ridges proceed innumerable branches, or ſpurs.

The general name of the whole range, taken collectively, ſeems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans calls them the *Endleſs Mountains*; others have called them the *Appalachian Mountains*, from a tribe of Indians who live on a river which proceeds from this mountain, called the Appalachicola; but the moſt common name is the *Alleghany Mountains*, ſo called, probably, from the principal ridge of the range. Theſe mountains are not confuſedly ſcattered, riſing here and there into high peaks, overtopping each other; but run along in uniform ridges, ſcarcely half a mile high. They ſpread as you proceed ſouth, and ſome of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs: others gradually ſubſide into a level country, giving riſe to the rivers which run ſoutherly into the Gulph of Mexico.

ALLEGHANY *River*, in Pennſylvania, riſes on the weſtern ſide of the Alleghany Mountain, and after running about 200 miles in a S. W. direction, meets the Monongahela at Pittſburg, and both united, form the Ohio. The lands on each ſide of this river, for 150 miles above Pittſburg, conſiſt of white oak and cheſnut ridges, and in many places of poor pitch pines, interſperſed with tracks of good land, and low meadows. This river, and the Ohio likewiſe, from its head waters until it enters the Miſſiſippi, are known and called by the name of Alleghany River, by the Seneca, and other tribes of the Six Nations, who once inhabited it.

ALLEGHANY *County*, in Pennſylvania, extends from the junction of the river of that name with the Ohio, where its chief town, Pittſburg, is ſituated, to the New-York line. It contains 10,309 inhabitants, including 159 ſlaves.

ALLEGHANY, is the moſt weſtern county in Maryland, and has Pennſylvania on the north. The windings of the Patowmac River ſeparate it from Virginia on the ſouth, and Sideling-hill Creek divides it from Waſhington county on the eaſt. It contains 4809 inhabitants, including 258 ſlaves. Cumberland is its chief town.

ALLEMAENGEL, a ſmall Moravian ſettlement on Swetara River, in Pennſylvania.

ALLEMAND, a river which falls into the Miſſiſippi from the S. E. about 43 miles S. of the Natches.

ALLENSTOWN, a town in New-Jerſey, in Monmouth county, 15 miles N. E. from Burlington, and 13 S. by E. from Princeton.

ALLENSTOWN, a townſhip in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, containing 254 inhabitants; ſituated on the E. ſide of Merrimack river, 25 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 40 from Portſmouth.

ALLEN-TOWN, in Pennſylvania, Northampton county, on the point of land formed by Jordan's creek, and the Little Leheigh. It contains about 90 houſes, and an academy.

ALLOWAY *Creek*, in Salem county, New-Jerſey, empties into the Delaware. It is navigable 16 miles, interrupted, however, by ſeveral draw-bridges.

ALL-SAINTS, iſlands near Guadaloupe iſland, in the Weſt-Indies.

ALL-SAINTS, a pariſh in Georgetown diſtrict, South-Carolina, containing 2225 inhabitants, of whom 429 are whites, and 1795 ſlaves. It ſends a member to each houſe of the ſtate legiſlature.

ALL-SAINTS *Bay*, a captainſhip in the middle diviſion of Brazil, ſo called from a large bay of that name, bounded N. by the Ria Real; on the S. by that of Las Ilheos; on the E. by the ocean; and on the W. by three unconquered nations of Indians. It is reckoned one of the richeſt and moſt fertile captainſhips in all Brazil, producing great quantities of cotton and ſugar. The bay itſelf is about 2½ leagues over, interſperſed with a number of ſmall, but pleaſant iſlands, and is of prodigious advantage to the whole country. It has ſeveral cities and towns, particularly St. Salvador, which is its capital. All-Saints Bay lies in lat. 12. 3. S. long. 40. 10. W. See *Salvador*.

ALMARIA. See *Villa Rica*.

ALMIRA, a town in Mexico. See *Angelos*.

AMESBURY, a flouriſhing town in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, on the north weſtern bank of Merrimack river, about four miles N. W. of Newburyport, containing 1801 inhabitants. Powaws river divides the townſhip from Saliſbury, over which a handſome bridge has lately been erected. A number of mills lie on this river round the lower falls. See *Powaws river*.

ALSTEAD, a townſhip in Cheſhire county, New-Hampſhire, containing 1111 inhabitants; 8 miles S. from Charleſtown.

ALTON, a tract of land in Strafford county, New-Hampſhire, N. E. from Barnſtead.

ALVARADO, a river in New Spain, which riſes in the mountains of the Zapotecas, and, after making a circuit through the province of Mazaltan, and receiving ſeveral ſmaller rivers and ſtreams, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, at 30 miles diſtance from Vera-Cruz.

AMANIBO, a town on the coaſt of Guiana, between Paramaribo, and Cayenne.

AMAPALLA, a ſeaport town in the province of Guatimala, in North-America, on a gulf of the ſame name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatimala. N. lat. 12. 30. W. long. 86. 40.

AMARISCOGGIN *River*. See *Androſcoggin*.

AMATIQUES, a ſeaport town at the mouth of Guanacos river, which empties into the Amatique gulf, or gulf of Honduras, in the province of Vera Pas, Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood-cutters, and on the S. of the gulf is a tract of land called *Amatique land*. Lat. 15. 23. long. 89.

AMAZONIA, a large country in S. America, 1400 miles in length, and 900 in breadth; ſituated between the equator and 20 S. lat. and bounded N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; E. by Brazil; S. by Paraguay, and W. by Peru; but has never yet been thoroughly explored. The river Amazon, called alſo Maragnon, the largeſt in the known world, gives name to this country. A great number of rivers which ruſh down with amazing impetuoſity from the eaſtern declivity of the Andes, unite in a ſpacious plain, and form this immenſe river. In its progreſs it runs 3300 miles from W. to E. acroſs South-America. Some of the rivers which fall into it are very broad and deep. The chief of theſe, from the S. and S. W. proceeding from the mouth weſtward, are Araguaya, Paratinaa, Madeira, Purus, Yulay, Yulacina, and Ucayai rivers. From the N. and N. W. progreſſing from its mouth, are Parma, Negro, Yupura, Iſſa and Napo, which laſt riſes near the town of Archidona, about 150 miles eaſtward of Quito. The Amazon is interſperſed with a great number of iſlands, which are too often overflowed to admit of culture. It falls into the Atlantic ocean under the equator, and

is

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is there 150 miles broad. It received its preſent name from Francis d'Orillana, who ſaid he ſaw armed women on its banks. He was deputed, in 1516, to penetrate into the courſes of this river, which he did with an armed ſhip, and fought ſeveral nations of Indians, till he came to that place where he ſaw the armed women, who, with bows and arrows, oppoſed his paſſage.

The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, conſidering it is ſituated in the middle of the torrid zone. This is partly owing to the heavy rains which occaſion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and partly to the cloudineſs of the weather, which obſcures the ſun a great part of the time it is above the horizon. During the rainy ſeaſon, the country is ſubject to dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning.

The ſoil is extremely fertile, producing a great variety of the tropical fruits; likewiſe a variety of timber, as cedar, red-wood, pak, ebony, log-wood, and many other ſorts of dying wood; together with tobacco, ſugar-canes, cotton, potatoes, balſam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fiſh. Here are alſo ſea cows and turtles; but the alligators and water ſerpents render fiſhing a dangerous employment.

The natives of this country are of a good ſtature, have handſome features, long black hair, and are of a copper colour. They are ſaid to have a taſte for the imitative arts, eſpecially painting and ſculpture, and turn out good mechanics. They ſpin and weave cotton cloth. Their houſes are built with wood and clay, and thatched with reeds. Their arms in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fiſh ſkins. The ſeveral nations are governed by chiefs or caciques; it being obſervable that the monarchical form of government has prevailed almoſt univerſally, both among ancient and modern nations, in a rude ſtate of ſociety. The regalia which diſtinguiſh the chiefs, are a crown of parrot's feathers, a chain of tiger's teeth or claws, which hang round the waiſt, and a wooden ſword.

AMBER *Bay*, on the peninſula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras, lies N. of *Aſcenſion bay*, which ſee.

AMBERGREESE *Key*, an iſland in Hanover bay, on the eaſt ſide of the peninſula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. It runs along the mouth of the bay, is 70 miles long, but very narrow. See *Aſcenſion bay*.

AMBOY. See *Perth Amboy*.

AMBROSE, St. an iſland in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coaſt of Chili, 4 or 5 leagues due W. from St. Felix iſland. At firſt view, it appears like two ſmall iſlands, but after a nearer approach, it is found they are joined by a reef. It lies in 26. 13. S. lat. and 80. 55. W. long. from Greenwich. There is a large rock 4 miles to the northward of the iſland, called, from its appearance, *Sail rock*. Capt. Roberts, who was here in 1792, found St. Felix iſland inacceſſible. On St. Ambroſe iſland, his crew killed and cured 13,000 ſeal ſkins of the beſt quality, in ſeven weeks. The iſland has little elſe to recommend it. Fiſh and crawfiſh abound. The beſt ſeaſon for ſealing is from the 1ſt of April to the 1ſt of Auguſt. The iſland has the appearance of having had volcanic eruptions.

AMELIA, a county in Virginia, ſituated between the Blue-ridge and the tide waters, having Cumberland county N. Prince George county E. and Lunenburg county S. and W. Amelia, including Nottaway, a new county, contains 18,097 inhabitants, of whom 11,037 are ſlaves.

AMELIA *Iſle*, on the coaſt of E. Florida, lies about 7 leagues N. of St. Auguſtine, and very near Talbot iſland on the S. at the mouth of St. John's river. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad, is very fertile, and has an excellent harbour. Its N. end lies oppoſite Cumberland iſland, between which and Amelia Iſle is the entry into St. Mary's river, in N. lat. 30. 52. W. long. 67. 23.

AMELINS, *Ecor a*, is a ſouth eaſtern head branch of Wabaſh river, whoſe mouth is 9 miles N. E. from the mouth of Salamanie river, and 45 miles S. W. from the Miami village and fort.

AMOENIA, a thriving townſhip in Dutcheſs county, New-York, 6 miles diſtant from Sharon, in Connecticut. It contains 3078 inhabitants, of whom 383 are electors.

AMERICA, is one of the four quarters

ters of the world, probably the largeſt of the whole, and is, from its late diſcovery, frequently denominated the *New World*, or *New Hemiſphere*. This vaſt country extends from the 56th degree of S. lat. to the north pole, and from the 55th to the 165th degree of W. long. from Greenwich. It is nearly 10,000 miles in length. Its average breadth may be about 1800 or 2000 miles. It has two ſummers, and a double winter, and enjoys almoſt all the variety of climates which the earth affords. It is waſhed by two great oceans. To the eaſtward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa. To the W. it has the Pacific, or Great South Sea, by which it is ſeparated from Aſia. By theſe it carries on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. America is divided into two great continents, called *North* and *South America*, by an iſthmus about 500 miles long; and which, at Darien, about lat. 9. N. is only 60 miles over; other writers ſay 34 miles. This iſthmus, with the northern and ſouthern continents, forms the Gulph of Mexico, in and near which lie a great number of iſlands, called the *Weſt-Indies*, in contradiſtinction to the eaſtern parts of Aſia, which are called the *Eaſt-Indies*.

In America nature ſeems to have carried on her operations upon a larger ſcale, and with a bolder hand, and to have diſtinguiſhed the features of this country by a peculiar magnificence. The mountains of America are much ſuperior in height to thoſe in the other diviſions of the globe. Even the plain of Quito, which may be conſidered as the baſe of the *Andes*, is elevated farther above the level of the ſea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe; and Chimborazo, the moſt elevated point of the Andes, is 20,280 feet high, which is at leaſt 7102 feet above the peak of Teneriffe. From the lofty and extenſive mountains of America, deſcend rivers, with which the ſtreams of Europe, of Aſia, or of Africa, are not to be compared, either for length of courſe, or for the vaſt body of water which they convey to the ocean. The Danube, the Indus, the Ganges, or the Nile, in the eaſtern hemiſphere, are not of equal magnitude even with the St. Lawrence, the Miſſouri, or the Miſſiſippi, in North America; and fall far ſhort of the Amazon, and the La Plata, in South-America.

The lakes of the New World are no leſs conſpicuous for grandeur than its mountains and rivers. There is nothing in other parts of the globe which reſembles the prodigious chain of lakes in North-America, viz. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. They may be properly termed inland ſeas of freſh water. And even thoſe of the ſecond or third claſs, are of greater circuit, (the Caſpian ſea excepted) than the greateſt lake of the ancient continent.

The luxuriance of the vegetable creation in the New World is extremely great. In the ſouthern provinces, where the moiſture of the climate is aided by the warmth of the ſun, the woods are almoſt impervious, and the ſurface of the ground is hid from the eye under a thick covering of ſhrubs, of herbs, and weeds. In the northern provinces, although the foreſts are not incumbered with the ſame wild luxuriance of vegetation, the trees of various ſpecies are generally more lofty, and often much larger, than are to be ſeen in any other parts of the world.

This vaſt country produces moſt of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, &c. to be met with in the other parts of the world, and many of them in greater quantities, and in high perfection. The gold and ſilver of America have ſupplied Europe with thoſe precious metals. The gold and ſilver of Europe now bear little proportion to the high price ſet upon them before the diſcovery of America. It alſo produces diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethyſts, and other valuable ſtones. To theſe, which are chiefly the productions of South-America, may be added a great number of other commodities, which, though of leſs price, are of much greater uſe. Of theſe are the plentiful ſupplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, logwood, brazil, fuſtic, pimenta, lignumvitæ, rice, ginger, cocoa, or the chocolate-nut, ſugar, cotton, tobacco, banillas, red-wood, the balſams of Tolu, Peru, and Chili, that valuable article in medicine, the Jeſuit's bark, mechoacan, ſaſſafras, ſarſaparilla, caſſia, tamarinds, hides, furs, ambergriſe, and a great variety of woods, roots, and plants, to which,

which, before the diſcovery of America, the Europeans were either entire ſtrangers, or which they were forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Aſia and Africa, through the hands of the Venetians and Genoeſe, who then engroſſed the trade of the eaſtern world.

On this continent there grows alſo a variety of excellent native fruits; as pine-apples, citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, grapes, a great variety of culinary, medicinal, and other herbs, roots and plants, with many exotic productions, which are brought to as great perfection as in their native ſoil.

Notwithſtanding the many ſettlements of the Europeans on this continent, great part of America remains ſtill unknown. The northern continent contains the four Britiſh provinces, viz. 1. *Upper Canada*; 2. *Lower Canada*, to which are annexed *New-Britain*, and the iſland of *Cape-Breton*; 3. *New-Brunſwick*; 4. *Nova Scotia*, to which is annexed *St. John's iſland*. Beſides theſe are the iſland of *Newfoundland*, and the *ſixteen* UNITED STATES. It contains alſo the Spaniſh territories of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Florida*, *Louiſiana*, *New Mexico*, *California*, and *Mexico*. Beſide theſe, there are immenſe unexplored regions to the W. and N. W. In the ſouthern continent, lie the Spaniſh provinces of *Terra Firma*, *Guiana*, *Peru*, *Paraguay*, and *Chili*; together with that of *Brazil*, belonging to the Portugueſe, and the country of *Surinam*, belonging to the Dutch. Vaſt tracts, however, in the inland parts, are unknown, being comprehended under the general name of Amazonia, formerly called Maragnon. A large diſtrict alſo lies between the ſtraits of Magellan and the province of Paraguay, called *Patagonia*, little known.

America, ſo far as known, is chiefly claimed and divided into colonies, by three European nations, the Spaniards, Britiſh, and Portugueſe. The Spaniards, as they firſt diſcovered it, have the largeſt and richeſt portion, extending from Louiſiana and New Mexico, in North-America, to the ſtraits of Magellan, in the South Sea, excepting the large province of Brazil, which belongs to Portugal, for, though the French and Dutch have ſome forts upon Surinam and Guiana, they ſcarcely deſerve to be conſidered as proprietors of any part of the ſouthern continent.

Next to Spain the moſt conſiderable proprietor of America was Great Britain, who derived her claim to North-America from the firſt diſcovery of that continent, by Sebaſtian Cabot, in the name of Henry VII. of England, in the year 1497, about 6 years after the diſcovery of South America by Columbus, in the name of the king of Spain. The country was in general called *Newfoundland*, a name which is now appropriated ſolely to an iſland on its coaſt. It was a long time before the Engliſh made any attempt to ſettle in this country. Sir Walter Raleigh, an uncommon genius, and a brave commander, firſt ſhewed the way, by planting a colony in the ſouthern part, which he called Virginia, in honour of queen Elizabeth, who was unmarried.

The French, indeed, from this period until the concluſion of the war of 1756, laid a claim to, and actually poſſeſſed, Canada and Louiſiana, but, in that war, they were not only driven from Canada, and its dependencies, but obliged to relinquiſh all that part of Louiſiana lying on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi; and the Britiſh colonies, at the peace of 1763, extended ſo far as to render it difficult to aſcertain the preciſe bounds of the empire of Great-Britain in North-America. To the northward Britain might have extended her claims quite to the pole. From that extremity, ſhe had a territory extending ſouthward to Cape Florida, in the Gulph of Mexico, in N. lat. 25. and, conſequently, near 4000 miles in a direct line. And to the weſtward, the boundaries were unknown; but having entered into impolitic diſputes with her colonies, ſhe brought on a war, of which ſhe felt the ruinous effects, by the diſmemberment of her empire in North-America: and Britiſh America, at the peace in 1783, was circumſcribed within the narrow limits already mentioned.

America was very probably peopled early after the flood. Who were the firſt people of America? And whence did they come? are queſtions concerning which much has been ſaid and written. Dr. Robertſon and the Abbe Clavigero have attempted a ſolution of them.

them. A ſummary of their opinions may be found in the *American Univerſal Geography*, p. 78. 85.

It has been common, in eſtimating the population of the whole world, to allow 150 millions to America. But this is probably three times their real number. For if we ſuppoſe every part of the whole continent of America to be as populous as the United States, (which is not the caſe) the whole number will be but about 60 millions. The exact number is probably conſiderably leſs. The preſent Americans may be divided into two general claſſes. Firſt, the proper Americans, commonly called Indians, ſometimes Aborigines, or thoſe who are deſcended from the firſt inhabitants of the new world, and who have not mixed their blood with the inhabitants of the old continent. Secondly, thoſe who have migrated, or have been tranſported to America, ſince its diſcovery by Columbus, and their deſcendants. The former may be ſubdivided into three claſſes. Firſt, the South-American Indians, who probably came over from the northern and weſtern parts of Africa, and the ſouthern parts of Aſia and Europe. Secondly, the Mexicans, and all the Indians ſouth of the lakes and weſt of the Miſſiſippi. Thirdly, the inhabitants of Eſquimeaux, Labrador, and the countries around them. The latter may alſo be diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes. Firſt, Europeans of many different nations, who have migrated to America, and their deſcendants, of unmixed blood. In this claſs we include the Spaniards, Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, French, Portugueſe, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, &c. both in North and South America. Secondly, Africans, who have been tranſported to America and its iſlands, and their deſcendants. Thirdly, the mixed breeds called by the Spaniards, *Caſtas*, by the Engliſh Mulattoes, that is, thoſe who are deſcended from an European and an American, or from an European and African, or from an African and American.

AMEWELL, is the moſt populous town in Hunterdown county, New-Jerſey. It contains 5201 inhabitants, including 283 ſlaves.

AMHERST, a townſhip in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, ſituated on Chignecto Baſon, on the S. ſide of La Planch River, and on the rivers Napan and Macon. The navigation of the two laſt is difficult on account of ſhoals. The town was ſettled by North Iriſh, Yorkſhire and New-England people.

AMHERST, the ſhire-town of Hilſborough county, New-Hampſhire, is a town of ſome note, formerly *Souhegan Weſt*, and was originally granted from *Maſſachuſetts*. It has 2369 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1762. The Amherſt Academy was founded here in 1790. A few years ago, the townſhip being much infeſted with wolves, the people, on a day appointed, ſurrounded a large ſwamp which they frequented, and kept up an inceſſant firing of guns and beating of drums the whole day; which muſic forced the wolves to decamp the following night, with diſmal howlings; and they have never done any miſchief in the town ſince. Amherſt lies on a northern branch of Souhegan River, which falls into Merrimack River, and is 60 miles W. of Portſmouth, and 53 N. W. of Boſton. N. lat. 42. 54. W. long. 71. 33.

AMHERST, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 1233 inhabitants; 91 miles weſterly from Boſton, and about eight north-eaſterly from Northampton.

AMHERST *County*, in Virginia, lies between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, and contains 13,703 inhabitants, including 5296 ſlaves. It lies on the north of James River.

AMICU, a lake in the province of Cumana, South-America, whoſe waters run ſouthwardly through Parima River into the Amazon.

AMILPAS, two volcanoes in the province of Guatimala, in N. Spain, near the mountains of Soconuſco.

AMONOOSUCK, an Indian name given to two rivers in New-Hampſhire: the one is called *Upper* Amonooſuck, paſſing through a track of excellent meadow. It riſes near the north end of the White Hills, runs northerly about 15 miles, where is a carrying place of about three miles to Amaritcoggin River. From thence the river runs S. W. and W. nearly 18 miles, and empties into the Connecticut at Northumberland, near the Upper Coos.

The other is called *Great* or *Lower* Amonooſuck, which riſes on the weſt ſide

ſide of the White Mountains. It falls into the Connecticut juſt above the town of Haverhill, in Lower Coos, by a mouth 100 yards wide. About two miles from its mouth it receives *Wild Amonooſuck*, 40 yards wide, from Franconia and Lincoln Mountains. Two or three hours rain raiſes the water in this laſt mentioned river ſeveral feet, and occaſions a current ſo ſurious as to put in motion ſtones of a foot in diameter, but its violence ſoon ſubſides.

AMOTAPE, a town near Tumbez, lying near the ſhore of the South Sea, in the empire of Peru. Being near a river of fine water, the adjacent country is highly improved. Lat. 4. 15. 43. S.

AMPALLA, by ſome authors called *Ampalia*, a city and ſeaport in Guatimala Gulf, in that of Mexico, 350 miles S. E. of the city of Guatimala, and carries on a briſk trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.

AMPARES, a juriſdiction under the archbiſhop of Plata, eaſtward of that city, in the empire of Peru. It abounds in grain and cattle.

AMSTERDAM, NEW, was the name originally given by the Dutch to the city of New-York. Alſo, an Iſland in the South-Sea, S. S. W. of the Friendly Iſlands, and not far diſtant from them.

AMSTERDAM, a new townſhip in Montgomery county, New-York. It contains 235 inhabitants, who are electors.

AMUSKEAG *Falls*, in New-Hampſhire, are on Merrimack River, ſixteen miles below Concord, and ſeven below Hookſet Falls. It conſiſts of three pitches, one below the other, ſo that the water falls about 80 feet in the courſe of half a mile. The ſecond pitch, which may be ſeen from the road, on the W. ſide, is truly majeſtic. In the middle of the upper part of the fall is a high rocky iſland, on the top of which are a number of pits, made exactly round, like barrels or hogſheads, ſome of which are capable of holding ſeveral tons; formed by the circular motion of ſmall ſtones, impelled by the force of the deſcending water. There is a bridge acroſs the falls 556 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, conſiſting of 2000 tons of timber, and made paſſable for travellers 57 days after it was begun. N. lat. 42. 59.

ANAHUAC, the ancient Indian name of New-Spain, or Mexico.

ANASTATIA, ST. a ſmall iſland cloſe to the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida, ſituated S. of Maſtances Inlet, where the river Maſtances forms two iſlands of the ſame name at its mouth. St. Anaſtatia iſland is bounded on the N. by St. Auguſtine's bar. Here is a quarry of fine ſtone for building.

ANCLOTE *Point*, on the peninſula of California, and coaſt of the North Pacific Ocean, lies in the 30th deg. of N. lat. and 116th of W. long. ſoutherly from the town of Velicata, and N. E. from the ſmall iſland of Guadaloupe.

ANCOCUS *Creek*, in New-Jerſey, a water of the Delaware, 6 miles S. W. from Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles; and conſiderable quantities of lumber are exported from it.

ANCO, a ſmall town of South-America, 3 leagues from the city of Guamanga.

ANDAGUAYLAS, a juriſdiction in South-America, in the empire of Peru, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Lima; lying E. by S. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in ſugar plantations, grain of moſt ſorts, and fruits.

ANDALUSIA, NEW, a province of Terra Firma, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, oppoſite the Leeward Iſlands.

ANDASTES, an Indian nation in Canada.

ANDES. The principal mountains on this weſtern continent are the *Cordillera de los Andes*, or Great Chain of Andes, in South-America. They ſtretch along the Pacific Ocean from the ſtraits of Magellan to the iſthmus of Darien or Panama, upwards of 4000 miles; thence they run through the extenſive kingdom of New-Spain, till they loſe themſelves in the unexplored countries of the North. In New-Spain, the moſt conſiderable part of this chain is called *Sierra Madre*, particularly in Cinaloa and Tarahumery, provinces 1200 miles diſtant from the capital. Further N. they have been called, from their bright appearance, the *Shining Mountains*. The height of Chimborazo, the moſt elevated point of this vaſt chain, is 20,280 feet above the level of the ſea; which is 7102 feet higher than any other mountain in the known world. The Andes commonly form two ridges as they run, the one higher

and

and barren, and covered with ſnow, although in the torrid zone; the other fruitful in woods, groves, &c. The latter abounds with wild hogs; and ſheep called guanacos, reſembling a camel in ſhape, but of a ſmaller ſize, whoſe hair for ſoftneſs, fineneſs, and colour is preferred to ſilk. The Andes have 16 volcanoes, which break out in various places, and by melting the ſnow, occaſion ſuch torrents of water, that numbers of men and cattle have periſhed. They are only paſſable in ſummer, and require 3 or 4 days to reach the top of any one of the higheſt.

ANDOVER, a large, fertile and thriving town in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts. It contains 2863 inhabitants, in two pariſhes. In the South pariſh are 2 paper mill and powder mill, from the latter of which the army received large ſupplies of gun-powder in the late war. There is an excellent academy in this town, called "Phillips Academy," which owes its exiſtence to the liberal benefactions of the family whoſe name it bears. Andover is under excellent cultivation, particularly that part which is watered by Shawſheen River. It lies about 20 miles W. from Newburyport, and about 22 N. from Boſton.

ANDOVER, in Hillſborough, New-Hampſhire, contains 645 inhabitants, and was incorporated 1779.

ANDOVER, is the ſouth-weſternmoſt townſhip in Windſor county, Vermont, has Cheſter on the E. lies 32 miles N. E. of Bennington, and contains 275 inhabitants.

ANDOVER, a place in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, near the ſource of Pequeſt River, 5 miles S. S. E. from New-Town, and 16 in the ſame direction from Walpack.

ANDRE, ST. a town in the kingdom of Leon, in North-America, near the mouth of Naſſas River, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

ANDREANOFFSKI *Iſles*, a creſcent of iſles between Aſia and America, diſcovered in 1760. See *Behring's Straits*, and *Northern Archipelago*.

ANDRES, ST. or *Andreas*, an iſland on the Muſquito ſhore, off the Pearl Keys. N. lat. 12. 30. W. long. 82. 30.

ANDREW'S, ST. a ſmall town in the conteſted country between New Brunſwick and the United States; ſituated in the rear of an iſland of the ſame name, on the E. ſide of the arm of the inner bay of Paſſamaquoddy, called Scoodick. The town is regularly laid out in the form of an oblong ſquare. The few inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber trade. The common tides riſe here about 18 feet.

ANDREW'S, ST. a townſhip in Caledonia county, Vermont, 100 miles N. E. from Bennington.

ANDREW'S, ST. a pariſh in Charleſton diſtrict, South-Carolina, containing 2947 inhabitants, of whom 370 are whites, and 2546 ſlaves.

ANDREW'S SOUND, ST. lies S. of Jekyl's Iſland, and is formed by it and a ſmall iſland at the mouth of Great Sagilla River. The ſmall river oppoſite this Sound ſeparates Camden from Glynn county, in Georgia.

ANDROS, iſlands on the S. W. of Providence, in the Bahama iſlands, called by the Spaniards, Ylles del Eſpiritu Santo. They take up a ſpace of 30 leagues long and 4 or 5 broad, interſected by a number of very narrow paſſages.

ANDROSCOGGIN, or *Amariſcoggin River*, in the diſtrict of Maine, may be called the main weſtern branch of the Kennebeck. Its ſources are N. of Lake Umbagog. Its courſe is ſoutherly till it approaches near to the White Mountains, from which it receives Mooſe and Peabody rivers. It then turns to the E. and then to the S. E. in which courſe it paſſes within two miles of the ſea-coaſt, and then turning N. runs over Pejepſkaeg falls into Merry-Meeting-Bay, where it forms a junction with the Kennebeck, 20 miles from the ſea. Formerly, from this bay to the ſea, the confluent ſtream was called Sagadahock. The lands on this river are very good.

ANEGADA, one of the Virgin Iſles in the Weſt-Indies, and dependent on Virgin Gorda. It is about 6 leagues long, is low, and almoſt covered by water at high tides. On the S. ſide is Treaſure Point. Lat. 18. 35. N. long. 63 W.

ANGARAEZ, a province in South-America, in the empire of Peru, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Lima, 20 leagues N. W. by W. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in all kinds of grain and fruits, beſides vaſt droves of cattle for labour and ſuſtenance.

ANGELO,

ANGELLO, port of, is an harbour on the South Sea coaſt, in the middle between St. Pedro and Capolita; a broad open bay, with good anchorage, but bad landing; and the Spaniards reckon it as good a harbour as Guatulis.

ANGELOS, or *Tlaſcala*, a province of Mexico, extending both to the North and South Seas, having that part of the former which is called the Gulf of Mexico on the E. the province of Guaxaca on the S. E. the Pacific Ocean on the S. the province of Mexico Proper on the W. and that of Penuco on the N. from which it is divided by Tuſpa river or Cavones. From one ſea to the other it is one hundred leagues, about 80 along the Gulf of Mexico, and 20 upon the South Sea coaſt. Its ſoil, climate, and produce, are much the ſame with Mexico Proper. On the W. ſide is a chain of mountains of 18 leagues, well cultivated; and another great ridge of mountains on the N. W. the neighbourhood of which ſubjects it to ſhocking tempeſts, horrid hurricanes, and frequent inundations; yet this is allowed to be the moſt populous country of New-Spain, which is partly aſcribed to its having been an ally to Cortez, in the conqueſt of Mexico, who obtained a grant of the emperor Charles V. then alſo king of Spain, by which it is to this day exempt from all ſervice or duty whatſoever to that crown; and only pays the king of Spain an handful of maize per head, as an acknowledgement, which inconſiderable parcels, almoſt 60 years ago, amounted to near 13,000 buſhels; for it produces ſo much of that Indian corn, that from thence it had the name of Tlaſcala, i. e. the land of bread, which name it gives to its principal town. By this means the towns and villages ſwarm with Indians. Its principal towns are Acaſuchithau, Achiachica, Tuſpa, Zacatlan, Cazeres, Naſtla, or Almira, Torre Blanca, Punta Delganda, Samputa, Xalappa, Puebla, Tepeaſa, Cordova, Punta Brava, New Vera Cruz, &c. They ſpeak the Spaniſh tongue, and ſcarcely any other; are perfectly reconciled to the Spaniſh cuſtoms, and grateful for the countenance and deference ſhewed to them above their fellow-provinces. It was anciently governed by kings, till civil wars ariſing in it, the people formed themſelves into an ariſtocracy of many princes, to get rid of one. They divided the towns into different diſtricts, each of which named one of their chiefs to reſide in the court of Tlaſcala, where they formed a ſenate, whoſe reſolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government, they maintained themſelves againſt the rulers of Mexico; and continued their ariſtocracy till their reception of the Spaniards under Cortez, whom they aſſiſted with their numerous forces, and accompliſhed the ruin of that empire in 1521. See *Mexico*.

ANGOL, a town in the province of Chili, South-America, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. S. lat. 37. 36. W. long. 72. 59.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a town in the captainſhip of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, South-America, ſubject to the Portugueſe, about 36 miles from Rio de Janeiro. It is ſituated upon the coaſt in a ſmall bay, from whence it has its name; being in Engliſh King's Bay. It has 2 churches, a monaſtery, and a ſmall guard-houſe of about 20 ſoldiers. Its chief produce is fiſh. Lat. 22. 28. S. long. 41. 10. W.

ANGUILLA, or *Snake Iſland*, ſo called from its windings and irregular form, being 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth; 25 leagues N. W. of Barbuda, and 15 from St. Chriſtopher's. It is the moſt northerly of all the Caribbee iſlands poſſeſſed by the Britiſh. It was ſettled in 1650. The inhabitants ſubſiſt moſtly by farming, planting indian corn, and other kinds of huſbandry. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants ſtrong and vigorous. The exports in 1770, amounted, in ſugar, rum, and cotton, to near 6000l. Long. 62. 10. W. lat. 18. 4. N.

ANGUILLA, a bank and iſland E. of the Great Bahama Bank, and N. of the iſland of Cuba. Long. 78. 10. to 79½. lat. 23¼. to 24. 10. N.

ANGUILLE, CAPE, a point of land in Newfoundland iſland, on the W. ſide, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 leagues N. from Cape Ray, the S. W. extremity of the iſland, in lat. 47. 57. N.

ANGUILLE, a bay on the N. N. E. ſide of the iſland of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, oppoſite Magdalen Iſles; and having St. Peter's harbour on the S. E. and Port Chimene on the N. W.

ANNAPOLIS *River*, in Nova-Scotia,

is of ſmall ſize. It riſes in the E. near the head waters of the ſmall rivers which fall into the baſon of Minas. Annapolis river paſſes into the bay of Fundy through the baſon of its own name, on the S. ſide of which, at the mouth of the river, ſtands the town and fort of Annapolis Royal. It is navigable for ſhips of any burden 10 miles, for thoſe of 100 tons, 15 miles; and is paſſable for boats within 20 miles of Horton. The tide flows up 30 miles.

ANNAPOLIS, a county on the above river, adjoining to King's county, having 5 townſhips, viz. Wilmot, Granville, Annapolis, the chief towns, Clare, and Monckton. It is chiefly inhabited by Acadians, Iriſh, and New-Englanders.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, called *Port Royal*, by the French, when M. de Ponts ſettled a colony here in 1605. This town, the chief town in the county of this name, ſtands on the S. ſide of the river and bay of Annapolis. Nature has ſcarcely omitted one thing to render this the fineſt harbour in the world. It is two leagues in length, and one in breadth, having a ſmall iſland, called Goat iſland, almoſt in the middle of the baſon, which is ſaid to be large enough to contain ſeveral hundred ſhips. Its depth of water is no where leſs than 4 or 5 fathoms; it being 6 or 7 on one ſide of the iſland, and on the other 16 or 18. The bottom is every where very good, and ſhips may be ſecure in it from all winds. The entrance of the harbour is difficult, ſays Charlevoix, beſides the inconvenience of great fogs; ſo that only one ſhip can paſs in or out at a time, and that with the greateſt precaution, the ſhip being obliged to go ſtern foremoſt by reaſon of the ſtrong currents and tides here. The town is not large, but has ſome very handſome buildings. It is fortified; nor can it be eaſily attacked, but by a bombardment. The fort is capable of containing about 100 men in its preſent ſtate. N. lat. 45. 10. W. long. 64. 5.

ANNAPOLIS, is the chief town of Ann Arundel county, and the capital of the ſtate of Maryland. It ſtands at the mouth of the Severn, 30 miles S. of Baltimore; 32 E. by N. from the Federal city; 72 S. W. from Wilmington, in Delaware ſtate, and 132 S. W. from Philadelphia. It was formerly called Severn, and in 1694, it was made a port town. It is ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river and two ſmall creeks; and affords a beautiful proſpect of Cheſapeak Bay and the E. ſhore beyond it. This city is of little note in the commercial world; but is the wealthieſt town of its ſize in the United States. The houſes, about 300 in number, are ſpacious and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The ſtate-houſe is the nobleſt building of the kind in the union. It ſtands in the centre of the city, from which point the ſtreets diverge in every direction, like radii. N. lat. 38. 56. 15. long. 75. 8. W.

ANNATOM, one of the new Hebrides cluſter of iſlands.

ANN ARUNDEL *County*, in Maryland, lies between Patapſco and Patuxent Rivers, and has Cheſapeak Bay S. E. Annapolis is the chief town. This county contains 22,598 inhabitants, of whom 10,131 are ſlaves.

ANN, CAPE, is the point of land in the town of that name, or Glouceſter, which forms the N. ſide of Maſſachuſetts Bay, as Cape Cod does the S. ſide. N. lat. 42. 45. long. 70. 17. W. See *Glouceſter*. This Cape was ſo named in honour of Ann, conſort of King James I.

ANN, ST. a lake in Upper Canada, northerly from Lake Superior, which ſends its waters north-eaſterly into James's Bay, through Albany River. Its north-eaſtern-point lies in N. lat. 50. W. long. 88.

ANN, ST. is the chief town of the province of Parana, in the E. diviſion of Paraguay, South-America.

ANN, FORT, in the ſtate of New-York, lies at the head of batteaux navigation, on Wood Creek, which falls into South Bay, Lake Champlain, near Skeneſborough. It lies 6¾ miles S. W. by S. from Skeneſborough Fort; 10 E. S. E. from Fort George, and 12 N. E. by N. from Fort Edward, on Hudſon River. Such was the ſavage ſtate of this part of the country, and the layers of trees laid lengthwiſe and acroſs, and ſo broken with creeks and marſhes, that General Burgoyne's army, in July, 1777, could ſcarcely advance above a mile in a day, on the road to Fort Edward. They had no fewer than 40 bridges to conſtruct, one of which was of log work 2 miles in length; circum-

ſtances

ſtances which in after ages will appear hardly credible.

ANN's, ST. a port on the E. ſide of Cape Breton Iſland, where fiſhing veſſels often put in. It lies on the N. W. ſide of the entrance into Labrador Lake. W. long. 60. N. lat. 47.

ANN's, ST. is a ſmall town on the River St. John's, province of New-Brunſwick, about 80 miles from St. John's. It is at preſent the ſeat of government.

ANSON, an interior county of N. Carolina, in Fayette diſtrict, having Mecklinburgh county N. and Bladen and Cumberland counties on the E. It contains 5133 inhabitants, including 828 ſlaves.

ANTHONY's FALLS, ST. in the River Miſſiſippi, lie about 10 miles N. W. of the mouth of St. Pierre River, which joins the Miſſiſippi from the W. and are ſituated in about lat. 44. 50. N. and were ſo named by father Louis Hennipin, who travelled into theſe parts about the year 1680, and was the firſt European ever ſeen by the natives there. The whole river, 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly above 30 feet, and forms a moſt pleaſing cataract. The rapids below, in the ſpace of 300 yards, render the deſcent conſiderably greater; ſo that when viewed at a diſtance, they appear to be much higher than they really are. In the middle of the falls is a ſmall iſland, about 40 feet broad, and ſomewhat longer, on which grow a few hemlock and ſpruce trees; and about half way between this iſland and the eaſtern ſhore, is a rock, lying at the very edge of the fall, in an oblique poſition, 5 or 6 feet broad, and 30 or 40 long. Theſe falls are peculiarly ſituated, as they are approachable without the leaſt obſtruction from any intervening hill or precipice; which cannot be ſaid, perhaps, of any other conſiderable fall in the world. The ſcene around is exceedingly beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but compoſed of many gentle aſcents, which, in the ſpring and ſummer, are covered with verdure, and interſperſed with little groves, that give a pleaſing variety to the proſpect.

At a little diſtance below the falls is a ſmall iſland, about 1½ acre, on which grow a great number of oak trees, all the branches of which, able to bear the weight, are, in the proper ſeaſon of the year, loaded with eagle's neſts. Their inſtinctive wiſdom has taught them to chooſe this place, as it is ſecure, on account of the rapids above, from the attacks either of man or beaſt.

ANTHONY's *Kill*, a weſtern water of Hudſon River. Its mouth is 7 miles above that of Mohawk River, with which likewiſe it communicates at the E. end of Long Lake.

ANTHONY's *Noſe*, a point of land in the Highlands, on Hudſon River, in the ſtate of New-York, from which to Fort Montgomery on the oppoſite ſide, a large boom and chain was extended in the late war, which coſt not leſs than 70,000l. ſterling. It was partly deſtroyed and partly carried away by General Sir Henry Clinton, in October, 1777. Alſo, the name given to the point of a mountain on the N. bank of Mohawk River, about 30 miles above Schenectady. Around this point runs the ſtage road.

ANTICOSTI, a barren, uninhabited iſland, in the mouth of St. Lawrence River.

ANTIETAM *Creek*, in Maryland, riſes by ſeveral branches in Pennſylvania, and empties into Potowmack River, 3 miles S. S. E. from Sharpſburgh. Elizabeth and Funk's towns ſtand on this creek. It has a number of mills and forges.

ANTIGUA, or *Antego*, one of the Caribbee Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to Great-Britain, is ſituated 60 miles to the eaſtward of Nevis and St. Chriſtopher's. It is almoſt circular; being about 15 miles long and 10 broad, containing 59,838 acres of land, of which about 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of ſugar and paſturage annexed: Its other ſtaples are cotton and tobacco. The ſoil is naturally rich, and when not checked by exceſſive droughts, to which Antigua is particularly ſubject, is very productive. Columbus, who diſcovered this iſland, named it from a church in Seville, *Santa Maria de la Antigua*; and his ſon, Ferdinand, ſays that its Indian name was Jamaica. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that this word, which in the language of the larger iſlands ſignified a country abounding with ſprings, ſhould, in the dialect of the Caribbees, have been applied to an iſland that has not

a ſingle ſpring or rivulet of freſh water in it. The inhabitants make uſe of rain water, which, when preſerved in ciſterns, is light, pure and wholeſome. From drought and other circumſtances, it is difficult to furniſh an average return of the crops, which vary to ſuch a degree, that the quantity of ſugar exported in ſome years, is five times greater than in others; thus in 1779, were ſhipped 3382 hogſheads, and 579 tierces; in 1782, the crop was 15,382 hogſheads, and 1603 tierces; and in the years 1770, 1773, and 1778, there were no crops at all; the canes being deſtroyed by a long drought, and the whole body of negroes muſt have periſhed, for want of food, if American veſſels had not ſupplied them with corn and flour. On an average, 17,000 hogſheads of ſugar, of 16 cwt. each, are reckoned a good ſaving crop. Antigua exported in one year, ending the 5th of January, 1778, to the value of 592,596l. 15s. 8d. ſterling, in 233 veſſels: the cargoes were 284,526 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. ſugar; 719,546 gal. molaſſes; 26 lbs. indigo; dying woods and other ſmall articles. The value exported to the United States, included in the above, was £.11,031 15 4. The iſland abounds in black cattle, hogs, fowls, and moſt of the animals in common with the other iſlands. The number of inhabitants, both white and black, ſeem to have decreaſed progreſſively. In 1774, the white inhabitants amounted to 2590, and the ſlaves to 37,808. The iſland is divided into 6 pariſhes and 11 diſtricts. The pariſhes are St. John's, St. Mary's, St. George, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Philip. It has 6 towns and villages. St. John's, (the capital) Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby-Bay, Old-Bay, Old-Road, and James Fort; the two firſt of which are legal ports of entry. No iſland in this part of the Weſt-Indies can boaſt of ſo many excellent harbours; of theſe the principal are Engliſh Harbour, and St. John's, both well fortified; and at the former are a royal navy yard, and arſenal, with conveniences for carcening ſhips of war. The military eſtabliſhment generally conſiſts of 2 regiments of infantry, and 2 of foot militia. There are likewiſe a ſquadron of dragoons, and a battalion of artillery, both raiſed in the iſland; and the regulars receive additional pay as in Jamaica. The governor or captain-general of the Leeward Caribbean Iſlands, generally reſides in Antigua, but viſits occaſionally each iſland within his government; and, in hearing and determining cauſes from the other iſlands, preſides alone: He is chancellor of each iſland by his office; but in cauſes ariſing in Antigua, he is aſſiſted by his council, after the practice of Barbadoes; and the preſident, together with a certain number of the council, may determine chancery cauſes during the abſence of the governor-general. The other courts of this iſland are a court of king's bench, a court of common pleas, and a court of exchequer. The church of the United Brethren has been very ſucceſsful in converting to chriſtianity many of the negro ſlaves of this and the other iſlands. The climate here is hotter than at Barbadoes, and like that iſland ſubject to hurricanes. The firſt grant of Antigua was made by Charles II. about 1663, to William Lord Willoughby of Parham, and three years after, a colony was planted. It was ſurpriſed the ſame year by the French. It made no figure in commerce, till Col. Chriſtopher Codrington, lieut. governor of Barbadoes, came and ſettled here in 1690. There happened a moſt terrible hurricane here in 1707, that did vaſt damage to this iſland and Nevis, more than to any of the Carribbee iſlands. In October, 1736, was the plot of Court, Tombay and Hercules, three Indians who had conveyed gun-powder under the ball-room, where the governor was to give a ball; but it was happily diſcovered, and they were all executed. Antigua lies between 17. 7½. and 17. 17. 45. N. lat. and between 61. 22. 15. and 61. 36. 12. W. long.

ANTILLES, a cluſter of iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, diſtinguiſhed into Great and Small. They lie from 18 to 24 degrees of N. lat. are diſtinguiſhed into Windward and Leeward Iſlands, and lie in the form of a bow, ſtretching from the coaſt of Florida N. to that of Brazil S. The moſt remarkable of them are Cuba, Jamaica, Hiſpaniola or Domingo, and Porto Rico. See each under its proper head.

ANTIQUERA, a ſeaport town in the province of Guaxaqua, in Mexico.

ANTIQUIERA, or *Antequiera*, a town in

in New-Spain, province of Guaxaqua, 75 miles S. of the city of Guaxaqua.

ANTRIVENTRIA, a ſubdiviſion of Terra Firma, lying to the South of Carthagena.

ANTONIO DE SUCHITEPEC, ST. a town in Mexico or New Spain, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 15. W. long. 93. 5.

ANTONIO, ST. the capital of the province of Apachiera, in New-Mexico.

ANTONIO, a town in the province of Navarre, in North-America, on a river which runs S. W. into the Gulf of California.

ANTONIO, CAPE, ST. the moſt weſtern point of the iſland of Cuba; having on the N. W. a number of iſlots and rocks, called Los Colorados, between which and the cape is the channel of Guaniguanica. N. lat. 22. 15. W. long. 85½.

ANTONIO DE CABO, ST. a town in Brazil, in South-America, near Cape St. Auguſtine, ſubject to the Portugueſe. Here they make a conſiderable quantity of ſugar. S. lat. 8. 34. W. long. 35. 22.

ANTONIO, ST. a town in New-Mexico, on the W. ſide of Rio Bravo River, below St. Gregoria. Alſo, the name of a town on the river Hondo, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, N. E. of Rio de Brava; and on the eaſtern ſide of the river, S. by W. from Texas.

ANTERIM, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, having 528 inhabitants, incorporated in 1777; 75 miles W. of Portſmouth, and about the ſame diſtance N. W. of Boſton.

ANVILLE, or *Miller's Town*, in Dauphine county, Pennſylvania, at the head of Tulphehocken Creek. When the canal between the Suſquehannah and Schuylkill, along theſe creeks, is completed, this town will probably riſe to ſome conſequence. It lies 18 miles N. E. by E. from Harriſburgh, and 65. N. W. from Philadelphia.

ANZERMA, is a town and province of Popayan, in South-America, having mines of gold. It is ſeated on the river Coca. N. lat. 4. 58.

APACHIERA, an audience and province of New-Mexico, whoſe capital is St. Fe, in N. lat. 36. 30. W. long. 104.

APALACHES, or *St. Mark's R.* riſes in the country of the Seminole Indians, in E. Florida, in N. lat. 31. 30. near the N. W. ſource of Great Satilla River; runs S. W. through the Apalachy country, into the bay of Apalachy, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 15 miles below St. Mark's. It runs about 135 miles, and falls into the Bay near the mouth of Apalachicola River.

APALACHICOLA, a river between E. and W. Florida, having its ſource in the Apalachian Mountains, in the Cherokee country, within ten miles of Tuguloo, the upper branch of Savannah River. From its ſource to the mouth of Flint River, a diſtance of 300 miles, it is called Chata-Uche, or Chatahooche River. Flint River falls into it from the N. E. below the Lower Creek Towns, in N. lat. 31. From thence it runs near 80 miles and falls into the Bay of Apalachy, or Apalachicola, in the Gulf of Mexico, at Cape Blaize. From its ſource to the 33d deg. of N. lat. its courſe is S. W. from thence to its mouth it runs nearly S. See *Chata-Ucha* and *Flint Rivers*.

APALACHICOLA, is likewiſe the name of the mother town or capital of the Creek or Muſcogulge confederacy, called Apalachucla by Bertram. It is, ſays he, ſacred to peace; no captives are put to death or human blood ſpilt here: and when a general peace is propoſed, deputies from all the towns in the confederacy meet here to deliberate. On the other hand, the great Coweta Town, 12 miles higher up the Chata-Uche River, is called the *Bloody Town*, where the Micos chiefs and warriors aſſemble when a general war is propoſed; and there captives and ſtate malefactors are put to death. Apalachicola is ſituated a mile and an half above the ancient town of that name, which was ſituated on a peninſula formed by the doubling of the river, but deſerted on account of inundations. The town is about 3 days journey from Tallaſſee, a town on the Tallapooſe River, a branch of the Mobile River. See *Coweta*, and *Tallaſſee*.

APALACHIAN *Mountains*, a part of the range called ſometimes by this name, but generally *Alleghany Mountains*. In this part of the great chain of mountains, in the Cherokee country, the river Apalachicola has its ſource.

APALACHY *Country*, extends acroſs Flint and Apalaches Rivers, in Eaſt-Florida, having the Seminole country

on the N. E. Apalachy, or Apalachya, is by ſome writers, applied to a town and harbour in Florida, 90 miles E. of Penſacola, and the ſame diſtance W. from Del Spiritu Santo River. The tribes of the Apalachian Indians lie around it.

APOQUENEMY *Creek*, falls into Delaware Bay from Middletown, in Newcaſtle county, Delaware, a mile and an half below Reedy Iſland. A canal is propoſed to extend from the ſouthern branch of this creek, at about 4 miles from Middletown, to the head of Bohemia River, nearly 8 miles diſtant; which will form a water communication between Delaware Bay, and that of Cheſapeak, through Elk River.

APPLE *Iſland*, a ſmall uninhabited iſland in St. Lawrence River, in Canada, on the S. ſide of the river, between Baſque and Green Iſlands. It is ſurrounded by rocks, which renders the navigation dangerous.

APPLE *Town*, an Indian village on the E. ſide of Seneca Lake, in New-York, between the townſhips of Ovid on the S. and Romulus on the N.

APPOMATOX, is the name of a ſouthern branch of James River, in Virginia. It may be navigated as far as Broadways, 8 or 10 miles from Bermuda Hundred, by any veſſel which has croſſed Harriſon's Bar, in James River. It has 8 or 9 feet water a mile or two farther up to Fiſher's Bar, and 4 feet on that and upwards to Peterſburg, where all navigation ceaſes.

APOLO-BAMA, a juriſdiction conſiſting of miſſions belonging to the Franciſcans, ſubject to the biſhop of Cuſco, 60 leagues from that city, in the empire of Peru. Theſe conſiſt of 7 towns of converted Indians. To protect theſe from the inſults of the other Indians, and to give credit to the Miſſionaries, a militia is kept here, under a major-general, formed by the inhabitants.

APURIMA, or *Aporamac*, a very rapid river in Peru, South-America, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUAFORT, a ſettlement on the E. ſide of the ſouth-eaſtern extremity of Newfoundland Iſland, lat. 47. 10. N.

AQUEDOCHTON, the outlet of lake Winnipiſeogee, in New-Hampſhire, N. lat. 43. 40. whoſe waters paſs through ſeveral ſmaller ones in a S. W. courſe, and empty into Merrimack River, between the towns of Sanburn and Canterbury.

AQUIDNECK, the ancient Indian name of Rhode-Iſland, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

ARAGUAYA, a branch of Para River, in Brazil. See *Para*.

ARARAT, *Mount*, or the *Stone Head*, a ſhort range of mountains on the N. frontier of North-Carolina, in a N. E. direction from Ararat River, a N. W. branch of Yadkin River.

ARATHAPESCOW, an Indian tribe inhabiting the ſhores of the lake and river of that name, in the N. W. part of North-America, between the latitudes of 57. and 59. N. North of this nation's abode, and near the Arctic Circle, is Lake Edlande, around which live the Dog Ribbed Indians.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, in South America; ſituated in a fine valley, on a river of the ſame name, N. by W. from Baldivia. The native Indians are ſo brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though deſtitute of fire-arms. S. lat. 37. 30. W. long. 73. 20.

ARIZIBO, one of the principal places in Porto Rico Iſland, in the Weſt-Indies. It has few inhabitants, and little trade but ſmuggling.

ARCAS, an iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Bay of Campeachy. Lat. 20. long. 92. 50.

ARCH *Spring*. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

ARCHIPELAGO, *Dangerous*, the name given by Bougainville, in Feb. 1768, to a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, in the neighbourhood of Otaheite, ſituated between 10. and 18. degrees S. lat. and between 142. and 145. degrees. W. long. from Paris. The iſlands which compoſe this Archipelago, he named Quatre Facardins, the Lanciers, and La Harpe, and other iſlands, forming two groups, to which he gave no names. In April, 1769, Capt. Cook fell in with theſe ſame iſlands, and named them Lagoon Iſland, Thrum Cap, Bow Iſland, and the Two Groups.

ARCHIPELAGO *of the Great Cyclades*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14 and 20 deg. S. lat. and between 164 and 168 deg. E. long. from Paris, diſcovered by Bougainville, 22d of May, 1768. This is the ſame cluſter

cluſter of iſlands diſcovered by Quiros in 1606, and by him called *Tierra Auſtral del Eſpiritu Santo*, which ſee.—Capt. Cook paſſed theſe iſlands in 1774, and called them New Hebrides.

ARDOIS, a mountain in Nova-Scotia, between Windſor and Halifax; 13 miles N. W. from the latter. It is deemed the higheſt land in Nova-Scotia, and affords an extenſive proſpect of all the high and low lands about Windſor and Falmouth, and the diſtant country bordering the Baſon of Minas.

AREQUIPA, is one of the largeſt cities in Peru, South-America, and was founded by Don Franciſquo Pizarro, in 1539. It ſtands in the valley of Quilca, about 20 leagues from the ſea, in a fertile country. Near it is a dreadful volcano. The air is very temperate; and the beſt in the country; but it has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes. It is very populous, and well built; contains a convent, and two nunneries, and had a college of Jeſuits. It has a biſhoprick in Lima, and lies 290 miles S. by E. from that city. Lat. 16. 40. S. long. 75. 30. W.

ARGYLE, a townſhip in Waſhington county, New-York, on the E. bank of Hudſon River, containing 2341 inhabitants, incluſive of 14 ſlaves. In the ſtate cenſus of 1796, there appears to be 404 electors.

ARGYLE, a townſhip in Shelburne county, Nova-Scotia, ſettled by Acadians and Scotch.

ARICA, a juriſdiction in the biſhoprick of Arequipa, in Peru, extending along the coaſt of the South Sea. It produces little elſe than agi, or Guinea pepper; and in ſome places large olives, of which they make oil and pickles: but, although the country is otherwiſe barren, the produce of pepper amounts annually to no leſs than 60,000 dollars value.

ARICA, a town and port in the province of Los Charcos, in Peru; being the port-town to moſt of the mines in that country. It is a place of vaſt trade, and very populous; ſeldom without a great deal of ſhipping. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes, which have alſo hurt its trade. No rain ever falls here; the houſes are therefore without roofs. The valley of Arica is famous for little elſe than the culture of Guinea pepper, which the Spaniards planted, and of this they raiſe annually to the value of 80,000 crowns. It is 550 miles S. E. of Lima. S. lat. 18. 27. W. long. 71. 6.

ARICHAT, a town in Cape Breton iſland.

ARIES *Kill*, a ſmall creek which runs northerly into Mohawk River, 2½ miles W. from Schoharie River, in New-York.

ARKANSAS, a N. W. branch of Miſſiſippi River, of a very lengthy courſe, which falls in by two mouths, and forms an iſland, whoſe north-weſtern point lies in N. lat. 33. 35. W. long. 91. Its length 35 miles; its breadth 10. The branch on the north-eaſtern ſide of the iſland, receives White River, about 24 miles from its mouth.

ARLINGTON, a townſhip in Bennington county, Vermont, 12 miles N. from Bennington. It has 991 inhabitants.

ARMOUCHIQUOIS, a nation of Indians in Canada.

ARNEDO, a town in Peru, on the South-Sea, 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARRACIFFE, a port-town of Brazil, in the captainſhip of Pernambaco; eſteemed the ſtrongeſt in all Brazil. The port conſiſts of a ſuburb, in which are ſome large houſes, and repoſitories for ſtores; and is built upon a narrow paſſage, with a caſtle to defend the entrance. Notwithſtanding which, James Lancaſter entered the harbour in 1595, with 7 Engliſh veſſels, and made himſelf maſter of the town and caſtle, where he continued a month, and carried off immenſe plunder; but ſince that time, the Portugueſe have rendered it almoſt inacceſſible to enemies. Lat. 8. 20. S. long. 36. 10. W.

ARRAYAL DE PORATE, a town in Brazil, ſituated on the W. ſide of Para River, below the junction of its two great branches. See *Para River*.

ARROWSIKE, an iſland in the diſtrict of Maine, parted from Parker's Iſland by a ſmall ſtrait. It is within the limits of George-Town, and contains nearly ⅓ of its inhabitants, and has a church. It contains about 20,000 acres of land, including a large quantity of ſalt marſh. See *George-Town* and *Parker's Iſland*.

ARSACIDES, *the Iſlands of the*, the name given by M. de Surville, in 1769, to Solomon's Iſlands on account of

the barbarous character of their inhabitants, particularly at Port Praſlin. Theſe iſlands were viſited by Mr. Shortland in 1788, and by him called New-Georgia. See *Solomon's Iſles* and *Port Praſlin*.

ARTHUR KULL, or *Newark Bay*, on the coaſt of New-Jerſey, is formed by the union of Paſſaic and Hackinſack Rivers.

ARUBA, one of the Little Antille Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, is ſubject to the Dutch. It is uninhabited, lies near Terra Firma, 14 leagues W. of Curacoa, and produces little elſe beſides corn and wood. N. lat. 12. 30. W. long. 67. 35.

ARUNDEL, a townſhip in York county, diſtrict of Maine, containing 1458 inhabitants. It lies between Cape Porpoiſe, and Biddeford on the N. E. on Saco River, 21 miles N. E. from York, and 96 N. E. from Boſton.

ASANGARO, a juriſdiction under the biſhop of Cuſco, in Peru, South America, 50 leagues from that city: numbers of cattle are bred here. There are ſome ſilver mines in the N. E. part of it; and it produces papas, quinoas, and canaguas. Of the two laſt they make chicha, as others do from maize.

ASCENSION *Bay*, lies on the E. ſide of the peninſula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras, having Amber Bay on the N. and the northern point of Ambergreeſe Key on the S. which forms a paſſage into Hanover Bay, S. from Aſcenſion Bay.

This is alſo the name of a bay in the N. part of the Gulf of Mexico, ſituated between Cape Balize at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, and the Bay of Freſh Water on the W. in the 30th degree of N. lat. and 92d of W. long.

ASHBURNHAM, formerly *Dorcheſter Canada*, lies in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, 30 miles N. of Worceſter, and 54 from Boſton, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 951 inhabitants. It ſtands upon the height of land E. of Connecticut River, and W. of Merrimack, on the banks of Little Naukheag. In this townſhip, is a white ſand, equal in fineneſs to that at Cape Ann, and which, it is judged, would make fine glaſs.

ASHBY, a townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, 50 miles N. W. from Boſton, containing 751 inhabitants.

ASHCUTNEY, or *Aſacutney*, a mountain in Vermont, being partly in the townſhips of Windſor and Weatherſfield, and oppoſite Claremont on Sugar River, in New-Hampſhire ſtate. It is 2031 feet above the ſea, and 1732, above high water in Connecticut River, which glides by its E. ſide.

ASHFIELD, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, about 15 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 117 W. from Boſton, containing 1459 inhabitants.

ASHFORD, a townſhip in Windham county, Connecticut, ſettled from Marlborough in Maſſachuſetts, and was incorporated in 1710. It lies about 38 miles north-eaſterly from Hartford, and 76 ſouth-weſterly from Boſton.

ASHFORD, NEW, a townſhip in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, 155 miles W. from Boſton, containing 460 inhabitants.

ASHMOT, the principal harbour in Iſle Madame, which is dependent on Cape Breton. See *Breton Cape*.

ASHUELOT, or *Aſhwillet*, a ſmall river, having a number of branches, whoſe moſt diſtant ſource is at the N. end of the Sunapee Mountains, in New-Hampſhire. It runs ſouth-weſterly through part of Cheſhire county. Below Wincheſter it runs W. by N. and empties into Connecticut River, at Hinſdale.

ASPOTAGOEN *Mountain*. This high land lies on the promontary that ſeparates Mahone from Margaret's Bay, on the coaſt of Nova-Scotia. It is ſeen at a great diſtance from the offing, and is the land generally made by the ſhips bound from Europe and the Weſt-Indies to Halifax. The ſummit is about 500 feet above the level of the ſea.

ASSABET, a rivulet which riſes in Grafton, Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, and runs N. E. into Merrimack River.

ASSENEPOWALS, a lake weſtward of Chriſtianaux Lake, and through which its waters run into Albany River, in New South Wales.

ASSINIBOILS, or *Aſſiniboels*, a river and lake in the N. W. part of North-America. The river is ſaid to riſe in the Mountains of Bright Stones, runs N. E. into Lake Guinipique in N. lat. 51½ W. long. 106.

The lake is placed in ſome maps in the

the 52d deg. of N. lat. and 96th of W. long. It has communication with Chriſtianaux Lake, on the eaſtward, which ſends its waters to James Bay. Near theſe lie the countries of the Chriſtianaux, and Kiris, called alſo Killiſtins.

ASSINOIS, a nation of Indians inhabiting the foreſts of Canada.

ASSUMPTION, an epiſcopal city, in the province of Paraguay, in the E. diviſion of Paraguay or La Plata in S. America. It ſtands on the eaſtern bank of a river of its name, a little above the place where the Picolmaga falls into it; having Villa Rica on the N. and La Plata on the S. and is nearer the ſouthern, than the Pacific ocean: but not far from the middle of that part of the continent. It was built by the Spaniards in 1538, and is remarkable for its healthy ſituation, as well as for the number of its inhabitants, and the rich and fruitful territory in which it ſtands; which produces a great variety of native and exotic fruits, in the higheſt perfection. Here are ſeveral hundred Spaniſh families, deſcendants of the flower of the gentry who ſettled in this place; while the dregs of their countrymen removed to other parts. There are likewiſe a number of Meſtizos and Mulattoes. The city lies about 50 leagues above the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana, where the former begins to be called, the River de la Plata. Near the city is a lake, noted for having in the middle of it a rock, which ſhoots up to a prodigious height like an obeliſk. Lat. 26. S. long. 57. 40. W.

ASSUMPTION *River*, in New-York, falls in from the E. into Lake Ontario, after a N. W. and W. courſe of about 28 miles, 5 miles S. E. from Pl. Gaverſe.

ASTCHIKOUNIPI, a vaſt lake in New-Britain, abounding with whales, and ſuppoſed to communicate with the Northern Sea.

ATACAMA, or *Attacama*, a town, harbour, province, and juriſdiction in Peru in S. America, 120 leagues from La Plata; fertile, and remarkable for the fiſh called Tolo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. This province divides the kingdom of Peru from that of Chili. There is a great deſert of the ſame name, and a chain of mountains which ſeparate Peru on the N. from the province of Quito. On theſe mountains the cold is ſo violent, that paſſengers are ſometimes frozen to death. Lat. 22. S. long. 80. 20. W.

ATCHI KOUNIPI, a lake in Labrador, which ſends its waters ſoutherly into St. Lawrence R. through a connected chain of ſmall lakes.

ATHAPESCOW *Lake*. See *Arathapeſcow*, and *Slave Lakes*.

ATHENS, a townſhip in Windham co. Vermont, 32 miles N. E. from Bennington, and about 6 W. from Connecticut R. having 450 inhabitants. Sextons R. which riſes in Londonderry, paſſes S. E. by Athens, into the townſhip of Weſtminſter to Conn. R.

ATHOL, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 16,000 acres of land, very rocky and uneven, but well watered with rivers and ſtreams: On theſe ſtand 4 griſt-mills, 6 ſaw-mills, a fulling-mill and a trip hammer. It contains 848 inhabitants, is 35 miles N. W. from Worceſter, and 72 from Boſton. A medicinal ſpring famed for its many virtues, iſſues out of a high bank on Miller's River, 20 feet above the ſurface of the river.

ATKINSON, a townſhip in Rockingham co. N. Hampſhire, which was incorporated in 1767, and in 1775 contained 575 inhabitants, in 1790 only 479. It is diſtant 30 miles from Portſmouth, and has an academy which was founded in 1789, by the Hon. N. Peabody, who endowed it with 1000 acres of land.

In this townſhip is a large meadow wherein is an iſland of 6 or 7 acres, which was formerly loaded with valuable pine timber and other foreſt wood. When the meadow is overflowed, by means of an artificial dam, this iſland riſes with the water, which is ſometimes 6 feet. In a pond, in the middle of the iſland, there have been fiſh, which, when the meadow has been overflowed have appeared there, when the water has been drawn off, and the iſland ſettled to its uſual place. The pond is now almoſt covered with verdure. In it a pole 50 feet long has diſappeared, without finding bottom.

ATLANTIC *Ocean, The*, ſeparates America from Europe and Africa.

ATOYAQUE, a deep and large river in Mexico, or New Spain. On it is

the famous natural bridge, called *Ponti di Dio*, 100 miles S. E. of Mexico, over which coaches and carriages conveniently paſs.

ATRATO, a conſiderable river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, near Carthagena.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a townſhip in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, 32 miles ſoutherly from Boſton, and 9 N. from Providence.

ATWOOD's *Key*, a ſmall iſland ſurrounded by rocks, 12 miles N. E. from Crooked I. and 50 eaſtward from Yuma, or Long. I. one of the Bahamas. N. lat. 23. 28. W. long. 73.

AUGUSTA *Co.* in Virginia, has Albemarle co. on the E. Part of it lies E. and part W. of the North Mt. a ridge of the Alleghany. The ſoil is fertile, and the county contains 10,886 inhabitants, including 1567 ſlaves.

Here is a remarkable caſcade, called the *Falling Spring*. It is a branch of the James, where it is called Jackſon's R. riſing in the mountains 20 miles S. W. from the *Warm Spring*, or *Hot Spring*, which lies in N. lat. 38. 9. W. long. 80. 6. At the *Falling Spring*, the water falls 200 feet; which is about 50 feet higher than the fall of Niagara. Between the ſheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk acroſs dry. The ſheet of water is only 12 or 15 feet wide above and ſomewhat wider below. It is broken in its breadth in two or three places, but not at all in its height.

AUGUSTA, in the Upper Diſtrict of Georgia, was till lately the ſeat of government. It is ſituated on a fine plain in Richmond co. on the S. W. bank of Savannah R. where it is near 500 yards broad, at a bend of the river, 127 miles N. W. from Savannah; from Waſhington S. E. by E. and from Louiſville, S. weſterly, 50 miles; and 934 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

At the firſt ſettlement of the colony, Gen. Oglethorpe erected a fort here, for protecting the Indian trade, and holding treaties with the natives. In 1739, about 600 people ſeparated themſelves from the maritime ſettlements, and removed to its neighbourhood to carry on a peltry trade with the Indians. There were, however, but 3 or 4 houſes in the town of Auguſta in 1780, and in 1787 it contained 200. The country round it has an excellent ſoil, which with its central ſituation, between the upper and lower countries, will bring it faſt into importance. N. lat. 33. 19. W. long. 80. 46.

AUGUSTINES, ST. a port and river on the coaſt of Labrador, near the ſtraits of Belliſle and oppoſite St. John's Bay, Newfoundland. There are two ſmall iſlands in the harbour, and about 2 miles S. W. runs a chain of little iſlands, called St. *Auguſtine's Chain*; the outermoſt of which is a remarkable ſmooth rock. It is about 25 miles from Great Mecatina I. N. lat. 51. 10. W. long. 58. 50.

AUGUSTINES SQUARE, ST. a number of ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, the largeſt of which are from Shecatica Bay on the N. E. to Outer I. S. W. viz. Large, Sandy, and Outer iſlands. Theſe are near the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

AUGUSTINE ST. the capital of E. Florida, is ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, about 80 leagues from the mouth of the gulf of Florida, 180 miles E. from St. Mark's, and 316 S. W. from Charleſton in S. Carolina. It is of an oblong figure, and interſected by 4 ſtreets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is well fortified, has been under different maſters, and now belongs to the Spaniſh king. It has a church and monaſtery of the order of its name. The breakers at the entrance of the harbour, have formed two channels, whoſe bars have 8 feet of water each. N. lat. 30. W. long. 81. 30.

AUGUSTINE, CAPE ST. on the coaſt of Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles N. E. from the bay of all Souls. lat. 8. 30. S. long. 35. 40. W.

AUREAN *Academy*, a reſpectable ſeminary of learning in Amherſt, New-Hampſhire, which ſee.

AURELIUS, a military townſhip in New-York, in Onondago co. on Owaſco L. having the Cayuaga Reſervation Lands W. and Marcellus E. and 9 miles E. of the ferry on Cayuaga L. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 213 of the inhabitants are electors. See *Military Townſhips*.

AURORA, an iſland belonging to the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, 15. 8. S. lat. and 165. 58. E. long. from Paris, diſcovered by Bougainville, May 22d. 1768. It is about 20 leagues long

long and two broad. Its eaſtern ſhore is ſteep, and covered with wood.

AVALON, a peninſula at the S. E. corner of the iſland of Newfoundland, which is joined to the iſland by a narrow neck of land, that has Placentia Bay on the S. and Trinity Bay on the N. The E. part of this peninſula is encompaſſed by the Great Bank, and has, beſides the two former bays, the bay of Conception on the N. and the bay of St. Mary and Trepaſſy bay on the S. It contains ſeveral excellent harbours, bays and capes, among which are St. Mary's, Pine, Race, Ballard, St. Francis, &c.

AVANCY, a juriſdiction ſubject to the biſhop of Cuſco, and lies 4 leagues N. E. of that city. It abounds in ſugar canes, fruits and corn.

AVERIL, a townſhip in Eſſex county, Vermont, formerly in that of Orange. It joins Hamilton on the N. W. Canaan on the N. E. and its N. corner is the Canada line.

AVES, or *Bird's Iſland*, in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated in N. lat. 15. 30. W. long. 63. 15. named ſo from the great number of birds that breed there, yet is without a tree, which obliges them to lay their eggs in the ſand. A ſhoal runs from hence to the iſland of Saba, St. Euſtatius, and St. Chriſtopher's; which is about 2 leagues broad, and from 10 to 20 fathom ſoundings.

There is another iſland of this name among the Little Antilles, between the coaſt of St. Jago de Leon, in Terra Firma, and the iſland of Bonaire.

AVINO LA PANEA, a town in the weſtern part of the kingdom of Leon, in North-America, between two of the head branches of Naſſas river.

AVON, a river of Nova-Scotia, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean a little eaſtward of Halifax. It is navigable as far as fort Edward for veſſels of 400 tons, and for veſſels of 60 tons 2 miles higher. A river called St. Croix runs into the Avon, whoſe ſource is in lakes and ſprings, about 7 miles from its entrance, where it is croſſed by a bridge on the road leading to Windſor. It is navigable for veſſels of 60 tons 3 miles, and for large boats 7 miles.

AXAS, a town in the interior part of New Albion, in N. lat. 39. 5. W. long. 114. 30. See *Quivira*.

AYENNIS, an Indian tribe in Florida.

AYERSTOWN, or *Ayrſtown*, in Burlington co. New-Jerſey, lies on the middle branch of Ancocus Creek, 16 miles from the mouth of the creek in the Delaware, and 13 S. eaſterly from Burlington.

AYMARAES, a juriſdiction in the empire of Peru; ſubject to the biſhop of Cuſco, 40 leagues S. W. of that city. It abounds in ſugars, cattle, corn, and mines of gold and ſilver; which laſt are for the moſt part neglected, as it is but thinly inhabited.

AZUCA, or *Azua*, a little town in the iſland of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, on the ſouthern ſide, at the bottom of a deep bay. Before the French revolution it belonged to the Spaniards.

B

BAAL's *River* and *Bay*, in Weſt Greenland, lie between Bear Sound on the S. E. and Delft's Point on the N. W. and oppoſite the mouth of Hudſon's Strait.

BABAHOYO, a village and cuſtom houſe on Guayaquil River, in Peru, being the landing place from the city of Guayaquil. Here the merchandize from Peru and Terra Firma, and their reſpective provinces, are landed.

BABOPAS, a town in the interior part, of New Albion, eaſtward of the long range of mountains which extend northward from the head of the peninſula of California. N. lat. 37. 45. W. long. 114. 25. See *Quivira*.

BACK *River*. See *Baltimore County*.

BEAZA, the chief town of the diſtrict of Quixos, in the province of Quito, in Peru, and the reſidence of the governor. It was built in 1559 by Don Rameiro d'Avilos. The chief manufacture here is cotton cloth.

BAFFIN's *Bay*, is the largeſt and moſt northern gulf or bay, that has yet been diſcovered in N. America; and lies between the 70th and 80th degrees of N. lat. It opens into the Atlantic ocean through Baffin's and Davis's ſtraits, between Cape Chidley on the Labrador coaſt, and Cape Farewell on that of Weſt Greenland; both of which are in about the 60th degree of N. lat. It abounds with whales; and on the S. W. ſide of Davis's ſtraits has a communication with Hudſon's Bay, through a cluſter

a cluſter of iſlands. It was diſcovered by the navigator whoſe name it bears, in the year 1662. Some maps ſhew a communication with Hudſon's Bay, in the 70th degree of N. lat. and in the 70th of W. long.

BAGADUCE *Point*, a head land within Penobſcot Bay, in the Diſtrict of Maine.

BAHAMA *Channel*. See *Gulf of Florida* and *Bahama Iſlands*.

BAHAMA *Iſlands*, in the W. Indies, called by the Spaniards Lucayos, comprehend under this denomination all the iſlands, in general, which are to the N. of Cuba and St. Domingo. The firſt diſcovery of the New World, by Columbus, began October 11, 1792, at Guanahani, or Cats Iſland, one of the Bahamas. They were then full of people; who were ſimple, mild, and lived happy in the midſt of plenty. Theſe unfortunate people were tranſported to the mines of St. Domingo, after the cruel Spaniards had exterminated the numerous inhabitants of that large iſland; 14 years after the diſcovery of theſe iſlands, not one perſon remained in any of the Bahamas. At this time Charles II. granted the Bahamas to the proprietors of Carolina. They ſent ſeveral governors, and built the town of Naſſau, which is now the ſeat of government in the I. of Providence. The iſland of Providence afterwards became an harbour for pirates, who, for a long time, infeſted the American navigation. In 1718, Capt. Woods Rogers was ſent out to diſlodge the pirates, and form a ſettlement. This the captain effected; and the iſlands have been improving ſince by a ſlow progreſs. In time of war the people gain conſiderably by the prizes condemned there; and in the courſe of the preſent war between Great Britain and France, numbers of American veſſels, carrying proviſions and ſtores to French ports, have been carried in and condemned; and at all times they profit by the wrecks which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and ſhoals. The Spaniards and Americans captured theſe iſlands during the laſt war; but they were retaken April 7, 1783. The Bahamas are ſaid to be 500 in number; ſome of them only rocks, others very low and narrow, or little ſpots of land on a level with the water's edge; but 12 of them are large and fertile, ſome indeed rocky and barren. Five of them only are inhabited, viz. *Providence*, *Harbour*, *Eluthera*, *Cat*, and *Exuma*; *Turk's* iſlands have about 500 men in the ſalt ſeaſon, but at other times half of them return to Bermuda.

The principal iſland which has given its name to the whole cluſter is *Great Bahama*, in the *Northern Bank*, called the *Little Bank of Bahama*, whoſe ſituation is E. and W. about 20 leagues from the coaſt of Florida. At a little diſtance to the E. is *Lucayoneque*, of nearly the ſame ſize, whoſe ſituation is N. and S. To the N. of both is *Lucayo*, which lies E. and W. A channel of 8 or 10 leagues ſeparates the Little Bank from the Great Bank, in which is *Providence I.* with the great iſland of *Alabaſter*, which has *Harbour I.* on the N. Cape. *Andros* iſlands are on the S. W. of Providence, which take up a ſpace of 30 leagues long and 5 broad. Towards the S. E. are *Stocking*, *Exuma*, and *Yuma*, or Long Iſland. *Guanahani*, or Cats I. the firſt diſcovered in America, lies E. of the Great Bank, and is ſeparated from it by Exuma Sound.

The climate of theſe iſlands is temperate and the air healthy. On the coaſt is found ambergriſe; and the inhabitants catch great quantities of green turtle. The only article cultivated for exportation is cotton; of which the medium export is 1,500 bags of 2 cwt. each. In 1787, there were 4,500 acres in cotton. In 1785, 1786, and 1787, which were favourable years, each acre produced about 112lbs. It is very liable to be deſtroyed by the worms; between Sept. and March, 1788, no leſs than 280 tons were deſtroyed. Theſe iſlands alſo produce a great quantity of dying woods, and ſome lignumvitæ and mahogany; and lie between 22. and 27. N. lat. and 73. and 81. W. long. In 1773, there were 2052 white, and 2241 black, inhabitants; but of late years there has been a conſiderable emigration from North America, ſo that the preciſe number cannot be given.

BAHAMA, the chief of the Bahama iſlands, is about 20 leagues from the coaſt of Florida, and about 10 W. from the iſland of Lucayo. It is about 28 leagues long and 3 broad, is very fruitful, has a ſerene air, and is watered with multitudes of ſprings and brooks. It formerly produced great quantities of

of ſaſſafras, ſarſaparilla and redwood, which were all deſtroyed by the Spaniards. Its chief produce, now, is cotton, Indian wheat, fowls, and a particular kind of rabbits: they have ſupplies of other proviſions from the continent. Their chief commerce conſiſts in furniſhing with proviſions, ſuch ſhips as are driven in here by bad weather. It is ſituated on the ſand bank, called *Little Bahama Bank*, which extends northward 60 miles. The *Straits* of *Bahama*, or *Gulf of Florida*, lies between the coaſt of Florida and this iſland. The Spaniſh ſhips from the Havannah homeward, are obliged to wait an opportunity to paſs this ſtrait; and the ſtrait is 16 leagues broad, and 45 long.

BAHIA, or Bay, ſometimes applied to St. Salvadore, the capital of Brazil, and to the Bay of All-Saints, in which captainſhip it is ſituated.

BAHIA DE CHETUMEL, called by the Britiſh Hanover Bay, lies on the E. ſide of the peninſula of Yucatan in the ſea of Honduras, and into which falls Honde R. It has the Logwood Country on the S. At its mouth are two large iſlands and a number of iſlots. The largeſt iſland is Ambergriſe Key, which runs along the mouth of the bay, and is 70 miles long.

BAIRDSTOWN, or *Beardſtown*, in Nelſon co. Kentucky, is a flouriſhing town, of 216 inhabitants, ſituated on the head waters of Salt river, 50 miles S. E. from Louiſville, and nearly the ſame diſtance S. W. from Danville.

BAKERSFIELD, a newly ſettled townſhip in Franklin co. Vermont, formerly in Chittenden co. In 1790 it had only 13 inhabitants.

BAKERSTOWN, in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine, contains 1276 inhabitants; 162 miles N. E. from Boſton.

BALCDUTHA, a ſettlement in the eaſternmoſt part of Kentucky, on the W. ſide of Big Sandy R. Near this is Clay Lick, and about a mile S. E. ſtands Vancouver's Fort, on the point of land formed by the fork of the Big Sandy.

BALD EAGLE, or *Warrior Mountains*, lie about 200 miles W. of Philadelphia, in Bedford co. Pennſylvania, and forms the weſtern boundary of Bald Eagle Valley.

Bald Eagle is likewiſe the name of a river which runs a N. E. courſe 44 miles and falls into the W. branch of Suſquehanna R. The head water of Huron R. which falls into Lake Erie, is called Bald Eagle Creek.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY, or, as it is commonly called, *Sinking Spring Valley*, lies upon the frontiers of Bedford co. in Pennſylvania, about 200 miles W. from Philadelphia. It has on the E. a chain of high, rugged mountains, called the *Canoe Ridge*, and on the W. the *Bald Eagle*, or Warrior Mts. This is a pleaſant vale of limeſtone bottom, 5 miles in extent where wideſt; and in the vicinity are great quantities of lead ore. It contained, in 1779, about 60 or 70 families, living in log-houſes, who formed, in the ſpace of 7 or 8 years, ſeveral valuable plantations, ſome of which are remarkably agreeable on account of their ſituation.

During the late war with Great Britain, lead was much wanted, and very difficult to be procured, which induced a company, under the promiſes of the ſtate, to ſettle here, and eſtabliſh a regular ſet of works. A fort of logs was erected for the protection of the miners; and a conſiderable quantity of ore was produced, from which lead enough was made, to give a competent idea of the real value of the mines in general. The danger of the ſituation, however, while an Indian war continued, occaſioned the failure of the undertaking.

The lead ore was of many kinds; ſome in broad flakes, and others of the ſteely texture. Several regular ſhafts were ſunk to a conſiderable depth; one of which was on the hill, upon which the fort was erected, and from which many large maſſes of ore were procured; but, not forming a regular vein, it was diſcontinued, and another opened about a mile from the fort, nearer to Frank's Town. Here the miners continued until they finally relinquiſhed the buſineſs. When they firſt began, they found in the upper ſurface or vegetable earth, ſeveral hundred weight of cubic lead ore, clean and unmixed with any ſubſtance whatever, which continued as a clue, leading them down thro' the different ſtrata of earth, marl, &c. until they came to the rock, which is here in general of the limeſtone kind.

Among other curioſities of this place, is that called *the Swallows*, which abſorb ſeveral of the largeſt ſtreams of the valley

valley, and after conveying them ſeveral miles under ground, in a ſubterraneous courſe, return them again upon the ſurface. Theſe ſubterraneous paſſages have given riſe to the name, *Sinking Spring Valley*. Of theſe the moſt remarkable is called the *Arch Springs*, and run cloſe upon the road from the town to the fort. It is a deep hollow, formed in the limeſtone-rock, about 30 feet wide, with a rude natural ſtone arch hanging over it, forming a paſſage for the water, which it throws out with ſome degree of violence, and in ſuch plenty as to form a fine ſtream, which at length buries itſelf again in the bowels of the earth. Some of theſe pits are near 300 feet deep; the water at the bottom ſeems in rapid motion; and is apparently as black as ink; though it is as pure as the fineſt ſprings can produce. Many of theſe pits are placed along the courſe of this ſubteraneous river, which ſoon after takes an opportunity of an opening at a declivity of the ground, and keeps along the ſurface among the rocky hills for a few rods, then enters the mouth of a large cave, whoſe exterior aperture would be ſufficient to admit a ſhallop with her ſails full ſpread. In the inſide it keeps from 18 to 20 feet wide. The roof declines as you advance, and a ledge of looſe, rugged rocks, keeps in tolerable order, on one ſide, affording means to ſcramble along. In the midſt of this cave is much timber, bodies of trees, branches, &c. which being lodged up to the roof of this paſſage, ſhews that the water is ſwelled up to the very top during freſhets. This opening in the hill continues about 400 yards, when the cave widens, after you have got round a ſudden turning (which prevents its being diſcovered till you are within it) into a ſpacious room, at the bottom of which is a vortex, the water that falls into it whirling round with amazing force; ſticks, or even pieces of timber, are immediately abſorbed, and carried out of ſight, the water boiling up with exceſſive violence, which ſubſides by degrees, until the experiment is renewed.

From the top of the Bald Eagle Mountains is a fine proſpect of thoſe of the Alleghany, ſtretching along until they ſeem to meet the clouds. Much ſlate is found here, with ſtrong ſigns of pit coal. Such as viſit theſe parts muſt croſs the Juniata river 3 or 4 times, from Standing Stone or Huntingdon, to the fort; from which it is computed to be about 22 miles diſtance.

BALD *Mountains*. See *Teneſſee*.

BALD HEAD, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. Carolina, is at the S. W. end of Smith's I. and with Oak I. forms the main entrance into the river. The light-houſe, which was erected here in Dec. 1794, bears miles N. N. W. from the point of Cape Fear, and 24 miles N. W. by N. from the extremity of the Frying Pan ſhoal.

BALD HEAD, makes the S. W. part of what is called Wells Bay, in the Diſtrict of Maine. Between Cape Neddick harbour on the S. S. W. and Wells Bay are ſeveral coves, where ſmall veſſels in a ſmooth time, and with a weſterly wind, haul aſhore, and are loaded with wood in the courſe of a tide, with eaſe and ſafety.

BALDIVIA, or *Valdivia*, a ſeaport town in the province of Chili Proper, in the kingdom of Chili, S. America. It was built by the Spaniſh general Baldivia about the year 1551, and ſtands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. In the year 1559, the Chileſe chaſed the Spaniards from this ſettlement, burned the town, and put the inhabitants to the ſword; pouring melted gold down the governor's throat when alive, and afterwards uſed his ſkull for a cup to drink in. There are many gold mines here, and the Spaniards have fortified the place ſtrongly, as it is ſuppoſed to be the key of the S. Seas. The whites of Peru and Chili, baniſhed for their crimes, are ſent hither to ſupport the fortifications. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in 1643; but were forced to abandon it, leaving all their cannon, 30 or 40 pieces, baggage and ſtores; on advice that ſuccours were arriving to oppoſe them from Peru. The viceroy ſends 30,000 crowns a year to ſupport the garriſon. There are great rains here during 3 months of the year. S. lat. 32. 38. W. long. 73. 20.

Baldivia is alſo the name of a river in Chili.

BALIZE, a fort at the mouth of Miſſiſippi River.

BALLEZE, *Ballize*, or *Wallis*, a river in the peninſula of Yucatan, New-Spain, which runs N. eaſterly above

200 miles, and empties into the bay of Honduras, oppoſite the N. end of Turneff Iſland. By the treaty of peace in 1783, it is agreed that Britiſh ſubjects ſhall have the right of cutting and carrying away logwood in the diſtrict lying between this river and that of Rio Honde, on the N. which falls into Hanover Bay. The courſe of the rivers are to be the unalterable boundaries.

BALLTOWN, a townſhip in Saratoga co. New-York, formerly in Albany co. and contained in 1790, 7333 inhabitants, including 69 ſlaves. By the ſtate cenſus in 1796, there appears to be 266 electors in this townſhip. It lies 36 miles N. of Albany, has a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and is in a thriving ſtate.

The medicinal waters called *Balltown Springs*, from their being found within the limits of this town, are of great celebrity, both on account of their healing virtue, and the ſuperior accommodation found near them for valetudinarians. They are ſituated about 12 miles W. of Still Water; 14 from that part of the banks of the Hudſon famous for the victory of Gen. Gates over Gen. Burgoyne; 36 N. of Albany; 30 S. of Lake George, and 196 above the city of New-York. The ſprings are found in the bottom of a valley, or excavation, forming a kind of baſon, of about fifty acres in extent. In this hollow grow lofty pines, which are overtopped by others, and riſe at a greater or leſs diſtance above the brim of this baſon. The woods are pretty well cleared near the ſprings. There is a large houſe for entertainment, with neat bathing houſes, and ſhower baths for the convenience of invalids. Theſe, as alſo the greateſt part of the valley, belong to an eminent merchant of New-York; the largeſt ſpring, however, belongs to the public. Sir William Johnſon made this obſervation, when he ſold this tract of land to private individuals: "In tracing the hiſtory of theſe medicinal ſprings, I could only learn that an Indian chief diſcovered them to a ſick French officer in the early part of their wars with the Engliſh. But whether they were theſe very ſprings in this baſon, or thoſe at 10 miles diſtance, properly called the Saratoga Springs, I know not." The ſoil for half a dozen miles round this place, is poor and ſandy, producing little elſe than pine trees, ſhrub-oaks, fern, and mullen. In the hills in the vicinity, ores have been accidentally found, eſpecially iron and copper, or rather what the mineralogiſts call *ferruginous* and *capreous pyrites*. The valley of Balltown and its environs may be made an enchanting ſpot, equal, nay, ſuperior in ſome reſpects, to any of the watering places in Europe. The Kayaderaſſoras river, which is about 10 yards wide, gives ſeveral hints to the man of taſte, to turn its waters to the uſe and beauty of the future town, which theſe medicinal ſprings will one day raiſe in this place.

The medicinal waters which have made this ſpot ſo famous of late, are remarkably limpid, conſidering they contain *iron*, a *mineral alkali*, *common ſalt*, and *lime*. They are briſk and ſparkling like champaigne. In drinking they affect the noſe and palate like bottled beer, and ſlightly affect the head of ſome people, by their inebriating quality. They derive this exhilerating quality from what Dr. Prieſtly calls *fixed air*, and is that animating *ſomething* which gives activity to yeaſt, and life to malt liquors. It is uſed in the neighbourhood of the ſprings inſtead of yeaſt in making bread; and makes it riſe more ſpeedily and effectually than any other ferment in ordinary uſe. Horſes drink theſe waters with avidity. The ignorant country people ſee, with aſtoniſhment, that a candle will not burn near the ſurface of theſe waters. Fiſh and frogs are killed in a few minutes, and geeſe and ducks can only ſwim in them a few minutes, before they expire. Theſe waters are apt to burſt bottles, when corked in very warm weather, eſpecially during a thunder ſtorm; but with care may be tranſported in bottles to any diſtance. They boil with a very moderate degree of heat; they are nevertheleſs, remarkably cold; for when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood at 86. in the open air, and 79. in the brook running near the ſpring, it ſtood in one of theſe mineral ſprings at 49. and in the other at 51. The firſt was conſtantly excluded from the rays of the ſun; the laſt always expoſed without a covering.

Phyſicians ſeldom direct their patients to drink more than three quarts of

of theſe waters in twelve hours; but ſome drink the enormous quantity of three gallons, and even more, in a day. Cold as they are, they may be drunken with ſafety in the hotteſt weather. They increaſe every natural evacuation; nay, they are cathartic, diuretic, and ſudorific, at the ſame time. On the firſt trial they are apt to diſagree with many people, they create uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels, and cauſe a heat in the glands of the throat, until they begin to paſs off freely by the kidneys. They then become pleaſant and operate agreeably. They blacken the teeth and alſo the alvine fæces. They are deemed a ſpecific in loſs of appetite and indigeſtion. They are highly ſerviceable in hypochondriac caſes, in obſtructions, and in the ſtone and gravel, and cutaneous diſorders. Their credit is not ſo well eſtabliſhed in the gout or rheumatiſm. They are hurtful in inflammatory diſorders and conſumptions. Their uſe occaſions heat in the glands of the throat, and ſtiffneſs of the neck, and in ſuch as are ſubject to the toothache, an aggravation of the pain. They are a powerful and precious remedy in the hands of the judicious, but ought never to be uſed without the advice of a ſkilful phyſician.

BALLSTOWN, or *Balltown*, a townſhip in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, containing 1072 inhabitants; 195 miles N. E. from Boſton.

BALTIMORE *Co.* in Maryland, lies between Patapſco and Gunpowder rivers, the former dividing it from Ann Arundel co. on the S. and S. W. Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder ſeparating it from Harford co. on the E. and N. E. It has Frederick co. on the W. and N. W. Pennſylvania on the N. and Cheſapeak Bay on the S. E. Beſides the rivers which bound it, and their branches, this county has Back and Middle rivers, between the two former, but they are rather arms of Cheſapeak bay, than rivers. Back R. 4 or 5 miles E. of Patapſco, receives two ſmall ſtreams; the N. weſternmoſt is called Herring Run. Middle R. has little or no ſupply of freſh water. There are numerous iron works in this county; and it contains 25,434 inhabitants, including 5,877 ſlaves. Its chief town is Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, the chief town in the above county, is the largeſt in the ſtate of Maryland. In ſize it is the fourth, and in commerce the fifth in rank in the United States. It is ſituated on the N. ſide of Patapſco R. at a ſmall diſtance from its junction with the Cheſapeak. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Whetſtone Fort; hardly a piſtol ſhot acroſs, and of courſe may eaſily be defended againſt naval force. From the head of Elk R. at the head of the bay to Baltimore, is about 60 miles. The town is built around what is called the baſon, reckoned one of the fineſt harbours in America. The water riſes 5 or 6 feet at common tides. It is divided into what is called the town and Fell's Point, by a creek; over which are two bridges: but the houſes extend in an irregular manner, from the one to the other. At Fell's Point the water is deep enough for ſhips of burden, but ſmall veſſels only go up to the town.

The ſituation is low, and was formerly thought unhealthy, but, by its rapid increaſe, improvements have taken place, which have corrected the dampneſs of the air, and it is now judged to be tolerably healthy. In 1787, it contained 1955 dwelling houſes; of which 1200 were in the town, and the reſt at Fell's Point. It then contained 152 ſtores. The number of the inhabitants of the town and precincts, in 1791, were 13,503, including 1,255 ſlaves. The number of houſes and inhabitants have been greatly increaſed ſince.

Before the emigration of the French people from Cape François, and other iſlands, the houſes had increaſed to 2,300. Thoſe unfortunate people, flying from their mercileſs countrymen, who had burned and pillaged their cities and towns, and murdered their relations and friends, found here an hoſpitable aſylum, after ſufferings hardly paralleled in the annals of hiſtory.

Here are 9 places of public worſhip, which belong to Roman Catholics, German Calviniſts and Lutherans, Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, Quakers, and Nicolites, or New Quakers, who all live together in peace. It is inhabited by people from moſt parts of Europe. The principal ſtreet is Market Street, which runs nearly E. and W. a mile in length, parallel with the water. This is croſſed by a num-

ber

ber of other ſtreets, which run from the water; a number of which, particularly Calvert and Gay ſtreets, are well built. N. and E. of the town the land riſes, and preſents a noble view of the town and bay. In 1790, this city owned 27 ſhips, 1 ſnow, 31 brigantines, 34 ſchooners, and 9 ſloops—Total 102; tonnage 13,564. The exports in the ſame year amounted to 2,027,770, and the imports to 1,949,899 dollars. The exports in July, Auguſt, and Sept. in 1790, amounted only to 343,584 dollars; but in theſe months in 1795, they amounted to 1,675,748 dollars. The affairs of the town are managed by a board of town commiſſioners, a board of ſpecial commiſſioners, and a board of wardens; the firſt board fills its own vacancies, and is perpetual; the two laſt are appointed by electors, choſen every 5th year by the citizens. It is 53 miles S. W. from Elktown, 176 N. E. from Richmond in Virginia; 50 N. E. from the city of Waſhington, and 103 S. W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 21. W. long. 77. 48.

BANGOR, a townſhip in Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, on the weſtern ſide of Penobſcot R. 25 miles from its mouth at Belfaſt Bay; 65 N. W. by W. from Machias; 63 N. E. from Hallowell, and 280 N. E. from Boſton.

BANKS, *Port*, a harbour on the N. W. coaſt of America, S. eaſterly from Cape Edgecombe, and N. weſterly from Sea Otter Sound.

BANN, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

BARACOA, a ſeaport town in the N. E. part of the iſland of Cuba, in the W. Indies; 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. N. lat. 21. W. long. 76. 10.

BRANCO DE MALAMBO, a town in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, S. America. It is a place of great trade, and ſeated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena, and is a biſhop's ſee. It has a good harbour. N. lat. 11. 40. W. long. 75. 30.

BARAQUICIMITO, a town in Terra Firma, S. America, in the province of Caracas, and in the head waters of Oroonoco R. about 80 miles S. from Valencia, and 175 N. W. from Calabeza. N. lat. 8. 55. W. long. 66. 55.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbee iſlands, belonging to Britain, and next to Jamaica for importance in the W. Indies. It is about 21 miles in length from High Point, its northern extremity, to South Point; and 14 in breadth, from the Chair near Kitridge Bay E. to Valiant Royaliſt Fort, W. and contains 106,470 acres of land, moſt of which is under cultivation. It lies 20 leagues E. from St. Vincent, which may be ſeen in a clear day; 25 from St. Lucia; 28 S. E. from Martinico; 60 N. E. from Trinidad, and 100 S. E. from St. Chriſtopher's. It is divided into 5 diſtricts, and 11 pariſhes; and contains 4 towns, viz. Bridgetown, the capital; Oſtins, or Charleſtown; St. James, formerly called the Hole; and Speight's Town. The names of the pariſhes are St. Lucy's, St. Peter's, St. James's, St. Andrew's, St. Thomas's, St. Joſeph's, St. John's, St. George's, St. Michael's, St. Philip's, and Chriſt Church.

Its ſoil muſt be allowed to be highly fertile, if it be true, that it contained in 1670, 50,000 whites, and 100,000 blacks; whoſe labours employed 60,000 tons of ſhipping. This is thought to be exaggerated; but it is certain that its population has decreaſed rapidly. In 1786 the numbers were 16,167 whites; 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 negroes. The exports, on an average, of 1784, 1785, and 1786, had fallen to 9,554 hhds. of ſugar; 5448 puncheons of rum; 6320 bags of ginger; 8331 bags of cotton, excluſive of ſmall articles, as aloes, ſweet meats, &c. In the year ending the 5th of January, 1788, 243 veſſels cleared outwards; and the London market price of their cargoes in ſter. money, amounted to £.539,605 14 10; of which the value exported to the United States, was £.23,217 13 4. That the dreadful ſucceſſion of hurricanes, with which this and the other W. India iſlands have been viſited, for many years paſt, has contributed to this great defalcation, cannot be doubted. Bridgetown was ſcarcely riſen from the aſhes to which two dreadful fires had reduced it, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a ſcene of deſolation, by the ſtorm of the 10th of Oct. 1780, in which no leſs than 4326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, miſerably periſhed; and the damage done to the property was computed at £.1,320,564 15. ſter. The force of the wind

wind was at one place ſo great as to lift ſome pieces of cannon, with their carriages, ſeveral paces from the ramparts. The trade of this and ſome others of the iſlands, ſuffers conſiderably by a duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on exported produce; out of which, however, the governor's ſalary, £.2000 a-year, is paid. The crown acquired this revenue in the reign of Charles II. which the planters agreed to, in order to ſecure poſſeſſions to which they had uncertain titles.

Barbadoes was probably diſcovered firſt by the Portugueſe. It is uſually ranked among the Windward diviſion of the Caribbees, being a day or two's ſail from Surinam. From its being the firſt diſcovered of any of theſe iſlands, it is called *Mother of the Sugar Colonies*. The firſt of the Engliſh who are known to have landed here, were the crew of the *Olive Bloſſom*, fitted out by Sir Olive Leigh, in 1605. It was found abſolutely deſolate; nor had it the appearance of having been peopled even by the moſt barbarous Indians. The iſland is fortified by nature, all along the windward ſhore, by rocks and ſhoals, ſo as to be almoſt inacceſſible; on the leeward ſide it has good harbours; but the whole coaſt is protected by a good line, of ſeveral miles in length, and ſeveral forts to defend it, at the moſt material places. The military, civil, and religious eſtabliſhments are well provided for. Here is a college founded by Col. Codrington; the only inſtitution of the kind in the W. Indies; but it has not anſwered the intention of the founder. The houſes of the planters are very thickly ſown all along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the ſoil, and the gently ſwelling hills, form a delightful ſcene.

The earlieſt planters of Barbadoes were ſometimes reproached with the guilt of forcing or decoying into ſlavery, the Indians of the neighbouring continent. The hiſtory of *Inkle* and *Yarico*, which the Spectator has recorded for the deteſtation of mankind, took its riſe in this iſland; but happily this ſpecies of ſlavery was ſoon aboliſhed. The Barbadoes tar is a particular production of this iſland. It riſes out of the earth, and ſwims on the ſurface of the water. It is of great uſe in the dry belly-ache, and in diſeaſes of the breaſt. The capital, Bridgetown, lies in N. lat. 13. 10. W. long. 59.

Barbara, St. an iſland on the coaſt of Brazil. Alſo the chief town of New-Biſcay, audience of Galicia, New Spain, N. America.

Barbe, St. a town of Mexico, in New Biſcay, in the vicinity of which are very rich ſilver mines. It lies 500 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. N. lat. 26. 10. W. long. 110. 5.

Barbuda, or *Barbouthes*, one of the Caribbee iſlands, 35 miles N. of Antigua, and 53 N. E. of St. Chriſtopher s, and is 20 miles long and 12 broad. The natives apply themſelves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furniſhing the neighbouring iſlands with proviſions. It is fertile, abounding in the natural productions of the other W. India iſlands; and has a good road for ſhipping, but no direct trade to Britain. It belongs to the Codrington family, to whom it produces above £.5000 a-year. The inhabitants amount to about 1500. N. lat. 18. 30. W. long. 61. 50.

Barbue, *Riviere a la*, empties into Lake Machigan, from E. S. E. between Raiſin and Marame rivers. Its mouth, 60 yards wide, lies 72 miles N. by W. from Fort St. Joſeph.

Alſo, the name of a river which empties into Lake Erie, from the N. by E. 40 miles W. N. W. from the extremity of Long Point in that lake, and 22 E. by S. from Tonty R.

Barkadares, the name of a part of the Logwood Country, on the E. ſide of the peninſula of Yucaten, thro' which the river Balize runs into the Sea of Honduras. It has Hicks Keys on the S. and South Lagoon on the N. Lat. 17. 45. N. long. 89. W.

Barkhamstead, a townſhip in the northern part of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. having Hartland on the N. and Granby E. About 25 miles W. of Hartford.

Barnard, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, containing 673 inhabitants. It has Stockbridge weſterly, and gives riſe to the northern branch of Waterqueche R. and is 65 miles N. E. of Bennington.

Barnaveldt, an iſland of S. America, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, diſcovered in 1616. S. lat. 55. 49. W. long. 66. 58.

BARNEGAT *Inlet*, called in ſome maps, *New-Inlet*, is the paſſage from the Sea into Flat-Bay-Sound, on the S. eaſtern coaſt of New-Jerſey, 68 miles N. E. from Cape May. N. lat. 39. 47½ W. long. 74. 13. Barnegat Beach lies below this Inlet, between it and Little Egg Harbour, 16 miles diſtant, S.W.

BARNEGAT, the name of a ſmall village of 8 or 10 houſes, on the eaſt bank of Hudſon river, 5 miles S. of Poughkeepſie, and 75 N. of N. York. The ſole buſineſs of the few inhabitants of this place, is burning lime, from the vaſt quantities of lime ſtone which are found here. Their lime is marketed in N. York, whither they carry it in great quantities annually.

BARNET, a townſhip in Caledonia co. Vermont, formerly in Orange co. containing 477 inhabitants, and 112 miles N. E. from Bennington. The lower bar of the 15 mile falls in Connecticut R. is ſituated at the N. E. corner of this townſhip. Into that river it ſends Stephens R. which riſes in Peachum, the adjoining town on the W.

BARNSTABLE *Co.* lies upon the peninſula, the point of which is Cape Cod, the S. eaſtward point of Maſſachuſetts Bay, oppoſite Cape Ann. Cape Cod lies in N. lat. 42. 4. W. long. from Greenwich 70. 14. and gives name to the whole peninſula, which is ſurrounded by water on all ſides, except the W. where it is bounded by Plymouth co. It is 65 miles long, as the road runs, from the iſthmus between Barnſtable and Buzzard's Bays to Race Point; and its breadth for 30 miles not more than 3, and above half the remainder from 6 to 9 miles. It contains 11 townſhips and the plantation of Marſhpee; having 2343 houſes, and 17,354 inhabitants. Barnſtable was made a ſhire in 1685. See *Cape Cod*.

BARNSTABLE, the *Mattacheeſe*, or *Mattacheeſet* of the ancient Indians, is a port of entry and poſt town, and is the ſhire town of Barnſtable co. It extends acroſs the peninſula, and is waſhed by the ſea on the N. and S. having Sandwich, and the diſtrict called Marſhpee or Maſhpee on the W. is about 5 miles broad, and 9 long; 67 miles S. eaſterly from Boſton. Sandy Neck, on the N. ſhore, runs E. almoſt the length of the town, and forms the harbour, emboſoming a large body of ſalt marſh. The harbour is about a mile wide, and 4 long; in which the tide riſes from 8 to 14 feet. It has a bar running off N. E. from the Neck ſeveral miles, which prevents the entrance of large ſhips; but ſmall veſſels may paſs any part of it at high water; and where it is commonly croſſed, it ſeldom has leſs than 6 or 7 feet at low water.

There is another harbour on the S. called *Lewis's Bay*. Its entrance is within Barnſtable, and it extends almoſt 2 miles into Yarmouth. It is commodious and ſafe, and is completely land locked; and has 5 feet water at a middling tide.

A mile or two to the weſtward, and near the entrance of Lewis's Bay, lies *Hyanis Road*. It is formed principally by an iſland, joined by a beach to Yarmouth, which together, make the outſide of the bay before mentioned. The S. head of this iſland is called Point Gammon. Oyſter Bay, near the S. W. limit of the town, admits ſmall veſſels; and which, with Lewis's Bay, has in years paſt produced excellent oyſters, in great quantities; though they are now much reduced.

There are about 20 or 30 ponds in Barnſtable. The land here produces about 25 buſhels of Indian corn to an acre, and rye and other grain in proportion. Wheat and flax are cultivated; the latter with ſucceſs. From 12 to 18,000 buſhels of onions are raiſed for the ſupply of the neighbouring towns. Upwards of 100 men are employed in the fiſhery, which is yearly increaſing. Whales ſeldom come into Maſſachuſetts Bay now, and that fiſhery is diſcontinued. No quarrels with the ancient natives of the country are recorded in the accounts of this town, where the Engliſh ſettlers of New-England firſt landed, Nov. 11, 1620. The people, 2610 in number, are generally healthy; and many inſtances of longevity are to be met with. Numbers of the farmers are occaſionally ſeamen; and this town has afforded, and continues to furniſh many maſters of veſſels and mariners who ſail from other ports. N. lat. 41. 43.

BARNSTEAD, a townſhip in Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, containing 807 inhabitants; 32 miles N. W. of Portſmouth, and 16 E. by S. from Canterbury, on Connecticut R.

BARRE', a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 1613 inhabitants; 24 miles N. W. of Worceſter, and 66 W. of Boſton, deriving its name from Col. Barré, a Britiſh ſenator, who, on the eve of the late war, plead the cauſe of America, in the Britiſh houſe of Commons, with great, but unſucceſsful energy. This town has good paſtures, and here are fatted multitudes of cattle; and it is ſuppoſed, more butter and cheeſe is carried from hence to the market, annually, than any other town of the ſame ſize in the ſtate.

BARRE', a townſhip in Huntingdon co. Pennſylvania.

BARRELL's *Sound*, on the N. W. Coaſt of America, called by the natives *Conget-hoi-toi*, is ſituated about 6 leagues from the ſouthern extremity of Waſhington, or Charlotte Iſlands, in a N. W. direction, about N. lat. 52. W. long. 131. from Greenwich. It has two inlets; one on the E. the other on the W. ſide of the iſland; the latter is the beſt, the other is dangerous. The ſhores are of a craggy black rock; the banks lined with trees of various kinds, as pines, ſpruce, hemlock, alder, &c. Mr. Hoſkins, in the ſummer of 1791, meaſured one of theſe trees, which was *ten fathoms* in circumference. On one ſide of it a hole had been cut, large enough to admit a man; within was a ſpacious and convenient room, which had apparently been dug and burnt out with much labour. Mr Hoſkins concluded that it muſt have been occaſionally inhabited by the natives; as he found in it a box, fireworks, dried wood, and ſeveral domeſtic utenſils. This ſound was named after Joſeph Barrell, Eſq. of Charleſtown, *(Maſſ.)* and was firſt viſited by Capt. Gray, in the Waſhington, in 1789.

BARREN *Creek*, riſes in the N. W. corner of Delaware ſtate, runs about 9 miles S. weſterly, and empties into Nanticoke R. A triangular tract of land in the N. part of Somerſet co. Maryland, is incloſed between this creek on the S. Delaware ſtate E. and Nanticoke R. on the W. and N. W.

BARREN *R.* Both *Big* and *Little* Barren rivers, are S. E. branches of Green R. in Kentucky. *Blue Spring* lies between theſe rivers, which ſee.

BARREN *I.* a ſmall iſle in Cheſapeak Bay, N. E. from the mouth of Patuxent R. which is ſeparated from Hooper's I. by a narrow channel on the E.

BARRETSTOWN, a plantation in Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, having 173 inhabitants.

BARRINGTON, a townſhip, in Queen's co. Nova-Scotia, on the S. ſide of the bay of Fundy; ſettled by Quakers from Nantucket iſland.

BARRINGTON, a townſhip in Strafford co. N. Hampſhire, about 22 miles N. W. from Portſmouth, incorporated in 1722, containing 2470 inhabitants. Allum is found here; and the firſt ridge of the *Freſt Hills*, one of the three inferior ſummits of Agamenticus, is continued through this town. Its ſituation is very healthy; *e. g.* 14 of the firſt ſettlers in 1732, were alive in 1785, who were between 80 and 90 years old.

BARRINGTON, a townſhip in Briſtol co. Rhode-Iſland, on the S. weſtern ſide of the N. W. branch of Warren R. little more than 2½ miles N. W. of Warren, and about 7 S. E. from Fox Point, in the town of Providence. It contains 683 inhabitants, including 12 ſlaves.

BARRINGTON, GREAT, is the ſecond townſhip in rank in Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts. It contains 1373 inhabitants, and lies 140 miles W. from Boſton, and ſouth of Stockbridge, adjoining.

BARROW *Harbour*, is an extenſive bay in that of Bonaviſta, Newfoundland iſland, divided by Keel's Head on the E. from the port of Bonaviſta, and from Bloody Bay on the W. by a large peninſula, joined to the iſland by a narrow iſthmus, which forms Newman's Sound; which, as well as Clode Sound, are within Barrow Harbour.

BART, a port on the ſouthern coaſt of Nova-Scotia.

BART, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. a pariſh in Charleſton diſtrict, S. Carolina, containing 2,138 white perſons. By the cenſus of 1790, it contained 12,606 inhabitants, of whom 10,338 were ſlaves. It ſends 3 repreſentatives and 1 ſenator to the ſtate legiſlature. Amount of taxes £1,566 10s. 4d. ſterling.

BARTHOLOMEW, CAPE, ST. is the ſouthernmoſt point of Staten Land, in Le Maire ſtraits, at the S. end of S. America; and far ſurpaſſes Terra del Fuego in its horrible appearance.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the cluſter of Iſlands, called *New Hebrides*, which ſee.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee iſlands, in the W. Indies, 25 miles N. of St. Chriſtopher's, and 30 N. E. of Saba. It is reckoned 5 leagues in circumference, but has little ground fit for manuring. It produces tobacco, caſſava, and abounds with woods. The trees moſt in eſteem are, 1. The ſoap tree, or aloes tree. 2. The caleback. 3. The canapia, whoſe gum is an excellent cathartic. 4. The parotane, whoſe boughs grow downward, take root again, and form a kind of bulwark and ſtrong defence in time of attack. All along the ſhore are thoſe trees called Sea Trees, whoſe boughs are curiouſly plaited together, and look as if they were glazed. Here is an infinite variety of birds, and a peculiar kind of lime ſtone, which the inhabitants export to the adjacent iſlands. They have likewiſe plenty of lignum vitæ and iron wood. Its ſhores are dangerous, and the approaching them requires a good pilot; but it has an excellent harbour, in which ſhips of any ſize are ſheltered from all winds. Half its inhabitants are Iriſh Roman Catholics, whoſe predeceſſors ſettled here in 1666; the others are French, to whom the iſland lately belonged. It was ceded by France to the crown of Sweden in 1785. They depend on the ſkies for water, which they keep in ciſterns. It was a neſt for privateers when in the hands of the French; and at one time had 50 Britiſh prizes in its harbour. N. lat. 17. 56. W. long. 63. 10.

BARTLET, a plantation in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, having 248 inhabitants.

BARTON, a townſhip in Orleans co. Vermont, formerly in that of Orange, lies S. W. of Brownington; 6 miles S. W. by W. from Willoughby Lake, and 140 N. eaſterly from Bennington.

BASIN OF MINAS, is a body of water of conſiderable extent, and irregular form, ſituated in Nova-Scotia, at the E. end of the Bay of Fundy; and connected with its N. E. branch by a ſhort and narrow ſtrait. The country on its banks is generally a rich ſoil, and is watered by many ſmall rivers. The ſpring tides riſe here 40 feet.

BASKINRIDGE, in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, lies on the W. ſide of a N. W. branch of Paſſaic R. nearly 6 miles N. E. from Pluckemin, and 7 S. S. W. from Morriſtown. It was here that Col. Harcourt ſurpriſed and made a priſoner of Gen. Lee, Dec. 13, 1776.

BASON *Harbour*, lies on the E. ſide of Lake Champlain, in the townſhip of Ferriſburgh, Vermont, 4½ miles S. weſterly from the mouth of Otter Creek.

BASSE TERRE, the chief town in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the W. Indies. ſituated at the S. E. end of the I. It conſiſts of a long ſtreet along the ſea ſhore; is a place of conſiderable trade, the ſeat of government, and is defended by 3 batteries. N. lat. 17. 24. W. long. 62. 36. 56.

This is alſo the name of a part of the I. of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies; between a point of which called Groſſe Morne, to that of Antigua in the Grande Terre, the baſon called the Great Cul de Sac, is 5 or 6 leagues in length; wherein is ſafe riding for ſhips of all rates.

BASS *Harbour*, Diſtrict of Maine, a harbour of Mt. Deſert Iſland, 7 miles from Soil Cove.

BASTIMENTOS, ſmall iſlands, near the Iſthmus of Darien, and ſomewhat W. of the Samballoes iſlands, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, very near the ſhore. Here admiral Hoſier lay with a Britiſh ſquadron many years ago, when having loſt many of his men, and his ſhips being almoſt rotten in an inactive ſtate, he died of a broken heart. Lat. 9. 30. W. long. 79. 45.

BATABANO, a town on the S. ſide of the iſland of Cuba, in the W. Indies; ſituated on the ſide of a large bay, oppoſite Pinos Iſles, and about 50 miles S. W. from the Havannah.

BATAVIA, a ſettlement in N. York, at the head of Schoharie Creek, about 39 miles from its mouth, and 38 S. W. from Albany, and as far N. W. of Eſopus.

BATH, a townſhip of Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, containing 949 inhabitants. It lies on the W. ſide of Kennebeck R. about 13 miles from Wiſcaſſet, 60 N. E. from Portland, 32 from Hallowell, 13 from Pownalboro', and 165 N. E. from Boſton. N. lat. 43. 49.

BATH, a county of Virginia, about

60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded E. by the county of Auguſta. It is noted for its medicinal ſprings, called the *Hot* and *Warm* ſprings, near the foot of Jackſon's Mountain, which ſee.

BATH, a thriving town in Berkley co. Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Warm Spring Mountain. The ſprings in the neighbourhood of this town, although leſs efficacious than the Warm Springs in Bath co. draw upwards of 1000 people here, during ſummer, from various parts of the United States. The water is little more than milk-warm, and weakly impregnated with minerals. The country in the environs is agreeably diverſified with hills and valleys; the ſoil rich, and in good cultivation; 25 miles from Martinſburg, and 269 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

BATH, a townſhip in Grafton co. N. Hampſhire, containing 493 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. 35 miles N. E. by N. from Dartmouth College, and 97 N. W. from Portſmouth.

BATH, or *Port Bath*, an ancient town in Hyde co. N. Carolina, on the N. ſide of Tar R. about 24 miles from Pamplico Sound, 61 S. by W. of Edenton, and in the port of entry on Tar R. It contains about 12 houſes, and is rather declining. N. lat. 35. 31. W. long. 77. 15.

BATH, a village in the eaſtern pariſh of St. Thomas, in the I. of Jamaica, in the W. Indies. It has its riſe and name from a famous hot ſpring in its vicinity, ſaid to be highly efficacious in curing the dry-belly ache. The water is ſulphureous, and flows out of a rocky mountain about a mile diſtant; and is too hot to admit a hand being held in it.

BATH, a village in the co. of Renſſalaer, New-York, pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt bank of Hudſon river, nearly oppoſite the city of Albany, at the head of ſloop navigation. A mineral ſpring has been diſcovered here, ſaid to poſſeſs valuable qualities; and a commodious bathing-houſe has been erected, at a conſiderable expence, containing hot, cold, and ſhower baths.

BATH, a thriving poſt-town in New-York, Steuben co. of about 50 houſes, ſituated on the N. bank of Conhocton Creek, a northern headwater of Tioga R.; 42 miles S. E. from Williamſburg, on Cheneſſee R.; 18 N. W. from the Painted Poſt; 120 from Niagara; 59 weſterly from Geneva, and 221 W. of Hudſon city. N. lat. 42. 15. W. long. 77. 10.

BATTEN *Kill*, a ſmall river which riſes in Vermont, and after running N. and N. Weſterly about 30 miles, falls into Hudſon, near Saratoga.

BATTLE *R.* in New South Wales, runs N. E. into Saſkahawen R. S. E. from Mancheſter Houſe. Its courſe is ſhort.

BAULEM'*s Kill*, a weſtern water of Hudſon R. 8½ miles below Albany.

BAXOS DE BABUCA. See *Abrojos*.

BAY OF FRESH WATER, in the N. part of the Gulf of Mexico, lies S. of Aſcenſion Bay. N. lat. 30. W. long. 93.

BAYAMO, a town in the eaſtern part of the iſland of Cuba, having the town of Almo W. and St. Barbara on the S. It lies on the E. ſide of Eſtero R. about 20 miles from the ſea.

BAYAMO, *Channel del*, in the iſland of Cuba, runs between the numerous ſmall iſlands and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, on the N. W. and the ſhoals and rocks which line the coaſt on the S. E. ſide of it, from the bold point called Cabo de Cruz. This channel leads to the bay of Eſtero, which receives two rivers; the ſouthernmoſt of which leads to the town of Bayamo.

BAY OF FUNDY, waſhes the ſhores of the Britiſh Provinces of New-Brunſwick on the N. and Nova-Scotia on the E. and S. This bay is 12 leagues acroſs, from the Gut of Annapolis to St. John's, the principal town of New-Brunſwick. The tides are very rapid in this bay, and riſe at Annapolis Baſin about 30 feet; at the Baſin of Minas, which may be termed the N. arm of this bay, 40 feet; and at the head of Chignecto Channel, an arm of this bay, the ſpring tides riſe 60 feet.

BAY DE ROCHE FENDE, lies on the W. ſide of Lake Champlain, and in the ſtate of New-York, 17 miles above Crown Point.

BAY OF ISLANDS, lies on the W. ſide of Newfoundland I. in the gulf of St. Lawrence. This bay is very extenſive, having 3 arms, by which ſeveral rivers empty into it. It has ſeveral iſlands; the chief of which are called Harbour, Pearl, and Tweed. The centre of the Bay lies in about 49. 5. N. lat. and 58. 15. W. long. from Greenwich.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS, on the Labrador coaſt, has Cape St. Louis on the N. and Cape Charles on the S. It has many ſmall iſlands; the largeſt of which is Battle I. in the mouth of the bay. The middle of the bay lies in N. lat. 52. 23. W. long. 55. 23.

BAYNET, a town and bay on the S. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, 4½ leagues from Petit Goave, on the N. ſide of the iſland. It is about 8 leagues W. of Jackmel. N. lat. 18. 17.

BEACH *Fork*, a branch of Salt R. which riſes in Nelſon co. Kentucky. A fine clay is found on this river, which might, it is thought, be manufactured into good porcelain.

BEALSBURG, a ſmall town in Nelſon co. Kentucky, on the E. bank of Rolling Fork, which contains 20 houſes, as alſo a tobacco warehouſe. It is 15 miles W. S. W. of Bairdſtown, 50 S. W. of Frankfort, and 890 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 37. 42. W. long, 85. 50.

BEARDSTOWN. See *Bairdſtown*.

BEAR *Cove*, lies on the E. ſide of the S. eaſtern corner of Newfoundland I. at the head of which is the ſettlement of *Formoſe*, which ſee. Reneau's rocks lie between Bear Cove and Freſh Water Bay on the S. 32 miles northerly from Cape Race.

BEAR *Graſs Creek*, a ſmall Creek on the eaſtern ſide of Ohio R. a few hundred yards N. of the town of Louiſville, in Kentucky. This is the ſpot where the intended canal is propoſed to be cut to the upper ſide of the *Rapids*. From the mouth of the creek, to the upper ſide of the rapids, is not quite 2 miles. This would render the navigation of the Ohio ſafe and eaſy. The country on the ſides of this creek, between Salt R. and Kentucky R. is beautiful and rich. See *Rapids of the Ohio*.

BEAR LAKE, GREAT, in the N. W. part of N. America, lies near the Arctic Circle, and ſends a river a W. S. W. courſe.

BEAR LAKE, BLACK, in New South Wales, lies in N. lat. 53½. W. long. 107½. It lies N. W. from Cumberland Houſe.

BEAR LAKE, WHITE, lies due W. from another ſmall lake called Bear Lake, both in N. lat. 48. 15. and the W. long. of the former is 98½. Theſe are ſaid to give riſe to Miſſiſippi R.

BEAR *Town*, in Caroline co. Maryland, lies about 7 miles N. from Greenſburg, and about 15 S. E. from Cheſtertown.

BEAR *Creek*, a water of Tenneſſee river. See *Occochappo*.

BEAUFORT, a ſeaport town in Carteret co. on the N. E. ſide of Core Sound, and diſtrict of Newbern, N. Carolina. It contains about 20 houſes, a courthouſe and gaol, and the county courts are held here. It is 55 miles S. by E. of Newbern, and about 27 from Cape Lookout. N. lat 34. 47.

BEAUFORT, the chief town of Beaufort diſtrict, S. Carolina, is ſituated on the iſland of Port Royal, at the mouth of Cooſawhatchie R. The courts which were formerly held here, are now removed to the town of Cooſawhatchie, on the above ſmall river. Beaufort is a little pleaſant town, of about 60 houſes, and 200 inhabitants; who are diſtinguiſhed for their hoſpitality and politeneſs. It has a fine harbour, and bids fair to become a conſiderable town. It uſed to be a ſtation for the Britiſh ſquadron when in their poſſeſſion. Beaufort is ſituated 26 miles from Puriſburg, and 73 from Charleſton, to the S. W. noted for its healthy ſituation. N. lat. 32. 26. W. long. 80. 55.

BEAUFORT *Diſtrict*, in the lower country of S. Carolina, lies on the ſea coaſt, between Combahee and Savannah rivers. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and is divided into 4 pariſhes, viz. St. Helena, St. Luke, Prince William, and St. Peter, which contain 18,753 inhabitants; of whom only 4346 are whites. The northern part of this diſtrict abounds with large foreſts of cypreſs; the lands, however, are fit for raiſing rice, indigo, &c. It ſends 12 repreſentatives and 4 ſenators to the ſtate legiſlature; each pariſh ſending an equal number. Amount of taxes £3,022 2s. 11d. ſter.

BEAVER *Creek*, runs into Lake Erie, at its E. end; about 7 miles S. E. from Fort Erie.

BEAVER CREEK, BIG, falls into the Allegany river, after having received ſeveral branches from the N. E. about 28 miles N. W. from Pittſburg.—It riſes in the S. runs N. about 6 miles, thence N. E. 12 more to the Salt Lick Town; then, paſt the Mahoning Town, and Salt Springs, 34 miles S. eaſterly to the Kiſhkuſh Town, from which to its

mouth is 22 miles ſoutherly: In all about 74 miles.

BEAVER *Dam*, a townſhip in Pennſylvania, on the W. ſide of Suſquehannah R. See *Northumberland co.*

BEAVER *Kill*, is a S. E. arm of the Popachton Branch of the Delaware. Its mouth is 17½ miles E. from the Cook Houſe, and 24½ N. W. from Kuſhichtun Falls.

BEAVER *Lake*, in New South Wales, lies in about 52. 45. N. lat. and 101. 30. W. long. A little N. E. from it is the ſource of Churchill R. S. E. from it is Cumberland Houſe, on Graſs R. which has communication by lakes with Nelſon R. S. W. of it is Saſkaſhawen R. on which, towards its head, are a number of houſes belonging to the Hudſon's Bay Company.

BEAVERS *Town*, at *Tuſkarawas*, lies between Margaret's Creek, an upper N. W. branch of Muſkingum R. and the N. branch of that river; at the head of which N. branch there is only a mile's portage to Cayahoga R. Beavers Town lies about 85 miles N. W. from Pittſburg. A little below this a fort was erected in 1764.

BECKET, a townſhip in Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 751 inhabitants. It is 10 miles E. of Stockbridge, 17 from Lenox, and 130 W. from Boſton.

BEDE *Point*, is the eaſtern cape at the mouth of Cook's R. on the N. W. coaſt of N. America.

BEDFORD, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, which was incorporated in 1750, and contains 898 inhabitants. It lies on the W. bank of Merrimack R. 56 miles W. of Portſmouth.

BEDFORD, a townſhip in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 523 inhabitants; 13 miles northerly from Boſton.

BEDFORD, NEW, is a flouriſhing town in Briſtol co. in the ſame ſtate, containing 3313 inhabitants; 58 miles ſouthward of Boſton. It lies at the head of navigation on Accuſhnet R. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 70. 52. W. from Greenwich.

BEDFORD, a townſhip in W. Cheſter co. New-York, containing 2470 inhabitants, including 38 ſlaves. It lies contiguous to Connecticut, 12 miles N. from Long-Iſland Sound, and 35 from the city of New-York. In the ſtate cenſus of 1796, there appears to be 302 electors.

BEDFORD, a town on the W. end of Long I. New-York, 4 miles N. W. from Jamaica Bay, and 6 E. from the city of New-York.

BEDFORD, a village near the Georgia ſide of Savannah river 4 miles above Auguſta.

BEDFORD *Co.* in Pennſylvania, lies on Juniatta R.; has part of the ſtate of Maryland on the S. and Huntingdon co. N. and N. E. It contains 13,124 inhabitants, including 46 ſlaves; and has ½ of its lands ſettled, and is divided into 9 townſhips.

Its chief town, Bedford, lies on the S. ſide of Rayſtown branch of the ſame river; 25 miles eaſtward of Berlin, and 210 W. of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out; and the inhabitants who live in 41 log houſes and 9 of ſtone, have water conveyed in wooden pipes to a reſervoir in the middle of the town. They have a ſtone gaol; the market-houſe, court-houſe, and record office, are built of brick. Bedford was incorporated in 1795, and their charter is ſimilar to that of Cheſter. N. lat. 40. W. long. 78. 50.

BEDFORD *Co.* in Virginia, is ſeparated from that of Amherſt on the N. by James R.; has Campbell E. Botetourt W. and Franklin co. on the S. It is 34 miles long, 25 broad, and contains 10,531 inhabitants, including 2,754 ſlaves. It has a good ſoil and is agreeably diverſified with hills and vallies. In ſome parts chalk and gypſum have been diſcovered. Its chief town is New London.

BEDMINSTER, in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, is a townſhip containing 1197 inhabitants, including 169 ſlaves.

BEEF *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin iſlands, in the W. Indies, ſituated between Dog I. on the W. and Tortula on the E. It is about 5 miles long and 1 broad, in Sir Francis Drake's Bay. N. lat. 18. 23. W. long. 63. 2.

BEEKMAN, a conſiderable townſhip in Ducheſs co. New-York, containing 3597 inhabitants, including 106 ſlaves. In the ſtate cenſus of 1796, there appears to be 502 electors in this townſhip.

BEHRING'S *Bay*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is ſeparated from Admiralty Bay, on the northward, by a point

point of land; and lies N. W. from Croſs Sound. See *Admiralty Bay*.

BEHRING'S *Straits*, ſeparate Aſia from America, are ſo called from the Ruſſian navigator, Capt. Behring, who, with Tſhirikow, ſailed from Kamptſchatka, in Siberia, on the Aſiatic coaſt, in queſt of the New World, in a quarter where it had, perhaps, never been approached. They both diſcovered land within a few degrees of the N. W. coaſt of America. But the more recent diſcoveries of Capt. Cook, and his ſucceſſor, Clarke, have confirmed the near approximation of the two continents. Cape Prince of Wales is the moſt weſterly point of the American continent, hitherto known. It is ſituated in N. lat. 65. 46. E. long. 191. 45. and is 39 miles diſtant from the eaſtern coaſt of Aſia.

The ſea, from the S. of Behring's Straits, to the creſcent of iſles between Aſia and America, is very ſhallow. It deepens from theſe ſtraits (as the Britiſh ſeas do from Dover) till ſoundings are loſt in the Pacific Ocean; but that does not take place but to the S. of the iſles. Between them and the ſtraits is an increaſe from 12 to 54 fathoms, except only off St. Thaddeus Noſs, where there is a channel of greater depth. From the volcanic diſpoſition, it has been judged probable, not only that there was a ſeparation of the continents at theſe ſtraits, but that the whole ſpace from the iſles to that ſmall opening had once been dry land; and that the fury of the watery element, actuated by that of fire, had, in very remote times, ſubverted and overwhelmed the tract, and left the iſlands to ſerve as monumental fragments.

The famous Japaneſe map places ſome iſlands ſeemingly within theſe ſtraits, on which is beſtowed the title of *Ya Zue*, or the kingdom of the dwarfs. This gives ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that America was not unknown to the Japaneſe; and that they had, as is mentioned by Kæmpfer, and Charlevoix, made voyages of diſcovery; and, according to the laſt, actually wintered upon the continent, where probably meeting with the Eſquimaux, they might, in compariſon of themſelves, and juſtly, diſtinguiſh them by the name of dwarfs.

BEKIA, or *Becouya*, or *Boquio*, a ſmall Britiſh Iſland among the Granadillas; 55 miles N. E. of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes. It was called Little Martinico by the French, and has a ſafe harbour from all winds; but no freſh water. It is only frequented by thoſe who catch turtle. The ſoil produces wild cotton, and plenty of water melons.

BELCHER, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 1485 inhabitants, who ſubſiſt chiefly by farming. It lies 12 miles E. of Hadley, and 85 W. of Boſton.

BELEZ, a city of New Grenada, Terra Firma, S. America.

BELFAST, a townſhip and bay in Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, both ſituated in what is called the Waldo Patent, at the mouth of Penobſcot R. and on its weſtern ſide; 38 miles N. E. by E. from Hallowell, and 246 N. E. from Boſton. The town contains 245 inhabitants. The Bay, on the N. weſtern part of which the town ſtands, runs up into the land by 3 ſhort arms. Iſleſborough I. lies in the middle of it, and forms two channels leading to the mouth of Penobſcot R.

BELGRADE, a townſhip in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, incorporated in Feb. 1796. It was formerly called Waſhington Plantation. It lies W. of Sidney, and between Androſcoggin and Kennebeck rivers.

BELHAVEN, the former name of Alexandria, in Fairfax co. Virginia, which ſee. It lies 14 miles N. E. of Colcheſter, 86 S. W. of Wincheſter, 30 W. of Annapolis, and 214 S. W. of Philadelphia.

BELIM, or *Para*, a town in Brazil. See *Para*.

BELL *Iſle*, an Iſland on the E. ſide of the northern part of Newfoundland I. E. of Canada head; between 50. 42. and 50. 50. N. lat. and between W. long. 55. 39. and 55. 46.

BELLAIRE, a poſt-town near the centre of Harford co. Maryland, and the chief of the county. It contains a court-houſe and gaol, and is thinly inhabited; diſtant from Harford, 6 miles, N. W.; 22 N. E. from Baltimore, and 86 W. S. W. from Philadelphia.

BELLE *Iſle*, an iſland at the mouth of the ſtraits of this name, between the country of the Eſquimaux, or New Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland I. which ſtraits leads into the gulf

of St. Lawrence from the N. E.—The iſland is about 7 leagues in circumference; and lies 16 miles from the neareſt land on the coaſt of Labrador, or New Britain. On the N. W. ſide it has a harbour for fiſhing veſſels, or ſmall craft; and on the E. point it has a cove which will admit ſhallops. Lat. 51. 55. N. long. 55. 30. W.

BELLE *Dune, La*, or *Handſome Down*, a long, projecting, barren point, on the ſouthern ſide of Chaleur Bay, about 8 leagues N. N. W. of Nipiſiguit, where temporary cod and herring fiſheries are carried on by different people; there being no eſtabliſhed trader at the place.

BELLGROVE, in Bergen co. N. Jerſey, on the road to Albany, lies within half a mile of the line which ſeparates New York from New Jerſey, which extends from Delaware R. to that of Hudſon. It is 3 miles northerly from Brabant, and 24 N. by W. from New-York city.

BELLINGHAM, a ſmall farming townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 735 inhabitants, 20 miles northerly from Providence, and 34 ſoutherly from Boſton.

BELLS *Mill*, a ſettlement in N. Carolina, near the Moravian ſettlements, at the ſource of Deep R. the N. weſternmoſt branch of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear, and about 50 miles W. of Hillſborough.

BELPRE, a poſt-town and ſmall ſettlement in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, on the N. W. bank of Ohio R. between the Hockhocking & Muſkingum Rs. and oppoſite the mouth of the Little Kanhaway; about 14 miles below Marietta, and 480 S. W. by W. from Philadel.

BELVIDERE, a new townſhip in Franklin co. Vermont.——Alſo a village in New-Jerſey, in Suſſex co. ſituated on Delaware R. at the mouth of Pequeſt R. and 11 miles above Eaſton, in Pennſylvania.

BENEDICT, a town in Charles co. Maryland, on Patuxent R.; oppoſite Mackall's Ferry; W. from Port Tobacco 16 miles, as the road runs thro' Byrantown; 30. S. E. from the Federal City, and 20 from Drums Point, at the mouth of the river.

BENNINGTON, a county in the S. W. corner of Vermont, having Windham co. on the E. and the ſtate of N. York on the W.; into which ſtate it ſends Batten Kill and Hooſack rivers, which both riſe here, and fall into Hudſon R. 14 miles apart: Rutland co. lies on the N. and the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts on the S. It contains 19 townſhips, of which Bennington and Mancheſter are the chief. It has 12,254 inhabitants, including 16 ſlaves. The mountains here furniſh iron ore in abundance, and employ already, a furnace and two forges.

BENNINGTON, the ſhire town of the above county, and the largeſt town in the ſtate of Vermont, having about 160 houſes, in the compact part of the town, is ſituated at the foot of the Great Mountain, near the S. W. corner of the ſtate, 24 miles eaſterly from the junction of Hudſon and Mohawk rivers, and about 52 from the S. end of Lake Champlain, at the confluence of the E. and S. bays; and lies 55 miles from Rutland; 202 miles N. eaſterly from New-York; and 300 in the ſame direction from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 42. W. long. 74. 10. Bennington has ſeveral elegant buildings. Its public edifices are a congregational church, ſtate houſe and gaol. It is the oldeſt town in the ſtate, having been firſt ſettled in 1764, and is in a flouriſhing condition, containing 2,400 inhabitants. Within the townſhip is mount Anthony, which riſes very high in a conical form.

Two famous battles were fought in or near this town, in one day, Aug. 16, 1777, in which Col. Stark gained great fame. The Britiſh loſt 4 braſs field pieces, and other military ſtores; and beſides thoſe ſlain, 700 were taken priſoners. The killed and wounded of the Americans were about 100 men. This defeat contributed in a great meaſure, to the ſubſequent ſurrender of General Burgoyne's army.

BENSON, the N. weſternmoſt townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont, is ſituated on the E. ſide of Lake Champlain; 57 miles N. N. W. of Bennington, and has 658 inhabitants. Hubberton R. paſſes through Benſon in its way to Eaſt Bay. Cockburne's Creek, which feeds the ſame bay, riſes here.

BERABZAN, is a long lake in New North Wales, lying N. and S. and narrows gradually from its N. end, till it mixes with the waters of Shechary Lake at the S. end, where theſe waters form

form Seal R. which empties into Hudſon's Bay at Churchill fort. The N. end of Berabzan lies in about 60. 30. N. lat. and in 93. 50. W. long. See *Shechary L.* and *Churchill R.*

BERBICE, a Dutch ſettlement on a river of the ſame name, in *Surinam*, which ſee. This ſettlement with the other adjoining ones of Surinam and Eſſequibo, ſurrendered to the Britiſh in 1796.

BERBICE, or *Berbeu*, a river in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, in S. America, which is a quarter of a mile broad, and two fathoms deep at its mouth, in N. lat. 6. 30. The land on both ſides is low and woody, has plenty of logwood and cotton.

BERGEN *Co.* in New-Jerſey, on Hudſon R. lies oppoſite New-York, on the E. and was firſt planted by the Dutch, from New-York. It contains 6 townſhips, of which the chief are Bergen and Hackinſack, and 12,601 inhabitants, including 2301 ſlaves. Here are 7 Dutch Calviniſt churches, and 2 of Dutch Lutherans. There is a copper mine here, which, when worked by the Schuylers (to whom it belonged) was conſiderably productive; but it has been neglected for many years.

It is a mountainous, rough, and hilly county, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It forms part of the E. and northern end of the ſtate; and its N. W. extremity meets the N. E. part of Suſſex co.; ſo that theſe two counties emboſom Morris and Eſſex counties, except on the S. W. and form the whole breadth of the ſtate in that quarter.

BERGEN, the ſhire town of Bergen co. New-Jerſey, lies ſurrounded by water, except on the N.; the river Hudſon ſeparates it from New-York city, 3 miles diſtant; on the S. a narrow channel lies between it and Staten I.; and on the W. it has Hackinſack R. The inhabitants are moſtly deſcendants from the Dutch ſettlers.

BERGEN *Neck*, is the ſouthern extremity of the above townſhip.

BERKHEMSTEAD, or *Barkhemſtead*, a townſhip in Litchfield co. Connecticut, having Hartland N. and New-Hartford S.

BERKLEY, a townſhip in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 850 inhabitants; 50 miles ſouthward of Boſton.

BERKLEY, the name both of a county and town, in Charleſton Diſtrict, S. Carolina, lying near Cooper and Aſhley Rivers. In the cenſus of 1791, it was called St. John's Pariſh, in Berkley co. and contained 752 free perſons, and 5170 ſlaves.

BERKLEY *Co.* in Virginia, lies W. of the Blue Ridge, N. of Frederick co. and ſeparated from the ſtate of Maryland, on the N. and E. by Potowmack R. This fertile county, about 40 miles long and 20 broad, has 16,781 free inhabitants, and 2932 ſlaves. Martinſburg is its chief town.

BERKLEY's *Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies on the eaſtern ſide of Quadras Iſles. The land on its eaſtern ſide is oppoſite Cape Flattery, and forms the N. ſide of the Straits de Fuca.

BERK's *Co.* in Pennſylvania, has Northampton co. on the N. E.; Northumberland on the N. W.; part of Luzern on the N.; Dauphin and Lancaſter counties S. W. and Cheſter and Montgomery S. E. It is watered by Schuylkill R. and is 53 miles long and near 29 broad, containing 1,030,400 acres. Here iron ore and coal are found in plenty, which ſupply ſeveral iron works. The northern parts are rough and hilly. Berks contains 30,179 inhabitants, of whom 65 only are ſlaves. It has 29 townſhips, of which Reading is the chief.

BERKSHIRE *Co.* in Maſſachuſetts, is bounded W. by New-York ſtate; S. by the ſtate of Connecticut; E. by Hampſhire co. and N. by the ſtate of Vermont. It thus runs the whole extent of the ſtate from N. to S. and contains twenty-ſix townſhips; the chief of which are Stockbridge, Lenox, Great Barrington, Williamſtown, and Pittsfield; and the number of inhabitants 30,291. White and clouded marble is found in ſeveral towns, in the rough and hilly parts of this country.

In February, 1796, the legiſlature paſſed an act to eſtabliſh a college in Williamſtown, by the name of Williams College.

BERKSHIRE, a newly ſettled townſhip, in Franklin co. Vermont.

BERLIN, a neat and flouriſhing town of York co. Pennſylvania, containing about 100 houſes. It is regularly laid out, on the S. W. ſide of Conewago Creek, 13 miles weſterly of Yorktown, and

and 101 W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 56.

BERLIN, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, on Dog R. a branch of Onion R. from the S.; which laſt ſeparates Berlin from Montpelier, on the N. N. W. Berlin contains 134 inhabitants, and is about 94 miles N. eaſterly from Bennington.

BERLIN, a townſhip in Hartford co. Connecticut, 12 miles S. S. W. of Hartford, 42 N. W. of New-London; and 26 N. N. E. of New-Haven.

BERLIN, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 512 inhabitants; 34 miles W. of Boſton, and 15 N. E. of Worceſter. Hops have been cultivated here lately, and promiſe to be a valuable article of huſbandry.

BERLIN, in Somerſet co. formerly in that of Bedford Pennſylvania, lies on a branch of Stoney Creek, a S. water of Conemaugh R. on the W. ſide of the Alleghany Mountain; 25 miles weſtward of Bedford; 23 N. W. of Fort Cumberland, in Virginia, and 200 W. of Philadelphia. Stone Creek, the chief ſource of Kiſkeminitas R. riſes N. N. E. of Berlin. N. lat. 39. 54.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, or *City Point*, as it is ſometimes called, is a port of entry and poſt town, in Cheſterfield co. Virginia, ſituated on the point of the peninſula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James River, 36 miles weſterly from Williamſburg, 64 from Point Comfort, in Cheſapeak Bay, and 315 S. W. by S. from Philadelphia. City Point, from which it is named, lies on the ſouthern bank of James R. 4 miles S. S. W. from this town. The exports from this place, chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 miles above it, amounted in 1794, to the value of 773,549 dollars; and from the 1ſt of October, to 1ſt December, 1795, were as follows: 15 kegs of butter, 578 bbls. S. fine flour, 101 half do. 789 fine do. 393 lbs. indigo, 10 tons pig iron, 100 lbs. ſaſſafras, 80,320 hhd. ſtaves, 66,300 bbl. ſtaves, 1,819 hhds. tobacco, and 3 kegs manufactured do.—Total exports, 90,859 dollars, 45 cents. There are about 40 houſes here, including ſome warehouſes. It trades chiefly with the W. Indies, and the different ſtates. City Point, in James R. lies in N. lat. 37. 16. W. long. 77. 31½. See *Richmond*.

BERMUDA *Iſlands*. Theſe received this name from the diſcoverer, John Bermudas, a Spaniard; and were called Sommer's Iſles, from Sir George Sommers, who was ſhipwrecked on their rocks in 1609, in his paſſage to Virginia. The number of this cluſter, in the form of a ſhepherd's crook, has been computed to be about 400, diſtant from the Land's End in England, 1500 leagues, from the Madeiras 1200, from Hiſpaniola 400, and 200 from Cape Hatteras in Carolina, which laſt is the neareſt land to them. The iſlands are walled with rocks; and by reaſon of theſe, together with ſhoals, are difficult to approach. The entrances into the harbours and channels are narrow as well as ſhoaly, and are more dangerous by reaſon of the ſtrong current which ſets to the N. E. from the gulf of Florida. They contain from 12 to 13,000 acres of poor land, of which 9 parts in 10 are either uncultivated, or reſerved in woods, which conſiſt chiefly of cedar, for the ſupply of ſhip-building. There are about 200 acres laid out in cotton. The main iſland is about 16 miles long, and from one to two in breadth. The pariſh of St. George's, is an I. to the eaſtward of the main land, in which ſtands the town of St. George's, containing about 500 houſes. Contiguous to that is St. David's I. which ſupplies the town with proviſions. The air is healthy, and a continual ſpring prevails; and moſt of the productions of the W. Indies might be cultivated here. The houſes are built of a ſoft ſtone, which is ſawn like timber, but being waſhed with lime, it becomes hard; theſe ſtones are greatly in requeſt throughout the W. Indies, for filtrating water. The houſes are white as ſnow; which, beheld from an eminence, contraſted with the greenneſs of the cedars, and paſture ground, and the multitude of iſlands full in view, realize what the poets have feigned of the Elyſian Fields.—Some accounts ſay that theſe iſlands contain from 15 to 20,000 inhabitants; but Mr. Edwards ſays the number of white people is 5462, of blacks 4919. Old writers obſerve that there were 3000 Engliſh in theſe iſlands, in 1623. 300 or 400 go annually to Turks I. to rake ſalt, which is carried to America for proviſions, or ſold, to ſuch as may call for it there, for caſh. The Bermudians are chiefly ſeafaring men, and the negroes

groes are very expert mariners. In the late war, there were at one time between 15 and 20 privateers fitted out from hence, which were manned by negro ſlaves, who behaved irreproachably; and ſuch is the ſtate of ſlavery here, and ſo much are they attached to their maſters, that ſuch as were captured always returned when it was in their power; a ſingular inſtance of which occurred in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. The ſhip Regulator, a privateer, was carried into Boſton, and had 70 ſlaves on board: 60 of them returned in a flag of truce, 9 returned by way of New-York; one only was miſſing, who died. The government is conducted under a governor, named by the Britiſh crown, a council, and a general aſſembly. There are 9 churches, of which 3 clergymen have the charge; and there is one Preſbyterian church.

In the preſent European war, the numerous cruizers from Bermudas, have unwarrantably captured numbers of American veſſels, loaded with proviſions or naval ſtores, bound for French, and other ports, which have been iniquitouſly condemned.

BERNARD's *Bay*, lies on the N. W. ſide of the gulf of Mexico. The paſſage into it, between ſeveral iſlands, is called Paſco de Cavallo.

BERNARDSTOWN, in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, contains 2377 inhabitants, including 93 ſlaves.

Alſo the name of a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 691 inhabitants; diſtant 110 miles weſtward from Boſton.

BERNE, a townſhip in Albany co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears there are 477 of the inhabitants who are electors.

BERRY *Iſlands*, a ſmall cluſter of iſles on the N. W. point of the Great Bahama Bank, in the channel of Providence. N. lat. 25. 30. W. long. 75. 40.

BERTIE, a maritime co. in N. Carolina, in Edenton diſtrict, with the Roanoke its S. boundary, and Albemarle Sound on the E. In it is ſituated the ancient Indian tower of Tuſcarora. It contains 12,606 ſouls, of which number 5141 are ſlaves.

BERWICK, or *Abbotſtown*, a neat town in York co. Pennſylvania, at the head of Conewago Creek, 13 miles weſtward of York, 26 S. S. W. of Harriſburgh, and 103 W. by S. of Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houſes, a German Lutheran, and Calviniſt church. N. lat. 39. 54.

BERWICK, or *New-Berwick*, a ſmall town of Northumberland co. Pennſylvania, on the N. weſtern ſide of the E. branch of Suſquehannah R. oppoſite Neſcopeck Falls, and Neſcopeck Creek, 32½ miles N. E. from Northumberland and Sunbury, at the junction of the E. with the W. branch of Suſquehannah, and 160 N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41. 3.

BERWICK, a townſhip in York co. Diſtrict of Maine, containing 3894 inhabitants. It has an incorporated academy, and lies on the E. ſide of Salmon Fall R. 7 miles N. W. of York, and 86 E. of N. from Boſton.

BETHABARA, the firſt ſettlement of the Moravians in the lands of Wachovia, in N. Carolina, begun in 1753; 6 miles N. of Salem, and 183 W. of Halifax. in N. lat. 36. 9. It is ſituated on the W. ſide of Graffy Creek, which unites with the Gargales, and ſeveral others, and falls into the Yadkin. It contains a church of the United Brethren, and about 50 dwelling houſes.

BETHANY, or *Bethania*, a Moravian ſettlement and poſt town, in the lands of Wachovia, in N. Carolina, begun in 1760; 9 miles N. W. of Salem, 4 N. W. of Bethabara, and 568 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. It contains about 60 houſes, and a church, built on a regular plan. See *Wachovia*.

BETHEL, a ſmall Moravian ſettlement on Swetara R. in Pennſylvania, 12 miles from Mt. Joy.—A townſhip in Dauphin county.

BETHEL, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, containing 473 inhabitants; N. N. W. of, and bounded by Stockbridge, and about 67 miles N. N. eaſterly of Bennington. It gives riſe to a ſmall branch of White River.

BETHEL, a townſhip in Delaware co. Pennſylvania.

BETHLEHEM, a town in Albany co. New-York, very fruitful in paſtures, and has large quantities of excellent butter. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 388 of the inhabitants are electors.

BETHLEHEM, a townſhip in Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, having 261 inhabitants. It lies about 10 miles S. of

E.

E. from Stockbridge, 10 from Lenox, and 130 from Boſton. It borders on Tyringham and Loudon.

BETHLEHEM, a townſhip in Hunterdon co. New-Jerſey, ſituated at the head of the S. branch of Rariton River. It contains 1335 inhabitants, including 31 ſlaves. Turf for firing is found here.

BETHLEHEM, a townſhip in Litchfield co. Connecticut, joins Litchfield on the N. and Woodbury on the S.

BETHLEHEM, a poſt town in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, is a celebrated ſettlement of the Moravians, or *United Brethren*, of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal church, as they term themſelves. It is ſituated on Lehigh R. a weſtern branch of the Delaware, 53 miles northerly from Philadelphia, and 18 ſoutherly from the *Wind Gap*. The town ſtands partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, a fine creek, which affords trout and other fiſh. The ſituation is healthful and pleaſant, and in ſummer is frequented by gentry from different parts. In 1787, there were 60 dwelling houſes of ſtone, well built, and 600 inhabitants. Beſides the meeting-houſe, are 3 other public buildings, large and ſpacious; one for the ſingle brethren, one for the ſingle ſiſters, and the other for the widows. The literary eſtabliſhments, as well as the religious regulations, here, deſerve notice.—In a houſe adjoining to the church, is a ſchool for females; and ſince 1787, a boarding ſchool for young ladies, who are ſent here from different parts, and are inſtructed in reading and writing (in the Engliſh and German tongues) grammar, arithmetic, geography, needle work, muſic, &c. The miniſter of the place has the direction of this as well as of the boys' ſchool, which is kept in a ſeparate houſe, where they are initiated in the fundamental branches of literature. Theſe ſchools, eſpecially that for the young ladies, are deſervedly in very high repute; and ſcholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States.

There is at the lower part of the town a machine, of ſimple conſtruction, which raiſes the water, from a ſpring, into a reſervoir, to the height of 100 feet; whence it is conducted by pipes into the ſeveral ſtreets of the town.

There is a genteel tavern at the N. end of the town, the profit ariſing from which, belongs to the ſociety. There is alſo a ſtore, with a general aſſortment of goods, an apothecary's ſhop, a large tan-yard, a currier's, and a dyer's ſhop, a griſt-mill, a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and a ſaw-mill, and on the banks of the Lehigh, a brewery. N. lat. 40. 37. W. long. 75. 14.

BEUF, *Riviere au*, empties eaſtwardly into Miſſiſippi R. in N. lat. 39. 4.; about 48 miles, by the courſe of the river, above the mouth of the Illinois, and 7 miles S. from Riviere Oahaha.

BEUF, SMALL LE. See *Le Boeuf*.

BEVERLY, a townſhip and poſt town in Eſſex co Maſſachuſetts, containing 3290 inhabitants, is ſeparated from Salem by a handſome bridge, and is about 20 miles E. of N. of Boſton, and 22 S. W. of Newburyport. It has two pariſhes. In the pariſh next the harbour, are a number of handſome houſes, exhibiting the cheering rewards of enterpriſe and induſtry, and the inhabitants are devoted to the fiſhery and other branches of navigation. In the other part of the town, which is chiefly agricultural, is a cotton manufactory. The bridge, mentioned before, is 1500 feet in length, erected in 1788, and connects this town with Salem. It has a draw for veſſels.

BEVERLY's *Manor*, or *Iriſh Tract*, in Virginia, is a tract of land, in N. lat. 38. 10. at the head of Maſſanuten's R. a weſtern branch of the Shenandoah, which riſes here by three branches, viz. Middle R. Lewis and Chriſtian Creeks. It lies between the Blue, and the North Ridge. The road from Yadkin River, through Virginia to Philadelphia, paſſes through here.

BIDDLES, a ſettlement on a branch of Licking R. in Bourbon co. Kentucky; about 6 miles N. W. from Millers, on the N. E. ſide of the ſame branch, and 32 miles N. N. E. from Lexington.

BIDDEFORD, a port of entry and poſt town in York co. Diſtrict of Maine, on the S. W. ſide of Saco R. on the ſea coaſt, 14 miles S. W. from Portland, 24 N. E. from York, and 105 from Boſton. It contains 1018 inhabitants; and here the county courts are held, as likewiſe at York. N. lat. 43. 26.

BIEQUE *Iſland*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crabs Iſle*, one of the Virgin Iſles, 2 leagues from Porto Rico, 6 leagues long, and 2 broad. The Engliſh ſettled here twice

twice, and have been driven away by the Spaniards, whoſe intereſt it is to let it remain deſolate. It has a rich ſoil, and a good road on its S. ſide. Lat. 18. 2. N. Long. 64. 30. W.

BIG BONE *Creek*, in Woodford co. Kentucky, falls into the Ohio from the E. in about N. lat. 39. 17. W. long. 85. 54. It is very ſmall in ſize, and has 3 branches; the N. weſternmoſt interlocks with Bank Lick Creek, which falls into Licking R. It is only noticeable for the large bones, and ſalt licks near it.

BIG BONE LICKS, THE, lie on each ſide of the above mentioned creek, a little below the junction of the two eaſtern branches, about 8 miles from the mouth of the creek. Theſe, as alſo the other ſalt ſprings, in the weſtern country, are called *Licks*, becauſe the earth about them is furrowed up in a moſt curious manner, by the buffaloes and deer which lick the earth, on account of the ſaline particles with which it is impregnated. A ſtream of brackiſh water runs through theſe licks, the ſoil of which is a ſoft clay.—The large bones found here, and in ſeveral other places near ſalt licks, and in low ſoft grounds, thought to belong to the mammoth, ſtill puzzle the moſt learned naturaliſts to determine to what animal they have belonged. A thigh bone found here by General Parſons, meaſured *forty-nine* inches in length. A tooth of this animal is depoſited in Yale College. Mr. Jefferſon, who ſeems to have examined the ſkeleton of one of theſe animals with curious attention, ſays, that "The bones beſpeak an animal *five or ſix times* the cubic volume of an elephant," as M. Buffon has admitted. Of this animal the natives have no tradition, but what is ſo fabulous, that no conjecture can be aided by it, except that the animal was carnivorous; and this is the general opinion, and was admitted by the late Dr. Hunter, of London, from an examination of the tuſks, &c.

BIG HILL *Creek*, runs W. into Kaſkaſkias R. 25 miles below Beaver Creek, 17 above Blind Creek, and 26 northerly from the mouth of Kaſkaſkias.

BIGGIN *Swamp*. See *Santee River*.

BIG *Rock*, a large rock on the S. E. bank of Au Vaze R.; about 3 miles N. E. from its mouth in the Miſſiſippi, and about 8 miles S. E. from Cape St. Antonio, on that river.

BIG ROCK *Branch*, the N. eaſtern head branch of Alleghany R. The branch called Big Hole Town joins it, and forms the Alleghany, 85 miles N. E. from, and above, Venango, Fort.

BIG SALT *Lick*, a garriſon in the ſtate of Teneſſee, near the Salt Lick, on Cumberland R.; 115 miles from Knoxville; 80 from South Weſt Point, on Clinch R.; 32 from Bledſoe Lick, and 68 from Naſhville.

BIG SANDY *River*, or *Tottervy*, has its ſource near that of Cumberland R.; and, ſeparating Virginia from Kentucky, empties into the Ohio, oppoſite the French Purchaſe of Galiopolis, in about N. lat. 38. 30. Vancouver's and Harmar's forts ſtand on this river. On its banks are ſeveral ſalt licks and ſprings. *Little Sandy*, is a ſhort, ſmall river, which falls into the Ohio, about 20 miles W. of Big Sandy R. in Maſon co. Kentucky.

BILLERICA, a townſhip in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1655. It has 1200 inhabitants; nor has there been much variation in the number for half a century. It lies 20 miles northward of Boſton, and is watered by Concord and Shawſheen rivers, which run N. eaſterly into Merrimack River.

BILLINGSPORT, on Delaware River, lies 12 miles below Philadelphia, was fortified in the late war, for the defence of the channel. Oppoſite this fort, ſeveral large frames of timber, headed with iron ſpikes, called *chevaux de frizes*, were ſunk to prevent the Britiſh ſhips from paſſing. Since the peace, a curious machine has been invented in Philadelphia, to raiſe them.

BILLET. See *Hatborough*.

BILLYMEAD, in Caledonia co. in Vermont.

BIMINI *Iſle*, one of the Bahama iſlands, near the channel of Bahama, and E. of Cape Florida. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the aborigines of America. It is very difficult of acceſs, on account of the ſhoals; but it is a pleaſant place, and is ſaid to have a good harbour. N. lat. 25. W. long. 79. 30.

BIOBIO, or *Biophio*, a river in Chili, the largeſt in that kingdom. It riſes in

in the Andes, enters the S. Sea near the city of Conception, oppoſite the iſle of Avequirina, in lat. 37. S.; running through veins of gold and fields of ſarſaparilla. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and ſeveral Indian nations, their enemies; which obliges them to keep ſtrong garriſons upon it.

BIRD *Fort*, on Monongahela R. 40 miles S. of Fort Pitt.

BIRDS *Keys*, a rock or iſland among the Virgin iſles in the W. Indies. It is round, and lies about 2 leagues S. of St. John's. It has its name from the quantities of birds which reſort there. N. lat. 17. 55. W. long. 63. 20.

BIRU, a town 10 leagues from Truxilla, in the S. Sea, in the empire of Peru, inhabited by about 80 Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Meſtees. It is very fertile, and well watered by canals cut from the river, and ſo conveyed to great diſtances; as at Truxilla. S. lat. 8. 24. W. long. 69. 17.

BISCAY *Bay*, is in the N. eaſtern corner of Trepaſſey Bay in the iſland of Newfoundland; which lies in the S. eaſtern part of the iſland.

BISCAY, a province of Mexico, abounding in ſilver mines, having New-Mexico on the N. and Florida on the W. The river de la Naſſas runs thro' a great part of it.

BLACK *Lick*, lies in Weſtmoreland co. Pennſylvania, about 36 miles E. of Pittſburgh.

BLACK *Point*, and Blue Point, are capes, within thoſe of Elizabeth and Porpoiſe, in the diſtrict of Maine.

BLACK *R.* There are two ſmall rivers of this name in Vermont, one falls into Connecticut R. at Springfield, the other runs N. into Lake Memphremagog.

BLACK *R.* in N. York, interlocks with Canada Creek, and runs N. W. into Iroquois river, boatable 60 miles. Alſo a long river which riſes in Virginia, and paſſes ſouth eaſterly into Nottaway R. in N. Carolina.

BLACK *River*, a Britiſh ſettlement at the mouth of Tinto R. 20 leagues to the E. of Cape Honduras, the only harbour on the coaſt of Terra Firma, from the iſland of Rattan to Cape Gracias a Dios, and was for more than 60 years the refuge of the logwood cutters, when the Spaniards drove them from the foreſts of Eaſt Yucatan, which occaſioned adventurers of different kinds to ſettle here, where the coaſt is ſandy, low and ſwampy; higher up near the rivers and lagoons, which are full of fiſh, the ſoil is more fertile, and produces plantanes, cocoa-trees, maize, yams, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables; and the paſſion for drinking ſpirits, made them plant ſugar canes. The foreſts are full of deer, Mexican, ſwine and game. The ſhores abound with turtle, and the woods with mahogany, zebra-wood, ſarſaparilla, &c. and indeed the whole ſettlement flouriſhes ſpontaneouſly without cultivation.

BLACK *R.* in the iſland of Jamaica, paſſes through a level country, is the deepeſt and largeſt in the iſland, and will admit flat bottomed boats and canoes for about 30 miles.

BLACKSTONE, a ſmall R. which has its ſource is Ramſhorn pond, in Sutton, Maſſachuſetts, and after paſſing through Providence, empties into Narraganſet Bay at Briſtol, receiving in its courſe a number of tributary ſtreams.

BLADEN, a county of N. Carolina, in Wilmington diſtrict. It has 5084 inhabitants, including 1676 ſlaves.

BLADENSBURG, a poſt town in Prince George co. Maryland, on the eaſtern bank of the eaſtern branch of Potowmack R. at the confluence of the N. W. and N. E. branches; 9 miles from its mouth at the Federal City; 38 S. W. from Baltimore, and 12 N. E. from Alexandria, in Virginia. It contains about 150 houſes, and a ware houſe for the inſpection of tobacco.

BLAIZE, *Cape*, on the coaſt of W. Florida, in the gulf of Mexico, is a promontory which ſeparates the bay of Apalache on the E. from that of St. Joſeph; into which laſt it turns in the ſhape of a ſhepherd's crook.

BLANCA, a river in the province of Chiapa, in the audience of Mexico, in New-Spain, North America. Its water is ſaid to have a petrifying quality, yet is clear, and does no harm to man or beaſt that drinks of it.

BLANCO *Capes*. There are many capes of this name, as follow. 1. The N. weſtern point of the bay of Salinas, in the 10th degree of N. latitude; and on the coaſt of Terra Firma; and, in other maps, is called the N. weſtern point of the gulf of Nicoya.—2. On the coaſt of California, at the broadeſt

part

part of the peninſula, in the 32d degree of N. latitude.—3. On the N. W. coaſt of America, in New-Albion, ſouthward of the mouth of what has been called the *River of the Weſt*, in the 44th degree of N. latitude.—4. A promontary of Peru, in S. America, on the coaſt of the S. Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guayaquil, S. lat. 3. 45. W. long. 83.—5. A cape in the ſouthern ocean, on the E. ſide of Patagonia, S. eaſtward of Julian Bay, in the 47th degree of S. latitude. 8 leagues W. of Pepys's Iſland.

BLANCO, or *Blanca*, an iſland 35 leagues from Terra Firma. and N. of Margarita I. in the province of New-Andaluſia. It is flat, low, and uninhabited; having ſavannahs of long graſs; is dry and healthy; has plenty of guanas, and ſome trees of lignum-vitæ. N. lat. 11. 50. W. long. 64. 50.

BLANCO, an iſland on the S. eaſtern part of the peninſula of Yucatan, in New-Spain. N. lat. 21. W. long. 88. 5.

BLANDFORD, a townſhip in Lunenburg co. on Mahon Bay, Nova-Scotia, ſettled by a few families.

BLANDFORD, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, W. of Connecticut R.; about 25 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 116 W. of Boſton. It has 235 houſes, and 1416 inhabitants.

BLANDFORD, a town in Prince George co. Virginia, about 4 miles N. E. from Peterſburgh, and is within its juriſdiction. It contains 200 houſes and 1200 inhabitants, and is pleaſantly ſituated on a plain, on the eaſtern branch of Appamattox R. Here are many large ſtores, and 3 tobacco warehouſes, which receive annually 6 or 7000 hhds. It is a thriving place; and the marſhes in its vicinity being now drained, the air of this town, and that of Peterſburgh, is much meliorated.

BLAS ST. a cape on the coaſt of the North Pacific Ocean, near which, to the S. E. ſtands the town of Compoſtella, in the province of Zaliſca, in New-Spain.

BLEDSOE *Lick*, in the ſtate of Teneſſee, lies 32 miles from Big Salt Lick garriſon, and 36 from Naſhville.

BLENHEIM, a new town of New-York, in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

BLOCK *Iſland*, called by the Indians *Manifſes*, lies about 21 miles S. S. W. of Newport, and is in Newport co. ſtate of Rhode-Iſland. It was erected into a townſhip, named *New-Shoreham*, in 1672. This iſland is 46 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 38 miles. It has 682 inhabitants, including 47 ſlaves. It is famous for cattle and ſheep, butter and cheeſe: round the edges of the iſland conſiderable quanties of cod fiſh are caught. The ſouthern part of it is in N. lat. 41. 8.

BLOCKLEY, a townſhip in Philadelphia co. Pennſylvania.

BLOOMFIELD, a townſhip in Ontario co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 151 of the inhabitants were electors.

BLOOMING *Vale*, a tract of land in the townſhip of Manlius, New-York ſtate, on Butternut Creek.

BLOUNT, a new county in the ſtate of Teneſſee.

BLOUNTSVILLE, in N. Carolina, is on the poſt road from Halifax to Plymouth, 49 miles from Plymouth, and 55 from Williamſtown.

BLUEFIELDS *Bay*, lies S. eaſtward of Savannah-la-mar, in the iſland of Jamaica, having good anchorage for large veſſels. N. lat. 18. 10½. W. long. 78.

BLUEHILL, a townſhip in Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, on the W. ſide of Union R. 344 miles N. E. of Boſton, and 13 E. of Penobſcot; having 274 inhabitants.

BLUE HILL *Bay*, is formed by Naſkeag Point on the W. and Mount Deſart I. on the E. It extends northerly up to a mountain on the E. of Penobſcot R. which, from its appearance at ſea, is called *Blue Hill*. Union R. empties into this bay.

BLUE *Hills*, a range of mountains in New England; whoſe firſt ridge in New-Hampſhire paſſes thro' Rocheſter, Barrington, and Nottingham.

BLUE *Mountains*, in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, extend from S. W. to N. E. and a ſhort way acroſs the Delaware.

Alſo, a range of mountains which run from S. E. to N. W. through Surry co. in the iſland of Jamaica.

BLUE *Ridge*. The firſt ridge of the *Alleghany Mountains*, in Pennſylvania and Virginia, is called the Blue Ridge; and is about 130 miles from the Atlantic. It is about 4000 feet high, meaſuring

ſuring from its baſe; and between it and the North Mountain is a large fertile vale. The paſſage of the Potowmack through this ridge is one of the moſt ſtupendous ſcenes in nature. See *Alleghany Mountains*, and *Potowmack River*.

BLUE *Licks*, on the main branch of Licking R. in Kentucky, are ſituated about 8 miles weſterly from the Upper Blue Licks. Both are on the N. eaſtern ſide of the river; the latter is about 15 miles N. E. of Millers.

BLUE *Spring*, lies between Big Barren and Little Barren river, S. branches of Green R. in Mercer's co. Kentucky; about 22 miles S. weſterly from Sulphur Spring, and 13 S. of Craig's Fort, on the N. ſide of Green R.

BLUE *Stone Creek*, a ſmall weſtern branch of the Great Kanhaway.

BOCCA-CHICA, the ſtrait or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in Terra Firma, S. America; defended by ſeveral forts and guns, which were all taken by the Britiſh forces in 1741.

BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO, a ſtrait between the iſland of Trinidad and Andaluſia, in the province of Terra Firma, S. America.

BODWELL's *Falls*, in Merrimack R. lie between Andover and Methuen, about 5 miles below Patucket Falls. A company was incorporated in Feb. 1796, for building a bridge near this ſpot; between the two ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire.

BOEUF, *Le*, a place in the N. weſtern corner of Pennſylvania, at the head of the N. branch of French Creek, and 50 miles from Fort Franklin, where this Creeks joins the Alleghany; meaſuring the diſtance by water. The French fort of Le Boeuf, from which the place has it name, lay about 2 miles E. from Small Lake, which is on the N. branch of French Creek; and from Le Boeuf, there is a portage of 14 miles northerly to Preſque Iſle, in Lake Erie; where the French had another fort.

From Le Boeuf, to Preſque Iſle, is a continued cheſnut-bottom ſwamp (except for about one mile from the former, and two from the latter) and the road between theſe two places, for 9 miles, 15 years ago, was made with logs, laid upon the ſwamp. N. lat. 42. 1. W. long. 79. 53. 20.

BOHEMIA, a broad, navigable river, 10 miles long, which runs W. N. W. into Elk River, in Maryland, 11 miles below Elkton.

BOHIO, a river of Chili, in S. America.

BOLABOLA, one of the *Society Iſles*, which ſee.

BOLINBROKE, a town in Talbot co. eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, and 5 miles E. of Oxford. It lies on the N. W. point of Choptank River.

BOLTON, a townſhip in Chittenden co. Vermont, on Onion R. about 104 miles N. N. E. from Bennington, having 83 inhabitants.

BOLTON, a townſhip in Tolland co. Connecticut, incorporated in 1720; and was ſettled from Weathersfield, Hartford, and Windſor, 14 miles E. from Hartford.

BOLTON, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts; 18 miles N. E. from Worceſter, and 34 W. from Boſton. It contains 861 inhabitants.—There is a fine bed of limeſtone in this town, from which conſiderable quantities of good lime are made yearly.

BOMBARDE, a fort and village on the north peninſula of St. Domingo Iſland, about 3 leagues N. of La Plate Forme; 6 S. E. of the Mole, and 22 from Port de Paix, as the road runs. N. lat. 19. 42.

BOMBAY *Hook*, an iſland at the mouth of Delaware R. about 8 miles long and 2 broad, formed by the Delaware on the eaſtern ſide, and Duck Creek and Little Duck Creek on the Maryland ſide; theſe are united together by a natural canal. It is propoſed to connect Delaware R. with Cheſapeak Bay, by a canal from Duck Creek to that bay, through Cheſter R. See *Cheſter River*. The N. W. end of Bombay Hook is about 47 miles from Capes Henlopen and May, from the Hook to Reedy I. is 9 miles.

BOMBAZINE *Rapids*, on a river, in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, are navigable for boats with ſome lading, at a middling pitch of water. They took their name from Bombazine, an Indian warrior, who was ſlain by the Engliſh in attempting to croſs them.

BOMBAZINE, a lake, 7 or 8 miles long, in the townſhip of Caſtleton, Rutland co. Vermont.

BONAIRE, an iſland, almoſt uninhabited, on the coaſt of Venizuela, in the kingdom of Terra Firma, about 20 leagues

leagues from the continent, and 14 E. of Curaçoa, and belongs to the Dutch. It is about 18 leagues in compaſs, and has a good bay and road on the S. W. ſide, near the middle of the iſland. Here formerly were a few houſes, and a fort with a few ſoldiers. There were alſo 5 or 6 Indian families who planted maize, yams, potatoes, &c. There are plenty of cattle and goats, which they ſend ſalted to Curaçoa annually. There is a ſalt pond here, where the Dutch come for ſalt. N. lat. 12. 16. W. long. 68. 18.

BONAMY's *Point*, on the ſouthern ſide of Chaleur Bay, is at the north-weſt extremity of Eel river cove, and forms the ſouth limit of the mouth of Riſtigouche river.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort, of S. America, in Papayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. N. lat. 3. 20. W. long. 75. 18. It is the ſtaple port of Cali, Papayan, Sante Fe, &c.

BONAVENTURE, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, lies about 3 leagues from New-Carliſle, which is now called Hamilton. It was a place of conſiderable commerce, but is now declined.

BONAVISTA, *Cape and Bay of*, lie on the E. ſide of Newfoundland Iſland. The cape lies in N. lat. 48. 15. W. long 52. 32. and was diſcovered by John Cabot, and his ſon Sebaſtian, in 1497, in the ſervice of Henry VII. king of England. The bay is formed by this cape and that of Cape Freels, 15 leagues apart.

BONHAMTOWN, in Middleſex co. New-Jerſey, lies about 6 miles N. E. from New-Brunſwick.

BOONE *Bay*, lies on the W. ſide of Newfoundland I; 22 leagues N. by E. of St. George's Harbour. N. lat. 49. 35.

BOONETON, a ſmall poſt town in Suſſex co. New-Jerſey, on the poſt road between Rockaway and Suſſex courthouſe; 116 miles from Philadelphia.

BOON *Iſland*, on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine, between the mouth of York R. and Cape Neddock.

BOONSBOROUGH, in Maddiſon co. Kentucky, lies on the S. ſide of Kentucky R. at the mouth of Otter Creek, 30 miles S. E. of Lexington, and the ſame diſtance N. E. from Danville. N. lat. 37. 57.

BOON's *Creek*, a ſmall N. branch of Kentucky R.

BOOTH *Bay*, a town and bay on the coaſt of Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, in N. lat. 43. 42. about 2 miles weſt of Pemaquid Point. The bay ſtretches within the land about 12 miles, and receives two ſmall ſtreams. On it is a town, having 997 inhabitants.

BOPQUAM, or *M'Quam Bay*, on the E. ſide of L. Champlain, is ſituated in Swantown, Vermont, and has Hog I. on the N. at the mouth of Michiſcoui R.

BOQUET *R.* paſſes through the town of Willſborough, in Clinton co. New-York, and is navigable for boats about 2 miles; and is there interrupted by falls, on which are mills. At this place are the remains of an entrenchment thrown up by General Burgoyne.

BORDENTOWN, a pleaſant town in Burlington co. New-Jerſey, is ſituated at the mouth of Croſwick's Creek, on the E. bank of a great bend of Delaware R.; 6 miles below Trenton, 9 N. E. from Burlington, by water, and 15 by land; and 24 miles N. E. from Philadelphia; and through this town, which contains about 100 houſes, a line of ſtages paſſes from New-York to Philadelphia. The ſecond diviſion of Heſſians was placed in this town, in December, 1776; and by the road leading to it, 600 men of that nation eſcaped, when Gen. Waſhington ſurpriſed and made priſoners of 886 privates, and 23 Heſſian officers, at Trenton.

BORIQUEN, or *Crabs Iſland*. See *Bieque*.

BORGNE, LE, a town on the north ſide of the northern peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, 3 leagues W. by N. of Port Margot, and 8 E. by S. of Port de Paix. N. lat. 19. 49.

BORJA, a town in Peru, ſituated on the head waters of Amazon River.

BORJA, a town in Brazil, on the S. eaſtern bank of Uraguay River. S. lat. 29. 15. W. long. 56. 30.

BOSCAWEN, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, on the weſtern bank of Merrimack R. above Concord; 43 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 38 S. E. of Dartmouth College; having 1108 inhabitants. Boſcawen Hills are in this neighbourhood.

BOSTON, the capital of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, the largeſt town in New-England, and the third in ſize and rank in the United States, lies in 42. 23. 15. N. lat. and 70. 58. 53. W. long. This

town, with the towns of Hingham, Chelſea and Hull, conſtitute the county of Suffolk; 176 miles S. W. of Wiſcaſſet, 61 S. by W. of Portſmouth, 264 N. E. of New-Haven, 252 N. E. of New-York, 347 N. E. of a Philadelphia, and 500 N. E. of the city of Waſhington. Boſton is built upon a peninſula of irregular form at the bottom of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and is joined to the main land by an iſthmus on the ſouth end of the town leading to Roxbury. It is two miles long, but is of unequal breadth; the broadeſt part is 726 yards. The peninſula contains about 700 acres (other accounts ſay 1000) on which are 2376 dwelling houſes. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 18,038, but the increaſe has been very conſiderable ſince. The town is interſected by 97 ſtreets, 36 lanes, and 26 alleys, beſides 18 courts, &c. moſt of theſe are irregular, and not very convenient. State-ſtreet, Common-ſtreet, and a few others, are exceptions to this general character; the former is very ſpacious, and being on a line with Long Wharf, where ſtrangers uſually land, exhibits a flattering idea of the town.

Here are nineteen edifices for public worſhip, of which nine are for Congregationaliſts, three for Epiſcopalians, and two for Baptiſts; the Friends, Roman Catholics, Methodiſts, Sandemanians, and Univerſaliſts have one each. Moſt of theſe are ornamented with beautiful ſpires, with clocks and bells. The other public buildings are the State-Houſe, Court-Houſe, two Theatres, Concert-Hall, Faneuil Hall, Gaol, an Alms-Houſe, a Work-Houſe, a Bridewell and Powder Magazine. Franklin Place, adjoining Federal-ſtreet Theatre, is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin, from whom it takes its name, and is encompaſſed on two ſides with buildings, which, in point of elegance, are not exceeded, perhaps, in the United States. Here are kept in capacious rooms, given and fitted up for the purpoſe, the Boſton Library, and the valuable Collections of the Hiſtorical Society. Moſt of the public buildings are handſome, and ſome of them are elegant. A magnificent State-Houſe is now erecting in Boſton, on the S. ſide of Beacon Hill, fronting the Mall, the corner ſtone of which was laid with great formality and parade on the 4th of July, 1795; and which overtops the monument on Beacon Hill.

The Market Place, in which Faneuil Hall is ſituated, is ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions which the country affords. The fiſh market in particular, by the bounteous ſupplies of the ocean and rivers, not only furniſhes the rich with the rareſt productions, but often provides the poor with a cheap and grateful repaſt.

Boſton Harbour, is formed by Point Alderton on the S. and by Nahant Point on the N. The harbour is capacious enough for 500 veſſels to ride at anchor in good depth of water; whilſt the entrance is ſo narrow as ſcarcely to admit two ſhips abreaſt. It is variegated with about forty iſlands, of which fifteen only can be properly called ſo; the others being ſmall rocks or banks of ſand, ſlightly covered with verdure. Theſe iſlands afford excellent paſturage, hay and grain, and furniſh agreeable places of reſort in ſummer to parties of pleaſure. Caſtle Iſland is about three miles from the town; its fortifications, formerly called Caſtle William, defend the entrance of the harbour. It is garriſoned by about 50 ſoldiers, who ſerve as a guard for the convicts, who are ſent here to hard labour. The convicts are chiefly employed in making nails.

The Light-Houſe ſtands on a ſmall iſland on the N. entrance of the channel, (Point Alderton and Nantaſket Heights being on the S.) and is about 65 feet high. To ſteer for it from Cape Cod, the courſe is W. N. W. when within one league of the Cape; from Cape Cod to the Light-Houſe is about 16 leagues; from Cape Ann the courſe is S. W. diſtant 10 leagues. A cannon is lodged and mounted at the Light Houſe to anſwer ſignals.

Only ſeven of the iſlands in the bay are within the juriſdiction of the town, and taxed with it, viz. Noddle's, Hog, Long, Deer, Spectacle, Governor's and Apple Iſlands.

The wharves and quays in Boſton are about eighty in number, and very convenient for veſſels. Long Wharf, or Boſton Pier, in particular, extends from the bottom of State-ſtreet 1743 feet into the harbour in a ſtraight line.

The

The breadth is 104 feet. At the end are 17 feet of water at ebb tide. Adjoining to this wharf on the north is a convenient wharf called Minot's T, from the name of its former proprietor and its form. Veſſels are ſupplied here with freſh water from a well ſurrounded by ſalt water, which has been dug at a great expence. Long Wharf is covered on the north ſide with large and commodious ſtores, and in every reſpect exceeds any thing of the kind in the United States. In February, 1796, a company was incorporated to cut a canal between this harbour and Roxbury, which is nearly completed.

The view of the town as it is approached from the ſea, is truly beautiful and picturesque. It lies in a circular and pleaſingly irregular form round the harbour, and is ornamented with ſpires, above which the monument of Beacon Hill riſes pre-eminent; on its top is a gilt eagle bearing the arms of the Union, and on the baſe of the column are inſcriptions, commemorating ſome of the moſt remarkable events of the late war. Beacon hill is the higheſt ground on the peninſula, and affords a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect. The Common below it contains about 45 acres always open to refreſhing breezes; on its eaſt ſide is the Mall, a very pleaſant walk above 500 yards in length, adorned with rows of trees, to which an addition of about 100 yards has been lately added. Charles River and Weſt Boſton bridges are highly uſeful and ornamental to Boſton; and both are on Charles River, which mingles its waters with thoſe of Myſtic River, in Boſton harbour. Charles River bridge connects Boſton with Charleſtown in Middleſex county, and is 1503 feet long, 42 feet broad, ſtands on 75 piers, and coſt the ſubſcribers 50,000 dollars. It was opened June 19, 1787.

	Feet long.
Weſt Boſton bridge ſtands on 180 piers, is	3483
Bridge over the gore, 14 piers,	275
Abutment Boſton ſide,	87¼
Cauſeway,	334
Diſtance from the end of the Cauſeway to Cambridge meeting-houſe,	7810
idth of the Bridge,	40

This beautiful bridge exceeds the other as much in elegance as in length, and coſt the ſubſcribers 76,700 dollars. Both bridges have draws for the admiſſion of veſſels, and lamps for the benefit of evening paſſengers.

Seven Free Schools are ſupported here at the public expence, in which the children of every claſs of citizens may freely aſſociate together. The number of ſcholars is computed at about 900, of which 160 are taught Latin, &c. There are beſides theſe many private ſchools.

The principal ſocieties in the Commonwealth hold their meetings in this town, and are, the Marine Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Maſſachuſetts Agricultural Society, Maſſachuſetts Charitable Society, Boſton Epiſcopal Charitable Society, Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society, Society for propagating the Goſpel, Maſſachuſetts Congregational Society, Medical Society, Humane Society, Boſton Library Society, Boſton Mechanic Aſſociation, Society for the aid of Emigrants, Charitable Fire Society, and ſeven reſpectable Lodges of free and accepted Maſons.

The foreign and domeſtic trade of Boſton is very conſiderable, to ſupport which there are three Banks, viz. the Branch of the United States Bank, the Union, and the Maſſachuſetts Bank; the latter conſiſts of 800 ſhares of 500 dollars, equal to 400,000; the capital of the Union Bank is, 1,200,000 dollars, 400,000 of which is the property of the State.

In 1748, 500 veſſels cleared out of this port for, and 430 were entered from, foreign parts. In 1784, the entries of foreign and coaſting veſſels were 372, and the clearances 450. In 1794, the entries from foreign ports were 567. In 1795, theſe entries amounted to 725, of which the ſhips were 96, barques 3, ſnows 9, polacre 1, brigs 185, dogger 1, ſchooners 362, ſhallop 1, and ſloops 65. The principal manufactures conſiſt of rum, loaf-ſugar, beer, ſail-cloth, cordage, wool and cotton cards, playing cards, pot and pearl aſhes, paper hangings, hats, plate, glaſs, tobacco, and chocolate. There are thirty diſtilleries, two breweries, eight ſugar houſes, and eleven ropewalks.

Eight years ago, the intercourſe with

the country barely required two ſtages and twelve horſes, on the great road between this and New-Haven, diſtant 164 miles; whereas there are now 20 carriages and 100 horſes employed. The number of the different ſtages that run through the week from this town is upwards of 20, eight years ago there were only three.

Attempts have been made to change the government of the town from its preſent form to that of a city; but this meaſure, not according with the democratic ſpirit of the people, has as yet failed. At an annual meeting in March, nine Selectmen are choſen for the government of the town; at the ſame time are choſen a Town Clerk, a Treaſurer, 12 Overſeers of the Poor, 24 Firewards, 12 Clerks of the Market, 12 Scavengers, 12 Conſtables, beſides a number of other officers. If the inhabitants do not reap all the advantages they have a right to expect from their numerous officers, it is not for want of wholeſome laws for the regulation of the weights, meaſures and quality of proviſions, or other branches of police, but, *becauſe the laws are not put in execution.*

Beſides thoſe called Trained Bands, there are four other military companies in Boſton, viz. the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, the Cadets, Fuſileers and Artillery. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was incorporated in 1638, and the election of a captain and officers of it for the year is on the firſt Monday in June annually, which is obſerved here as a day of feſtivity. Several officers in the American army, who ſignalized themſelves in the late war, received their firſt knowledge of tactics in this military ſchool.

Boſton was ſettled as early as 1631, from Charleſtown; it was called Shaumut by the Indians; Trimountain by the ſettlers in Charleſtown, from the view of its three hills; and had its preſent name in token of reſpect to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, a miniſter of Boſton in England, and afterwards miniſter of the firſt church here. Boſton was greatly damaged by an earthquake in October 29, 1727, and ſince that time has ſuffered ſeverely by numerous fires, the houſes being moſtly built of wood. The laſt large fire happened July 30, 1794, and conſumed 96 houſes, ropewalks, &c. and the account of loſſes given in by the ſufferers amounted to 209,861 dollars.

It was in Boſton that the Revolution originated which gave independence to America, and from thence flew like an electrical ſhock throughout the Union. It ſuffered much at the commencement of the war, by the loſs of an extenſive trade, and other calamities. Boſton feels a pride in having given birth to Benjamin Franklin, and a number of other patriots, who were among the moſt active and influential characters in effecting the revolution.

BOSTON *Corner*, a tract of land adjoining Mount Waſhington, Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 67 inhabitants.

BOSTON, NEW, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, containing 1202 inhabitants; 12 miles S. W. by W. from Amuſkeag Falls; 60 miles W. of Portſmouth, and a like diſtance N. W. of Boſton.

BOTETOURT, a county in Virginia, on the Blue Ridge, W. of which are the Sweet Springs, about 42 miles from the Warm Springs. Its chief town is Fincaſtle.

BOTTLEHILL, a village in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, 2 miles N. W. from Chatham, and 15 N. W. of Elizabethtown.

BOUDOIR, LE, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, S. lat. 17. 52. W. long. from Paris, 15. 25. diſcovered April 2, 1768, by Bougainville. This iſland, the year before, had been diſcovered by Wallis, and named *Oſnaburg*.—The natives call it *Maitea*, according to the report of Capt. Cook, who viſited it in 1769. Quiros diſcovered this iſland in 1606, and called it *la Dezana*. See *Oſnaburg*.

BOUGAINVILLE'S *Straits*, are at the N. W. end of the iſles of Solomon.

BOUGIE *Inlet*, on the coaſt of North Carolina, between Core Sound and Little Inlet.

BOUNDBROOK, a village in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, on the N. bank of Rariton River.

BOURBON, a county, laid out and organized in the year 1785, by the State of Georgia, in the ſouth-weſt corner of the State, on the Miſſiſippi, including the Natchez country. The

The laws of Georgia were never carried into effect in this county, and it has been under the jurisdiction of the Spaniards since their conquest of this part of the country in 1780, till it was given up to the United States by the treaty of 1795. The law of Georgia, establishing the county of Bourbon, is now in force. See *Louisiana*.

BOURBON FORT, in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies.

BOURBON *Co.* in Kentucky, between Licking and Kentucky rivers, contains 7837 inhabitants, including 908 slaves.

BOURBON, a post town and capital of the above county, stands on a point of land formed by two of the southern branches of Licking R.; 22 miles N. E. of Lexington, 21 easterly of Lebanon, and 749 W. S. W. from Philadelphia, and contains about 60 houses, a Baptist church, a court-house and gaol. There are several valuable mills in its vicinity.

BOW, is a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, on the W. bank of Merrimack R. a little S. of Concord. 53 miles from Portsmouth. It contains 568 inhabitants.

BOWDOIN, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, on the N. eastern bank of Androscoggin R.; distant from York N. easterly, 36 miles, and from the mouth of Kennebeck R. 6 miles, and 166 N. E. of Boston. It contains 983 inhabitants.

BOWDOINHAM, a township in Lincoln co. district of Maine, separated from Pownalborough E. and Woolwich S. E. by Kennebeck R. It has 455 inhabitants, and lies 171 miles N. E. from Boston.

BOWLING *Green*, a village in Virginia, on the post road, 22 miles S. of Fredericksburg, 48 N. of Richmond, and 25 N. of Hanover court-house.

BOXBOROUGH, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 412 inhabitants; 30 miles N. W. from Boston.

BOXFORD, a small township in Essex co. Massachusetts, having 925 inhabitants. It lies on the S. E. side of Merrimack R. 7 miles westerly of Newburyport. In the southernmost of its two parishes is a bloomery.

BOYLSTON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, having 839 inhabitants; 10 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 45 N. W of Boston. It was incorporated in 1786, having been a parish of Shrewsbury since 1742; and contains by survey, 14,396 acres of land, well watered, and of a rich soil.

BOZRAH, a town in New-London co. Connecticut, formerly a parish in the town of Norwich, 36 miles E. from Hartford.

BRADDOCK'*s Field*, the place where Gen. Braddock, with the first division of his army, consisting of 1400 men, fell into an ambuscade of 400 men, chiefly Indians, by whom he was defeated and mortally wounded, July 9, 1755. The American militia, who were disdainfully turned in the rear, continued unbroken, and served as a rear guard, and, under Col. Washington, the late President of the U. S. A. preserved the regulars from being entirely cut off. It is situated on Turtle Creek, on the N. E. bank of Monongahela R. 6 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg.

BRADDOCK'*s Bay*, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 42 miles W. from Great Sodus, and 65 E. from Fort Niagara.

BRADFORD, *East* and *West*, are townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, situated on the S. side of Merrimack R. opposite Haverhill, and 10 miles W. of Newbury port. It has two parishes, and 1371 inhabitants. Quantities of leather shoes are made here for exportation; and in the lower parish some vessels are built. Several streams fall into the Merrimack from this town, which support a number of mills of various kinds.

BRADFORD, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, containing 217 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760; 20 miles E. of Charlestown.

BRADFORD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. about 20 miles above Dartmouth College, having 654 inhabitants. There is a remarkable ledge of rocks in this township, as much as 200 feet high. It appears to hang over, and threaten the traveller as he passes. The space between this ledge and Connecticut River is scarcely wide enough for a road.

BRAGA, HA, now Fort Dauphin, in the island of Cuba.

BRAINTREE, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, lies 75 miles N. eaſtward of Bennington. It joins Kingſton weſtward, Randolph on the eaſtward, and contains 221 inhabitants.

BRAINTREE, one of the moſt ancient townſhips in Norfolk co. in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, was ſettled in 1625, and then called *Mount Woolaſton*, from the name of its founder. It lies on a bay, 8 miles E. of S. from Boſton, and contained, before its diviſion, 400 houſes and 2771 inhabitants. Great quantities of granite ſtones are ſent to Boſton from this town for ſale. The bay abounds with fiſh and ſea fowl, and particularly *brants*. This town is noted for having produced, in former and latter times, the firſt characters both in church and ſtate; and, in diſtant ages, will derive no ſmall degree of fame, for having given birth to JOHN ADAMS, the firſt Vice-Preſident, and the ſecond Preſident of the *United States of America*; a man highly diſtinguiſhed for his patriotiſm, as a citizen; his juſtice, integrity, and talents, as a lawyer; his profound and extenſive erudition, as a writer; and his diſcernment, firmneſs, and ſucceſs, as a foreign miniſter and ſtateſman.

BRANDON, a harbour on the N. ſide of Long Iſland, New-York, 9 miles W. of Smithtown, and the ſame diſtance from Hampſtead Plain.

BRANDON, a townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont, ſituated on both ſides of Otter Creek, containing 637 inhabitants, and is about 60 miles northerly from Bennington. Here Brandon Creek empties into Otter Creek from the N.E.

BRANDY POTS, are iſles ſo called, in the river St. Lawrence, 40 leagues below Quebec.

BRANDYWINE *Creek*, falls into Chriſtiana Creek from the northward, at Wilmington, in Delaware ſtate, about 25 miles from its N. and N. weſtern ſources, which both riſe in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania. This Creek is famous for a bloody battle, fought Sept. 11, 1777, between the Britiſh and Americans, which laſted nearly the whole day, and the latter were defeated with conſiderable loſs: but it was far from being of that deciſive kind which people had been led to expect, in the event of a meeting between the hoſtile armies, on nearly equal terms, both as to numbers, and the nature of the ground on which each army was ſituated. It was fought at Chadd's Ford, and in the neighbourhood of, and on, the ſtrong grounds at Birmingham church. See *Delaware*, for an account of the celebrated mills on this creek.

BRANDYWINE, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

BRANFORD, a townſhip in New-Haven co. Connecticut, conſiderable for its iron works. It lies on the S. ſide of a river of the ſame name, which runs into Long Iſland Sound, 10 miles E. from New-Haven, and 40 S. of Hartford.

BRASS D'OR, called alſo *Labrador*, a lake which forms into arms and branches, in the iſland of Cape Breton, or Sydney, and opens an eaſy communication with all parts of the iſland. See *Breton, Cape.*

BRASS *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin iſlands, ſituated near the N. W. end of St. Thomas's Iſland, on which it is dependent.

BRASS *Town*, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, is ſituated on the head waters of Hiwaſſee R. about 100 miles ſoutherly from Knoxville. Two miles S. from this town, is the *Enchanted Mountain*, much famed for the curioſities on its rocks. See *Enchanted Mountain.*

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a conſiderable townſhip and poſt town, in Windham co. Vermont, having 1589 inhabitants; on the W. bank of Connecticut R. about 28 miles E. of Bennington, 61 N. of Springfield, in Maſſachuſetts, and 311 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 52.

BRAZIL, or *Braſil*, comprehends all the Portugueſe ſettlements in America, and is ſituated between the equator and 35. S. lat. and between 35. and 60 W. long.; and is in length 2,500 miles, and in breadth 700 miles. Bounded by the mouth of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic ocean on the N.; by the ſame ocean on the E.; by the mouth of the river Plata, S; and by moraſſes, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which ſeparate it from Amazonia and the Spaniſh poſſeſſions, on the W. It has three grand diviſions.—1. The northern contains 8 provinces or captainſhips, viz. Para, Marignan, Siara, Petagues, Rio Grande, Payraba, Tamara, and Pernambuco. 2. The middle diviſion—5 captainſhips, viz.

Seregippe,

Seregippe, Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints, Iſheos, Porto Seguro, and Spirito Sancto. 3. The ſouthern diviſion —3 captainſhips, viz. Rio Janeiro, St. Vincent, and Del Rey. The number of conſiderable cities are 16; of theſe St. Salvadore, in the Bay of All Saints, is the chief, and is the capital of Brazil; the ſecond in rank is Rio de Janeiro.

On the coaſt are three ſmall iſlands, where ſhips touch for proviſions on their voyage to the South Seas, viz. Fernando, St. Barbaro, and St. Catherine's. The bays, harbours, and rivers, are the harbours of Pernambuco, All Saints, Porto Seguro, the port and harbour of Rio de Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the harbour of St. Gabriel, and the port of St. Salvadore, on the N. ſhore of the river La Plata.

The climate of Brazil is temperate and mild, when compared with that of Africa; owing chiefly to the refreſhing wind, which blows continually from the ſea. The air is not only cool, but chilly during the night, ſo that the natives kindle a fire every evening in their huts. The rivers in this country annually overflow their banks, and like the Nile leave a ſort of ſlime upon the lands; and the ſoil is in many places amazingly rich. The vegetable productions are, Indian corn, ſugar canes, tobacco, indigo, balſam, ipecacuanha, brazil wood. The laſt is of a red colour, hard and dry; and is chiefly uſed in dying, but not the red of the beſt kind. Here is alſo the yellow fuſtic, of uſe in dying yellow, and a beautiful kind of ſpeckled wood uſed in cabinet work. Here are five different ſorts of palm trees, curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees. This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being ſent annually to Europe. There is great plenty of deer, hares and other game. Beſides the beaſts common in the neighbouring parts of the continent, are janouveras, and a fierce animal ſomewhat like a grey-hound, the topiraſſou, a creature between a bull and and aſs, but without horns, and entirely harmleſs, the fleſh is very good, and has the flavour of beef. The remarkable birds are the humming bird; the lankima, ſometimes called the unicorn bird, from its having a horn, 2 or 3 inches long, growing out of its forehead; the guira, famous for changing its colour often, being firſt black, then aſh coloured, next white, afterwards ſcarlet, and laſt of all crimſon; which colours grow deeper and richer the longer the bird lives. Of fiſh, there is one called the globe fiſh, ſo called from its form, which is ſo beſet with ſpikes like a hedgehog, that it bids defiance to all fiſh of prey. Brazil breeds a variety of ſerpents and venomous creatures, among which are the Indian ſalamander, a four legged inſect, whoſe ſting is mortal; the ibivaboca, a ſpecies of ſerpent, about 7 yards long, and a half yard in circumference, whoſe poiſon is inſtantaneouſly fatal; the rattleſnake attains there an enormous ſize; the liboyd, or roebuck ſnake, which authors ſay are capable of ſwallowing a roebuck whole with his horns, being between 20 and 30 feet in length, and ſix feet in circumference. There is a numberleſs variety of fowl, wild and tame in this country.

The trade of Brazil is very great, and increaſes every year. They import as many as 40,000 negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, gold, ſugar, tobacco, hides, drugs, and medicines; and they receive in return, woolen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, ſilks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef, and cheeſe. They alſo receive from Madeira, a great quantity of wine, vinegar and brandy; and from the Azores, £. 25,000 worth of other liquors.

The gold and diamond mines are but a recent diſcovery; they were firſt opened in 1681, add have ſince yielded above five millions ſterling annually, of which a fifth part belongs to the crown. Theſe, with the ſugar plantations, occupy ſo many hands, that agriculture lies neglected, and Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily bread; although before the diſcovery of theſe mines, the ſoil was found very ſufficient for ſubſiſting the inhabitants. The diamonds here are neither ſo hard, nor ſo clear as thoſe of the Eaſt Indies, neither do they ſparkle ſo much, but they are whiter, the Brazilian diamonds are ſold ten per cent cheaper than the oriental ones, ſuppoſing the weights to be equal. The crown revenue ariſing from this colony amounts annually to two millions ſterling in gold, if ſome late writers are to be credited, beſides

the duties and cuſtoms on merchandize imported from that quarter. This indeed, is more than a fifth of the precious metal produced by the mines; but every other conſequent advantage conſidered, it probably does not much exceed the truth.

The Portugueſe here live in the moſt effeminate luxury. When people appear abroad they are carried in a kind of cotton hammocks, called ſerpentines, which are borne on negroes' ſhoulders: ſimilar to palaquins in India. The portrait drawn of the manners, cuſtoms, and morals of that nation, in America, by judicious travellers, is very far from being favourable.

The native Brazilians are about the ſize of the Europeans, but not ſo ſtout. They are ſubject to fewer diſtempers, and are long lived. They wear no clothing; the women wear their hair extremely long, the men cut their's ſhort; the women wear bracelets of bones of a beautiful white; the men necklaces of the ſame; the women paint their faces, and the men their bodies.

Though the king of Portugal, as grand maſter of the Order of Chriſt, be ſolely in poſſeſſion of the titles, and though the produce of the cruſade belongs entirely to him; yet in this extenſive country, ſix biſhopricks have been ſucceſſively founded, which acknowledge for their ſuperior the archbiſhop of Bohia; which ſee was eſtabliſhed in 1552. One half of the 16 captainſhips, into which the country is divided, belong to the crown; the others being fiefs made over to ſome of the nobility, who do little more than acknowledge the ſovereignty of the king of Portugal.

The Portugueſe diſcovered this country in 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took poſſeſſion of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvadore. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and ſubdued the northern provinces; but the Portugueſe agreed in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold, to relinquiſh their intereſt in this country, which was accepted; and the Portugueſe remained in peaceable poſſeſſion of Brazil, till about the end of 1762; when the Spaniſh governor of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's ſiege, the Portugueſe frontier fortreſs, St. Sacrament; but by the treaty of peace it was reſtored.

BREAKNECK *Hill*, oppoſite Butter-hill, at the northern entrance of the highlands, in Hudſon R. about 60 miles N. of New-York. On the S. ſide of this hill, about half the diſtance as you aſcend it, the rocks are ſo ſituated as to give the ſpectator a tolerable idea of a human face, with a noſe, mouth and double chin, but without a forehead. On the noſe grows a tree of conſiderable ſize, which has the appearance only of a ſhrub.

BRECKNOCK, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

BREME, a cape which forms the S. eaſtern ſide of the mouth of Oroonoka R. oppoſite Cape Araya, in S. America.

BRENTON'*s Reef*, about 3 miles from Newport, is the ſouthernmoſt point of Rhode-Iſland, about 2 miles E. of Beaver Tail. Theſe two points form the mouth of Newport harbour.

BRENTWOOD, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, having 976 inhabitants; diſtant 7 miles W. from Exeter, and 19 from Portſmouth. Vitriol is found here, combined in the ſame ſtone with ſulphur.

BRETON, CAPE. The iſland, or rather collection of iſlands, called by the French *Les Iſles de Madame*, which lie ſo contiguous as that they are commonly called but one, and comprehended under the name of the Iſland of Cape Breton, lies between lat. 45. 28. and 47. N. and between 59. 44. and 61. 29. W. long. and about 45 leagues to the eaſtward of Halifax. It is about 109 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth; and is ſeparated from Nova-Scotia by a narrow ſtrait, called the *Gut of Canſo*, which is the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is ſurrounded with little ſharp pointed rocks, ſeparated from each other by the waves, above which ſome of their tops are viſible, and interſected with lakes and rivers. The great Braſs d'Or is a very extenſive ſheet of water which forms into arms and branches, and opens an eaſy communication with all parts of the iſland. All its harbours are open to the eaſt, turning towards the ſouth. On the other parts of the

coaſt

coaſt there are but a few anchoring places for ſmall veſſels, in creeks, or between iſlets. The harbour of St. Peter's at the weſt end of the iſland, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fiſhery. This iſland was conſidered as annexed to Nova-Scotia in reſpect to matters of government till 1784, when it was erected into a ſeparate government by the name of Sydney.

There is a great proportion of arable land on this iſland; and it abounds in timber and hard wood, ſuch as pine, beach, birch, maple, ſpruce, and fir.

Here are about 1000 inhabitants, who have a lieutenant governor reſident among them, appointed by the king. Iſle Madame, which is an appendage to this government, is ſettled for the moſt part with French Acadians, about 50 families, whoſe chief employment is the fiſhery at Aſhmot, the principal harbour in this little iſland. The principal towns are Sydney, the capital, and Louiſbourg, which has the beſt harbour in the iſland. The preſent ſeat of government is at Spaniſh river, on the north ſide of the iſland.

This iſland may be conſidered as the key to Canada, and the very valuable fiſhery in its neighbourhood depends for its protection on the poſſeſſion of this iſland; as no nation can carry it on without ſome convenient harbour of ſtrength to ſupply and protect it, and Louiſburg is the principal one for theſe purpoſes.

The peltry trade was ever a very inconſiderable object. It conſiſted only in the ſkins of a few lynxes, elks, muſkrats, wild cats, bears, otters, and foxes, both of a red, ſilver and grey colour. Some of theſe were procured from a colony of Micmac Indians, who had ſettled on the Iſland with the French, and never could raiſe more than 60 men able to bear arms. The reſt came from St. John's, on the neighbouring continent. Greater advantages are now derived from the coal mines which are ſituated near the entrance of the harbour, the working of which, and the fiſhery, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. They lie in a horizontal direction; and being no more than 6 or 8 feet below the ſurface, may be worked without digging deep, or draining off the waters. Notwithſtanding the prodigious demand for this coal from New-England, from the year 1745 to 1749, theſe mines would probably have been forſaken, had not the ſhips which were ſent out to the French iſlands wanted ballaſt. In one of theſe mines, a fire has been kindled, which could never yet be extinguiſhed. Theſe mines yield a revenue of £.12,000 yearly to the crown.

In 1743, while this iſland belonged to the French, they caught 1,149,000 quintals of dry fiſh, and 3,500,000 do. of mud-fiſh, the value of both which, including 3,116½ tons of train oil, drawn from the blubber, amounted to £926,577 10ſ. ſterling, according to the prime coſt of the fiſh at Newfoundland. The whole value of this trade, annually, at that period, amounted to a million ſterling. No leſs than 564 ſhips, beſides ſhallops, and 27,000 ſeamen, were employed in this trade. At preſent the inhabitants of this iſland take about 30,000 quintals of fiſh, annually, which are ſhipped for Spain and the Straits, principally by merchants from Jerſey (in England) who yearly reſort here, and keep ſtores of ſupplies for the fiſhermen.

Though ſome fiſhermen had long reſorted to this iſland every ſummer, the French, who took poſſeſſion of it in Auguſt, 1713, were properly the firſt ſettled inhabitants. They changed its name into that of *Iſle Royale*, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal ſettlement. In 1720, the fortifications of Louiſburg were begun. The other ſettlements were at Port Toulouſe, Neruka, &c. The iſland remained in the poſſeſſion of the French till 1745, when it was captured by the New-England militia under the command of William Pepperell, Eſq. a colonel of the militia, and a ſquadron under commodore Warren. It was afterwards reſtored to the French, and again taken in 1758, by admiral Boſcawen and General Amherſt, when the garriſon, conſiſting of 5600 men, were made priſoners; and 11 men of war in the harbour, were either taken, ſunk, burnt, or deſtroyed; and it was ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

BREWER, a ſtrait in the Magellanic ſea, about the iſland called Staten Land, which parts it from the ſtraits Le Maire. It was diſcovered by the Dutch navigator Brewer, about the year 1643.

BREWER'S

BREWER'S-HAVEN, a good harbour, at the N. end of the iſland of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili, in S. America, and in the S. Sea. Lat. 42. 30. long. 74. W.

BREWINGTON, FORT, lies in the townſhip of Mexico, New-York, and at the W. end of Lake Oneida, about 24 miles S. E. from Fort Oſwego.

BRIAR *Creek*, a water of Savannah R. in Georgia. Its mouth is about 50 miles S. E. by S. from Auguſta, and 55 N. weſterly from Savannah. Here Gen. Prevoſt defeated a party of 2000 Americans, under Gen. Aſh, May 3, 1779; they had above 300 killed and taken, beſides a great number drowned in the river and ſwamps. The whole artillery, baggage and ſtores were taken.

BRIDGETOWN, in Cumberland co. diſtrict of Maine, having Hebron on the N. W. and Bakerſtown (on the W. ſide of Androſcoggin R.) on the S. E. which three ſettlements lie on the northern ſide of Little Androſcoggin R. It contains 329 inhabitants, and lies 34 miles N. by N. W. from Portland, and 156 N. E. from Boſton. Bridgetown conſiſts of large hills and vallies: the highland affords red oak, which are often three feet, and ſometimes four, in diameter; and 60 or 70 feet without any branches. The vallies are covered with rock maple, baſs, aſh, birch, pine, and hemlock. There is a curioſity to be ſeen in Long Pond, which lies moſtly in Bridgetown, which may afford matter of ſpeculation to the natural philoſopher. On the eaſterly ſide of the pond is a cove which extends about 100 rods farther E. than the general courſe of the ſhore, the bottom is clay, and ſo ſhoal that a man may wade 50 rods into the pond. On the bottom of this cove are ſtones of various ſizes, which it is evident from various circumſtances, have an annual motion towards the ſhore; the proof of this is the mark or track left behind them, and the bodies of clay driven up before them. Some of theſe ſtones are 2 or 3 tons weight, and have left a track of ſeveral rods behind them; having at leaſt a common cart-load of clay before them. The ſhore of the cove is lined with theſe ſtones, which it would ſeem, have crawled out of the water. See *Sebago Pond*.

BRIDGETOWN, the chief town of Cumberland co. New-Jerſey, and near the centre of it. It is 50 miles S. S. E. of Philadelphia; 80 S. by E. of Trenton, and 145 S. W. of New-York.

BRIDGETOWN, a poſt town in Queen Anne's co. Maryland, lies on the weſtern ſide of Tuckahoe Creek, 8 miles E. from Centreville, as far S. E from Church Hill, and 65 S. W. from Philadelphia.

Alſo the name of a town in Kent co. in the ſame ſtate, ſituated on the N. bank of Cheſter R. (which ſeparates this county from that of Ann) 7 miles S. E. from Croſs Roads; and 4 ſoutherly from Newmarket.

BRIDGETOWN, in the iſland of Antigua. See *Willoughby Bay*.

BRIDGETOWN, the metropolis of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Weſt-Indies, lying in the S. W. part of the iſland and in the pariſh of St. Michael. It is ſituated in the innermoſt part of Carliſle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ſhips, being 1½ league long and one broad; but the bottom is foul and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down April 18, 1668. It ſuffered alſo greatly by fires on Feb. 8, 1756, May 14, 1766, and Dec. 27, 1767, at which times the greateſt part of the town was deſtroyed; before theſe fires it had 1500 houſes, moſtly brick, very elegant, and ſaid to be the fineſt and largeſt in all the Carribbee iſlands; the town has ſince been rebuilt. The ſtreets are broad, the houſes high, and there is alſo a Cheapſide, where the rents are as high as thoſe in London. It has a college, founded, and liberally endowed by Col. Codrington, the only inſtitution of the kind in the Weſt-Indies; but it does not appear that its ſucceſs has anſwered the deſigns of the founder. The town has commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, and is well defended by a number of forts; but it is very ſubject to hurricanes. As the wind generally blows from the E. or N. E. the E. part of the town is called the windward, and the W. part leeward. The number of militia for Bridgetown and St. Michael's precinct is 1200 men, who are called the royal regiment of foot guards. This is the ſeat of the governor, council, aſſembly, and court of chancery. About a mile from town to the N. E. the governor has a fine ſeat built by the aſſembly, called *Pilgrims*. The church is as large

large as many cathedrals, has a noble organ, and a ring of bells, with a curious clock. Here are large and elegant taverns, eating-houſes, &c. and packet boats have lately been eſtabliſhed to carry letters to and from Great Britain monthly. N. lat. 13. 9½. W. long. 60. 2½.

This was the ſtate of the capital of Barbadoes in the ſummer of 1780. It had ſcarcely riſen from the aſhes to which it had been reduced by the dreadful fires already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a ſcene of deſolation, by the ſtorm of the 10th of October 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miſerably periſhed; the force of the wind was then ſo great, as not only to blow down the ſtrongeſt walls, but even lifted ſome pieces of cannon off the ramparts and carried them ſome yards diſtance; and the damage to the country in general was eſtimated at £. 1,320,504 15s. ſterling, and it is ſcarcely yet reſtored to its former ſplendor.

BRIDGEWATER, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1769, and contains 281 inhabitants.

BRIDGEWATER, a townſhip in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, which contains 2,578 inhabitants, including 357 ſlaves.

BRIDGEWATER, a conſiderable townſhip in Plymouth co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 4975 inhabitants; 5 miles N. E. from Raynham; about 30 miles E. of S. from Boſton, in which large quantities of hard ware, nails, &c. are manufactured.

BRIDGEWATER, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, about 55 miles N. E. of Bennington, containing 293 inhabitants

BRIDPORT, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, on the E. ſhore of Lake Champlain; about 72 miles N. N. W. from Bennington. It has 449 inhabitants.

BRIGANTINE *Inlet*, on the coaſt of New-Jerſey, between Great and Little Egg Harbour.

BRIMFIELD, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſſets, ſituated E. of Connecticut R.; having 1211 inhabitants; 34 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 75 W. of Boſton.

BRION *Iſle*, one of the Magdalene iſles, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

BRISTOL, a townſhip in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, having 1718 inhabitants; diſtant 204 miles N. E. from Boſton, and 8 N. of Pemaquid Point.

BRISTOL, a county in the ſouthern part of Maſſachuſetts, E. of a part of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. It has 15 townſhips, of which Taunton is the chief; and 31,709 inhabitants. The great ſachem Phillip reſided here; [ſee *Raynham*]; and it was called by the Indians *Pawkunnawkutt*; from which the nation derived the name; but were ſometimes ſtyled the *Wamponoags*.

BRISTOL *Co.* in Rhode iſland ſtate, contains the townſhips of Briſtol, Warren, and Barrington; having 3211 inhabitants, incluſive of 98 ſlaves. It has Briſtol co. in Maſſachuſetts, on the N. E. and Mount Hope bay E.

BRISTOL, a ſea-port town, and chief of the above county, lies on the weſtern ſide of the peninſula called Briſtol neck, and on the E. ſide of Briſtol bay; including Popaſquaſh neck, and all the N. and E part of Briſtol neck, to Warren, N.; and to Mount Hope bay, E. It is about 3 miles from Rhode I.; the ferry from the S. end of the townſhip being included which is little more than half a mile broad; 13 miles northerly from Newport, 24 S. E. from Providence, and 63 from Boſton.—Briſtol ſuffered greatly by the ravages of the late war; but it is now in a very flouriſhing ſtate, having 1406 inhabitants, incluſive of 64 ſlaves. It is beautiful for ſituation—a healthful climate—rich ſoil, and a commodious, ſafe harbour. Onions, in conſiderable quantities, and a variety of proviſions and garden ſtuff, are raiſed here for exportation. N. lat. 40. 40.

BRISTOL, a townſhip in Hartford co. Connecticut, 16 miles W. of the city of Hartford.

BRISTOL, a town in Bucks co. Pennſylvania, 11 miles S. S. E. from Newtown, and 20 N. E. from Philadelphia. It ſtands on Delaware R. oppoſite Burlington in New-Jerſey; and has about 50 or 60 houſes. It is a great thoroughfare, and is noted for its mills of ſeveral kinds.

BRISTOL, a townſhip in Philadelphia county.

BRISTOL, a ſmall town in Charles co. Maryland.

BRISTOL, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, E. of Vergennes, having 211 inhabitants.

BRISTOL *Bay*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is formed by the peninſula of Alaſka on the S. and S. E. and by Cape Newnham on the N.; and is very broad and capacious. A river of the ſame name runs into it from the E.

BRISTOL, a new town of New-York, in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

BRITAIN, NEW. The country lying round Hudſon bay, or the country of the Eſquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New-Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A ſuperintendant of trade, appointed by the governor general of the four Britiſh provinces, and reſponſible to him, reſides at Labrador. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekeſko, Churchill, Nelſon, Hayes, New-Severn, Albany and Mooſe rivers, all which empty into Hudſon and James' bay, from the W. and S. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with ſhoals, except Churchill's, in which the largeſt ſhips may lie; but 10 miles higher the channel is obſtructed by ſand banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from 10 to 60 feet perpendicular. Down theſe rivers the Indian traders find a quick paſſage; but their return is a labour of many months. Copper Mine, and Mc. Kenzie's rivers, fall into the North Sea. As far inland as the Hudſon Bay Company have ſettlements, which is 600 miles to the weſt fort of Churchill, at a place called Hudſon Houſe, lat. 53. long. 106. 27. W. from London, is flat country: nor is it known how far to the eaſtward, the great chain ſeen by navigators from the Pacific Ocean, branches off. From Mooſe river, or the bottom of the Bay, to Cape Churchill, the land is flat, marſhy and wooded with pines, birch, larch and willows. From Cape Churchill, to Wager's river, the coaſts are high and rocky to the very ſea, and woodleſs, except the mouths of Pockerekeſko and Seal rivers. The hills on their back are naked, nor are there any trees for a great diſtance inland. The eaſtern coaſt is barren, paſt the efforts of cultivation. The ſurface is every where uneven, and covered with maſſes of ſtone of an amazing ſize. It is a country of fruitleſs vallies and frightful mountains, ſome of an aſtoniſhing height. The vallies are full of lakes, formed not of ſprings, but rain and ſnow, ſo chilly as to be productive of a few ſmall trout only. The mountains have here and there a blighted ſhrub, or a little moſs. The vallies are full of crooked, ſtinted trees, pines, fir, birch, and cedars, or rather a ſpecies of the juniper. In lat. 60. on this coaſt, vegetation ceaſes. The whole ſhore, like that on the weſt, is faced with iſlands at ſome diſtance from land.

The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to ſend miſſionaries from Greenland to this country. They fixed on Neſbit's harbour for their ſettlement; but of the firſt party, ſome of them were killed, and the others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the Britiſh government, another attempt was made. The miſſionaries were well received by the Eſquimaux, and the miſſion goes on with ſucceſs. The knowledge of theſe northern ſeas and countries was owing to a project ſtarted in England for the diſcovery of a north weſt paſſage to China and the Eaſt Indies, as early as the year 1756. Since then it has been frequently dropped and as often revived, but never yet completed.

Frobiſher, about the year 1576, diſcovered the Main of New-Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and thoſe ſtraits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John Davis ſailed from Portſmouth, and viewed that and the more northern coaſts, but he ſeems never to have entered the bay. Hudſon made three voyages on the ſame adventure, the firſt in 1607, the ſecond in 1608, and his third and laſt in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the ſtraits that lead into the bay known by his name, coaſted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half, into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the diſcovery not being abated by the difficulties he ſtruggled with in this empire of winter, and world of froſt and ſnow, he ſtayed here until the enſuing ſpring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to purſue his diſcoveries, but his crew, who ſuffered equal hardſhips, without the ſame ſpirit to ſupport them, mutinied, ſeized upon him and ſeven of thoſe who were moſt

moſt faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy ſeas, in an open boat. Hudſon and his companions were either ſwallowed up by the waves, or gaining the inhoſpitable coaſt, were deſtroyed by the ſavages; but the ſhip and the reſt of the men returned home.

Though the adventurers failed in the original purpoſe for which they navigated Hudſon bay, yet, the project, even in its failure, has been of great advantage to England. The vaſt countries which ſurround Hudſon bay, abound with animals, whoſe fur and ſkins are excellent. In 1670, a charter was granted to the Hudſon bay company, which does not conſiſt of above 9 or 10 perſons, for the excluſive trade to this bay, and they have acted under it ever ſince, with great benefit to the individuals who compoſe the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Britain. The company employ 4 ſhips, and 130 ſeamen. They have ſeveral forts, viz. Prince of Wales fort, Churchill river, Nelſon, New-Severn, Albany, on the W. ſide of the bay, and are garriſoned by 186 men. The French, in May, 1782, took and deſtroyed theſe forts, and the ſettlements, &c. ſaid to amount to the value of £.500,000. They export commodities to the value of £.16,000, and carry home returns to the value of £.29,340, which yield to the revenue £.3,734. This includes the fiſhery in Hudſon's bay. The only attempt to trade to that part which is called Labrador, has been directed towards the fiſhery. The annual produce of the fiſhery, amounts to upwards of £.49,000 See *Eſquimaux*.

The whole of the ſettlements in New-Britain, including ſuch as have been mentioned, are as follow, which ſee under their reſpective heads: Abbitibbi, Frederick, Eaſt Main and Brunſwick houſes; Mooſe Fort; Henley, Glouceſter, and Oſnaburg houſes; and a houſe on Winnipeg lake; Severn, or *New-Severn*; York Fort, or *Nelſon*; Churchill's Fort, or *Prince of Wales Fort*; South Branch, Hudſon's, Manchester, and Buckingham houſes: the laſt is the weſternmoſt ſettlement, and lately erected.

BRITAIN, NEW, a large iſland in the Pacific Ocean, lying N. E. of Dampier's Straits, between 4. and 7. S. lat. and 146. and 149. E. long. from Paris. Its N. point is called Cape Stephen's; its E. point Cape Orford; and a bay about the middle of its eaſtern coaſt, is called Port Montague. Theſe names were given by Capt. Carteret, who viſited this iſland in 1767, and found it much ſmaller than was ſuppoſed by Dampier, who firſt diſcovered it to be an iſland. There is nothing yet diſcovered peculiarly different in its productions or its inhabitants, from thoſe of the other iſlands in its neighbourhood. It has the appearance of a mountainous country, and is covered with large and ſtately trees. It is ſurrounded with many fertile iſlands, moſt of which are ſaid to yield abundance of plantain and cocoa nut trees.

BRITISH AMERICA. Under the general name of Britiſh America, we comprehend the vaſt extent of country, bounded S. by the United States of America, and the Atlantic Ocean; E. by the ſame ocean and Davis's Straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending N. to the northern limits of Hudſon bay charter; and weſtward indefinitely—Lying between 42. 30. and 70. N. lat.; and between 50. and 96. W. long. from Greenwich.

Britiſh America is divided into four provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New-Britain, on the country lying round Hudſon bay, and the iſland of Cape Breton; which iſland, in 1784, was formed into a ſeparate government, by the name of Sydney. 3. New-Brunſwick; 4. Nova-Scotia, to which is annexed the iſland of St. John's. Beſides theſe, there is the iſland of Newfoundland, which is governed by the admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant governors, who reſide at Placentia and St. John's. The troops ſtationed at Newfoundland, however, are ſubject to the orders of the governor general of the four Britiſh provinces. The number of people in the whole of the northern Britiſh colonies is perhaps 160,000 or 180,000.

Since the four provinces have been put under a general governor, the governor of each is ſtyled lieutenant governor. The reſidence of the general governor is at Quebec.

The following information, from Edwards's

Edwards's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies, reſpecting the trade and reſources of Britiſh America, as being uſeful to Americans, is inſerted under this head. The river St. Lawrence remains uſually locked up one half of the year; and although, in 1784, it was confidently ſaid, that the Britiſh provinces would be able in three years to ſupply all the Weſt Indies with lumber and proviſions, yet it was found neceſſary to import lumber and proviſions into Nova-Scotia, from the United States. Thus, in 1790, there were ſhipped from the U. S. to Nova-Scotia, alone, 540,000 ſtaves and heading; 924,980 feet of boards; 285,000 ſhingles, and 16,000 hoops; 40,000 bbls. of bread and flour, and 80,000 buſhels of grain, beyond her own conſumption. Newfoundland furniſhed the Britiſh Weſt Indies with 306,459 quintals of fiſh; on an average of four years, ending with 1786.

The only proviſions exported to Jamaica, from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and St. John's, between 3d of April, 1783, and 26th of October, 1784, were 180 buſhels of potatoes, and 751 hhds. and about 500 bbls. of ſalted fiſh. Of lumber, the quantity was 510,088 feet; 20 bundles of hoops; and 301,324 ſhingles; and on an average of five years, from 1768 to 1772, the whole exports to Jamaica, from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and St. John's, were only 33 bbls. of flour, 7 hhds. of fiſh, 8 bbls. of oil, 3 bbls. of tar, pitch and turpentine; 36,000 ſhingles and ſtaves, and 27,235 feet of lumber.

From the cuſtom houſe returns it appears that of 1208 cargoes of lumber and proviſions imported from N. America, to the Britiſh ſugar colonies in 1772, only 7 of thoſe cargoes were from Canada and Nova-Scotia; and that of 701 topſail veſſels and 1681 ſloops, which had cleared outwards from N. America, to the Britiſh, and foreign, W. Indies, only 2 of the topſail veſſels, and 11 of the ſloops were from theſe provinces: and it has been proved, that in the years 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, the ſcarcity in Canada had been ſuch, as to occaſion the export of all bread, wheat, and flour, to be prohibited by authority; and in 1784, when a parliamentary enquiry took place concerning what ſupplies the W. Indies might expect from Canada and Nova-Scotia; a ſhip in the river Thames was actually loading with flour for Quebec.

BROADALBIN, a townſhip in Montgomery co. New-York; which, by the ſtate cenſus of 1796, contained 277 inhabitants, who are electors.

BROAD *Bay*, in the diſtrict of Maine, lies on the line of Lincoln and Hancock counties, bounded by Pemaquid Point on the W. and Pleaſant Point on the E. On the ſhore of this bay was an ancient Dutch ſettlement.

BROAD *River*, is an arm of the ſea, which extends along the W. and N. W. ſides of Beaufort or Port Royal iſland, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, and receives Cooſa from the N. W.—Cooſa R. may likewiſe be called an arm of the ſea; its waters extend N. weſtward, and meet thoſe of Broad R. round a ſmall iſland at the mouth of Cooſa Hatchee R. Theſe two arms embrace all the iſlands between Combahee R. and Dawfuſkee ſound, with which alſo Broad R. communicates. Channels between Broad R. and Cooſa form the iſlands. The entrance through Broad R. to Beaufort harbour, one of the beſt in the ſtate, is between Hilton's Head and St. Phillip's Point.

BROAD *River*, or *Cherakee-haw*, a water of Savannah R. from the Georgia ſide. It empties into the Savannah at Peterſburg. At a trifling expence, it might be made boatable 25 or 30 miles through the beſt ſettlements in Wilkes' county.

BROAD *River*, in S. Carolina, riſes by three branches from the N. W. viz. the Ennoree, Tiger, and Packolet; which unite about 40 miles above the mouth of Saluda R.; which, with Broad R. forms Congaree R. Broad R. may be rendered navigable 30 miles in North Carolina.

BROKEN ARROW, or *Clay-Catſka*, an Indian town in the Creek country, in Weſt Florida, on the W. ſide of Chata-Uche R.; 12 miles below the Cuſſitah and Coweta towns, where the river is fordable. See *Coweta*, and *Flint R.*

BROMLEY, a townſhip in Bennington co. Vermont, about 32 miles N. eaſterly from Bennington. It has 71 inhabitants.

BROMLEY, a town in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey.

BROOKFIELD, in the S. W. part of Worceſter

Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, is among the firſt towns as to age, wealth, and numbers, in the county; containing 3100 inhabitants. The great poſt road from Boſton to N. York runs through it. It is 64 miles W. of Boſton and 27 W. of Worceſter. The Indian name of this town was *Quaboag*. The river which ſtill retains the name paſſes thro' it; and, like its other ſtreams and ponds, abounds with various kinds of fiſh. Here is iron ore, and large quantities of ſtone which yield copperas, and have a ſtrong vitriolic quality. This town was ſettled by people from Ipſwich, in 1660, and was incorporated in 1673.

BROOKFIELD, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, has 421 inhabitants, and lies 80 miles northerly from Bennington.

BROOKFIELD, a townſhip in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, 14 miles above Norridgewalk on Kennebeck R. and was formerly called *Seven mile Brook*.

BROOKFIELD, a town in Montgomery co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 160 of its inhabitants are electors.

BROOKFIELD, a townſhip in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 6 miles N. N. E. from Danbury.

BROOKHAVEN, a townſhip in Suffolk co. Long I. New-York, containing 3,224 inhabitants. Of theſe 233 are ſlaves; and by the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 535 only are electors. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houſes, an Epiſcopalian, and a Preſbyterian church. It is 60 miles E. of New-York.

BROOKLYN, a pleaſant town of Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, of about 60 or 70 families, between Cambridge and Roxbury, and ſeparated from Boſton on the E. by a narrow bay, which ſets up S. from Charles river, and peninſulates Boſton. Large quantities of fruits, roots, and other vegetables are produced in this town for the Boſton market. It is a place where gentlemen of fortune and information, who, retiring from public life, may enjoy *otium cum dignitate*.

BROOKLYN, a townſhip in King's co. New-York, on the W. end of Long I. having 1603 inhabitants; of theſe 405 are ſlaves; and 224 are electors, by the ſtate cenſus of 1796. Here are a Preſbyterian church, a Dutch Reformed church, a powder magazine, and ſome elegant houſes which lie chiefly on one ſtreet. Eaſt R. near a mile broad, ſeparates the town from New-York.

BROOKLYN, a townſhip in Wyndham co. Connecticut, about 20 miles N. of Norwich.

BROTHERTON, an Indian village adjoining New-Stockbridge, (N. York) inhabited by about 150 Indians, who migrated from different parts of Connecticut, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Occom. Theſe Indians receive an annuity of 2160 dollars, which ſum is partly appropriated to the purpoſe of maintaining a ſchool, and partly to compenſate a ſuperintendant, to tranſact their buſineſs, and to diſpoſe of the remainder of their money for their benefit.

BROUGHTON *Iſland*, lies at the mouth of Alatamaha R. in Georgia, and belonged to the late Henry Laurens, Eſq. The S. channel, after its ſeparation from the N. deſcends gently, winding by Mc. Intoſh and Broughton iſlands, in its way to the ocean through St. Simon's Sound.

BROWNFIELD, a ſmall ſettlement in York co. diſtrict of Maine, which, together with Suncook, contains 250 inhabitants.

BROWN's *Sound*, is ſituated on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, in N. lat. 55. 18. W. long. from Greenwich 132. 20. It was thus named by Captain Gray, in 1791, in honour of Samuel Brown, Eſq. of Boſton. The lands on the E. ſide of this ſound are tolerably level; but on the W. mountains riſe, whoſe ſummits out-top the clouds, and whoſe wintry garb gives them a dreary aſpect. The land is well timbered with various ſorts of pines. The animals in the vicinity are deer, wolves, ſea-otters and ſeals. The fiſh—ſalmon, halibut, and a ſpecies of cod, &c.—Ducks, brants, ſhags, &c. are here in plenty in ſummer.

BROWNSVILLE, or *Redſtone Old fort*, is a flouriſhing poſt-town in Fayette co. Pennſylvania; on the S. eaſtern bank of Monongahela R.; between Dunlap and Redſtone creeks; and next to Pittſburg is the moſt conſiderable town in the weſtern parts of the ſtate. The town is regularly laid out, contains about 100 houſes, an Epiſcopalian, and Roman Catholic church, a brewery and diſtillery. It is connected with Bridge-

port,

port, a ſmall village on the oppoſite ſide of Dunlap creek, by a bridge 260 feet long. Within a few miles of the town are 4 Friends' meeting-houſes, 24 griſt, ſaw, oil, and fulling mills. The trade and emigration to Kentucky, employ boat-builders here very profitably; above 100 boats of 20 tons each, are built annually. Byrd's Fort formerly ſtood here on the S. ſide of the mouth of Redſtone Creek, in N. lat. 39. 58. W. long. 81. 12½; 37 miles ſoutherly from Pittſburg; 13 S. by E. of Waſhington, and 341 W. of Philadelphia.

BROYLE, a harbour, cape, and ſettlement on the E. ſide of Newfoundland I.; 15 miles N. E. from the ſettlement of Aquafort, and 30 S. weſterly from St. John's, the capital.

BRUNSWICK, a maritime county in Wilmington diſtrict, N. Carolina, containing 3071 inhabitants, of whom 1511 are ſlaves. It is the moſt ſoutherly county of the ſtate, having S. Carolina on the S. W. and bounded by Cape Fear R. on the E. Smithville is the ſeat of juſtice.

BRUNSWICK, the chief town in the above county, ſituated on the W. ſide of Cape Fear R.; it was formerly the beſt built in the whole ſtate, and carried on the moſt extenſive trade. It lies 30 miles above the capes, about 9 miles N. of Fort Johnſon, 17 S. W. of Wilmington, and was formerly the ſeat of government. In 1780, it was burnt down by the Britiſh, and has now only 3 or 4 houſes and an elegant church in ruins.

BRUNSWICK, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. oppoſite Stratford, in New-Hampſhire.

BRUNSWICK, a city in Middleſex co. New-Jerſey, is ſituated on the S. W. bank of Raritan R. in a low ſituation; the moſt of the houſes being built under a hill which riſes W. of the town. It has between 200 and 300 houſes, and about 2500 inhabitants, one half of whom are Dutch. Queen's College was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of inſtruction. There is a conſiderable inland trade carried on here. One of the moſt elegant and expenſive bridges in America, has been built over the river oppoſite this city. Brunſwick is 18 miles N. E. of Princetown, 60 N. E. from Philadelphia, and 35 S. W. from New-York. N. lat. 40. 30. W. long. 74. 30.

BRUNSWICK, in Cumberland co. diſtrict of Maine, contains 1387 inhabitants, and lies N. E. of Portland 30 miles, and of Boſton 151. It is in N. lat. 43. 52. on the S. ſide of Merry Meeting Bay, and partly on the S. weſtern ſide of Androſcoggin R. Bowdoin College is to be eſtabliſhed in this town.

BRUNSWICK, the chief town of Glynn co. Georgia, is ſituated at the mouth of Turtle R. where it empties into St. Simon's ſound, N. lat. 31. 10. It has a ſafe harbour, and ſufficiently capacious to contain a large fleet. Although there is a bar at the entrance of the harbour, it has depth of water for the largeſt ſhip that ſwims. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. From its advantageous ſituation, and from the fertility of the back country, it promiſes to be one of the moſt commercial and flouriſhing places in the ſtate. It lies 19 miles S. of Darien; 69 S. S. W. from Savannah, and 110 S. E. from Louiſville.

BRUNSWICK *Houſe*, one of the Hudſon Bay Company's ſettlements, ſituated on Mooſe R. half way from its mouth; S. W. from James's Bay, and N. E. from Lake Superior. N. lat. 50. 30. W. long. 82. 30.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, one of the four Britiſh provinces in N. America, is bounded on the S. by the N. ſhores of the bay of Fundy, and by the river Miſſiquaſh to its ſource, and from thence by a due E. line to Verte Bay; and on the W. by a line to run due N. from the main ſource of St. Croix R. in Paſſamaquoddy, to the high lands which divide the ſtreams which fall into the river St. Lawrence, and the bay of Fundy: and from thence by the ſouthern boundary of the colony of Quebec until it touches the ſea ſhore at the weſtern extremity of the bay of Chaleur; then following the courſe of the ſea ſhore to the bay of Verte, (in the ſtraits of Northumberland) until it meets the termination of the eaſtern line produced from the ſource of the Miſſiquaſh above mentioned, including all the iſlands within the ſaid limits.

The chief towns are *St. John's*, the capital, *Fredericktown*, *St. Andrews*, & *St. Ann*, the preſent ſeat of government.

The

The principal rivers are St. John's, Magegadavick, or eaſtern R. Dickwaſſet, St. Croix, Merrimichi, Petitcodiac, Memramcook; all, the 3 laſt excepted, empty into Paſſamaquoddy bay.

St. John's R. opens a vaſt extent of fine country, on which are rich intervales and meadow lands; moſt of which are ſettled and under improvement. The upland is in general well timbered. The trees are pine and ſpruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and ſome aſh. The pines on St. John's R. are the largeſt to be met with in Britiſh America, and afford a conſiderable ſupply of maſts for the royal navy.

The rivers which fall into Paſſamaquoddy Bay, have intervales and meadows on their banks, and muſt formerly have been covered with a large growth of timber; as the remains of large trunks are yet to be ſeen. A raging fire paſſed through that country, in a very dry ſeaſon, according to Indian accounts, 50 years ago, and ſpread deſtruction to an immenſe extent. For other particulars reſpecting this province, ſee the articles ſeparately, and *Nova Scotia*, *Britiſh America*, &c.

BRUNSWICK *Co.* in Virginia, lies between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers, and is about 38 miles long, and 35 broad, and contains 12,827 inhabitants, including 6776 ſlaves.

BRUTUS, a military townſhip in New-York, through which runs Seneca R. Here the river receives the waters of Owaſco L. from the S. E. thro' the towns of Aurelius and Scipio. Brutus lies 11 miles N. E. from the N. end of Cayuaga Lake, and 19 S. S. E. from Lake Ontario.

BRUYNSWICK, a plantation in Ulſter county, New-York.

BRYAN, a co. in Georgia, adjoining Chatham co. on the W. and S. W.

BRYANT'*s Lick*, a S. E. branch of Green R. the mouth of which is about 27 miles E. of Craig's Fort, and 10 E. of Sulphur Spring, in Mercer's county, Kentucky.

BUCKINGHAM *Houſe*, in New South Wales, lies N. weſterly from Hudſon Houſe, and ſtands on the northern ſide of Saſkaſhawen R. near its ſource, and is the weſternmoſt of all the Hudſon Bay company's ſettlements. N. lat. 54. W. long. 110. 20.

BUCK *Harbour*, in Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, lies W. of Machias, and contains 61 inhabitants.

BUCK *Iſland*, one of the leſſer Virgin Iſles, ſituated on the E. of St. Thomas, in St. James's Paſſage. Lat. 18. 15. N. long. 63. 30. W.

BUCKLAND, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 718 inhabitants; 120 miles weſtward from Boſton.

BUCKLESTOWN, in Berkley co. Virginia, is a village 8 miles diſtant from Martinſburg, and 250 from Philadelphia.

BUCKS *Co.* in Pennſylvania, lies S. W. from Philadelphia. It is ſeparated from Jerſey by Delaware R. on the S. E. and N. E. and has Northampton co. on the N. W. It contains 25,401 inhabitants, including 114 ſlaves. Bucks is a well cultivated county, containing 411,900 acres of land, and is divided into 27 townſhips, the chief of which is Newtown. It abounds with lime-ſtone, and in ſome places are found iron and lead ore. There is a remarkable hill in the N. end of the county called Haycock, in the townſhip of the ſame name. It is 15 miles in circumference, having a gradual aſcent, and from its ſummit is a delightful proſpect. The waters of Tohickon Creek waſh it on all ſides except the weſt.

BUCKSTOWN, in Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, on the E. ſide of Penobſcot R. contains 316 inhabitants; and lies 260 miles N. E. from Boſton.

BUCKTOWN, in Dorcheſter county, Maryland, lies between Blackwater and Tranſquacking creeks, 12 miles from their mouths at Fiſhing Bay, and 8½ miles S. E. from Cambridge.

BUCKTOWN, a townſhip in Cumberland co. diſtrict of Maine, near Portland, containing 453 inhabitants.

BUDDS *Valley*, a place in Morris co. N. Jerſey, ſituated on the head waters of Rariton.

BUEN-AIRE, one of the Leeward Iſles in the Weſt-Indies It is ſmall; lies eaſtward of Curaçoa, and belongs to the Dutch.

BUENOS AYRES, is one of the moſt conſiderable towns in South-America, and the only place of traffic to the ſouthward of Brazil. It is the capital of Paraguay, or La Plata, in the S. diviſion and province of La Plata. S. lat. 34.

35. W. long. 57. 54. This city is a biſhop's ſee, is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery. It has an elegant cathedral, a ſmall Indian church, and about 4000 houſes. The houſes are generally two ſtories high, ſome built of chalk, and others of brick; moſt of theſe are tiled. Buenos Ayres has its name on account of the excellence of the air, and is ſituated on the S. ſide of the river La Plata, where it is 7 leagues broad, 50 leagues from the ſea. The ſhips get to it by ſailing up a river that wants depth, is full of iſlands, ſhoals and rocks; and where ſtorms are more frequent and dreadful, than on the ocean. It is neceſſary to anchor every night at the ſpot where they come to; and on the moſt moderate days, a pilot muſt go to ſound the way for the ſhip. After having reached within three leagues of the city, the ſhips are obliged to put their goods on board ſome light veſſel, and to go to refit, and wait for their cargoes at Icunado de Barragan, ſituated 7 or 8 leagues below.

Here we meet with the merchants of Europe and Peru; but no regular fleet comes here as to the other parts of Spaniſh America; 2, or at moſt 3, regiſter ſhips, make the whole of their regular intercourſe with Europe. The returns are chiefly gold and ſilver of Chili and Peru, ſugar and hides. Thoſe who have now and then carried on a contraband trade to this city, have found it more advantageous than any other whatever. The benefit of this contraband is now wholly in the hands of the Portugueſe, who keep magazines for that purpoſe, in ſuch parts of Brazil as lie near this country.

The moſt valuable commodities come here to be exchanged for European goods, ſuch as Vigogma wool from Peru, copper from Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and ſilver from Potoſi. From the towns of Corientes and Paraguay, the former 250, the latter 500 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are brought hither the fineſt tobacco, ſugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth; and from Paraguay, the herb, ſo called, and ſo highly valued, being a kind of tea drank all over S. America by the better ſort; which one branch is computed to amount to a million of pieces of eight, annually, all paid in goods, no money being allowed to paſs here. The commerce between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immenſe value. When the Engliſh had the advantage of the Aſſiento contract, negro ſlaves were brought hither by factors, and ſold to the Spaniards.—It was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza, in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544, another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it alſo; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at preſent inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is ſurrounded by a ſpacious plain, and pleaſant country, abounding with all good things; and there is perhaps no place in the univerſe where meat is better or cheaper. See *La Plata R.* and *province*.

BUFFALOE *Lake*, in Brit. America, is near Copper Mine R. N. late 62. 30. W. long. from Greenwich 110. The Copper Mine Indians inhabit this country.

BUFFALOE *Lick*. See *Great Ridge*.

BUFFALOE *Creek*, in New-York, is a water of Niagara R. from the E. into which it empties, near its mouth, oppoſite Lake Erie. The Seneca Indians have a town 5 miles from its mouth, which is able to furniſh 80 warriors. N. lat. 42. 52.

BUFFALOE, a townſhip W. of Suſquehanna R. in Pennſylvania. See *Northumberland County*.

BUFFALOE *R.* in the Tenneſſee government, runs S. weſtward into Tenneſſee R. in N. lat. 35. 10.

BUFFALOE *R.* a water of the Ohio, which it enters at the S. bank, 60 miles above the mouth of the Wabaſh.

BUFFALOE *Low Lands*, a tract of land in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania, about 88 miles S. E. from Preſque Iſle.

BUFFALOE *Swamp*, in Pennſylvania. See *Great Swamp*.

BUCARALLI POINT, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies in the 54th degree of N. lat. and 39th of W. long. and forms the N. eaſtern ſide of Dixon's Entrance, as Waſhington or Queen Charlotte's Iſlands form its S. weſtern ſide.

BULFINCH's *Harbour*, ſo named by Capt. Ingraham, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies in N. lat. 46. 52½. W. long. 123. 7½.

BULLIT's LICK, lies on Salt R. in Kentucky, from which ſalt ſpring the river

river takes its name. It lies 20 miles from the Rapids of the Ohio, near Saltſburgh; and is the firſt that was worked in the country.

BULL *Iſland*, one of the 3 iſlands which form the N. part of Charleſtown harbour, S. Carolina.

BULLOCK's *Point* and *Neck*, on the eaſtern ſide of Providence R. Rhode-I.

BULLOCK, a new county in Georgia.

BULLS *Bay*, or *Baboul Bay*, a noted bay in Newfoundland I. a little to the S. of St. John's harbour, on the E. ſide of that iſland. It has 14 fathom water, and is very ſafe, being land-locked.—The only danger is a rock, 20 yards from Bread-and-Cheeſe Point, another with 9 feet water off Mogotty Cove. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 57. 10. W.

BULLS *Iſland*, a ſmall iſle N. of Charleſtown harbour. See *S. Carolina*.

BULLSKIN, a townſhip in Fayette co. Pennſylvania.

BUNCOMB, the largeſt and moſt weſtern county of North Carolina, and perhaps the moſt mountainous and hilly in the United States. It is in Morgan diſtrict, bounded W. by the ſtate of Tenneſſee; and S. by the ſtate of South Carolina. The Blue Ridge paſſes through Buncomb, and gives riſe to many large rivers, as Catabaw, Wateree, Broad R. and Pacolet.

BURGEO *Iſles*, lie in White Bear Bay, Newfoundland I. Great Burgeo, or Eclipſe I. lies in N. lat. 47. 35. W. long. 57. 31.

BURKE *Co.* in Morgan diſtrict, N. Carolina, has 8118 inhabitants, including 595 ſlaves. Its capital is Morgantown.

BURKE *Co.* in the Lower diſtrict of Georgia, contains 9467 inhabitants, including 595 ſlaves. Its chief towns are Louiſville, and Wayneſborough.

BURKE, a townſhip in Caledonia co. in Vermont; diſtant from Bennington, 134 miles N. E.

BURLINGTON, a townſhip in Otſego co. New-York, was divided into two towns in 1797, by an act of the legiſlature.

BURLINGTON, is a pleaſant townſhip, the chief in Chittendon co. Vermont, ſituated on the S. ſide of Onion R. on the E. bank of Lake Champlain. It has 332 inhabitants. It is in this healthy and agreeable ſituation, that the governor and patrons of the college of Vermont, intend to found a ſeminary of learning, where youth of all denominations may receive an education.

In digging a well about 15 rods from the bank of the river, frogs have been found, at the depth of 25 feet, where no cavities or communication with the water appeared, through which they might have paſſed; and when expoſed to the heat of the ſun, they became full of life and activity. Here ſtumps of trees are found 40 feet deep. It is conjectured that theſe animals muſt have been covered up ſome hundred years ago, by ſome inundation of the river. Burlington is 22 miles northerly of Vergennes, 122 from Bennington, and 332 in the ſame direction from New-York city, N. lat. 44. 30.

BURLINGTON, or *Ouineſkea Bay*, on the E. ſide of Lake Champlain, about 34 miles N. by E. from Crown Point, 69 S. E. from Lake St. Francis in St. Lawrence R. and 70 ſoutherly from St. John's. N. lat. 44. 22.

BURLINGTON *Co.* in New-Jerſey, extends acroſs from the Atlantic ocean on the S. E. to Delaware R. and part of Huntingdon co. on the N. W. in length about 60 miles. A great proportion of it is barren; about $\frac{1}{3}$ths of it, however, is under good cultivation, and is generally level, and is pretty well watered. It has 18,095 inhabitants, including 227 ſlaves.

BURLINGTON, city, the chief town of the above county, is under the government of a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The extent of the townſhip is 3 miles along the Delaware, and a mile back; being about 18 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 11 from Trenton. The iſland, which is the moſt populous part, is about a mile each way. It has 4 entrances over bridges, and cauſeways, and a quantity of bank meadow adjoining. On the iſland are about 160 houſes, 1000 white, and 140 black inhabitants; few of the laſt are ſlaves. The main ſtreets are conveniently ſpacious, and moſtly ornamented with rows of trees. The town is oppoſite Briſtol in Pennſylvania, where the river is about a mile wide. Under the ſhelter of Mittinicunk and Burlington iſlands, is a ſafe harbour, commodiouſly ſituated for trade; but

too near the opulent city of Philadelphia to admit of any conſiderable increaſe of foreign commerce. Burlington was firſt ſettled in 1677, and has an academy and free ſchool. Mittinicunk I. belongs to the latter, and yields a yearly profit of £. 180. Burlington has a place of public worſhip for the Friends, and another for the Epiſcopalians; the former denomination of chriſtians are the moſt numerous. Here are two market houſes, a court-houſe, and the beſt gaol in the ſtate. There is likewiſe a nail manufactory, and an excellent diſtillery. N. lat. 40. 8.

BURLINGTON, a townſhip on the eaſtern ſide of Unadilla R. in Otſego co. New-York, is 11 miles W. of Cooperſtown. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 438 of its inhabitants are electors.

BURNT-COAT *Iſland.* See *Penobſcot Bay.*

BURTON, a ſmall townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, which was incorporated in 1766, and contains 141 inhabitants.

BURTON, a townſhip in the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick, ſituated in Sunbury co. on the river St. John.

BUSEY *Town,* in the iſland of St. Domingo, lies near Port-au-Prince, and has a fort.

BUSH *Town.* See *Harford, Maryland.*

BUSHWICK, a ſmall, but pleaſant town, in King's co. Long I. New-York. The inhabitants, 540 in number, are chiefly of Dutch extraction; 99 of theſe are electors.

BUSHY *Run,* a N. E. branch of Sewickly Creek, near the head of which is General Boquet's Field. The creek runs S. weſterly into Youghiogeny R. 20 miles S. E. from Pittſburg, in Pennſylvania.

BUSTARD *R.* in Upper Canada, runs into St. Lawrence R. S. weſtward of Black R. in a bay of its own name. It runs a great way inland, and has communication with ſeveral lakes; and at its mouth lie the Oſiers Iſlands. N. lat. 49. 20. W. long. 68. 5.

BUTLER'*s Town,* on the W. ſide of the head waters of the Ohio.

BUTTERFIELD, a ſetttlement in Cumberland co. diſtrict of Maine, having 189 inhabitants. It lies about 43 miles N. from Falmouth, on Caſco Bay; having Butterfield Slip on the N. and Bucktown on the South.

BUTTERHILL, a high round hill, on the W. bank of Hudſon river, at the northern entrance of the highlands. In paſſing this hill, aſcending the river, the paſſenger is preſented with a charming view of New-Windſor and Newburgh.

BUTTON'*s Bay,* in the W. part of Hudſon bay, N. of, and near to Churchhill River. Sir Thomas Button loſt his ſhip here, and came back in a ſloop built in the country. *Button's Iſles* lie on the ſouthern ſide of Hudſon ſtraits, at the entrance of Cape Chidley.

BUXALOONS, an Indian town on the N. W. bank of Alleghany R.; nearly 25 miles from Fort Franklin, at its mouth.

BUXTON, a townſhip in York co. diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on Saco R.; 16 miles N. weſterly from Pepperelborough, at the mouth of that river, and 118 miles N. E. of Boſton; containing 1564 inhabitants.

BUZZARD'*s Bay,* in Maſſachuſetts, together with Barnſtable Bay on the N. E. form the peninſula whoſe extremity is called Cape Cod. It lies between N. lat. 41. 25. and 41. 42. and between 70. 38. and 71. 10. W. long. from Greenwich, running into the land about 30 miles N. E. by N. and its breadth at an average is about 7 miles. Its entrance has Seakonet Point and rocks W. and the Sow and Pigs off the S. W. end of Cattahunk, one of the Elizabeth iſlands, on the Eaſt.

BYBERRY, a townſhip in Philadelphia co. Pennſylvania.

BYEFIELD, a pariſh in Newbury, Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts. In a quarry of limeſtone here, is found the *aſbeſtos,* or incorruptible cotton, as it is ſometimes called. Beautifully variegated marble, which admits a good poliſh, has likewiſe been found in the ſame vicinity. Here is alſo a flouriſhing woolen manufactory eſtabliſhed on a liberal ſcale; and machinery for cutting nails.

BYRAM *R.* is a ſmall ſtream, only noticeable as forming part of the weſtern boundary of Connecticut. It falls into Long I. ſound, oppoſite Captain's Iſlands.

BYRAN *Town,* in Charles co. Maryland, is about 9 miles N. E. from Port Tobacco; and 24 S. E. from the Federal City.

BYRD, FORT, lies on the eaſtern bank

bank of Monongahela R.; on the S. ſide of the mouth of Red Stone Creek; 35 miles S. from Pittſburg, and about 39 N. W. from Ohiopyle Falls. On or near this ſpot ſtands the compact part of the town of Brownſville. N. lat. 39. 58. W. long. 81. 12.

BYRON's *Bay*, on the N. E. coaſt of Labrador.

C

CABARRUS, a new co. in the diſtrict of Saliſbury, North-Carolina.

CABELA, or *Cabella*, a cape on the coaſt of Terra Firma, in S. America. N. lat. 10. 3.

CABIN *Point*, a ſmall poſt-town in Surry co. Virginia, ſituated on Upper Chipoak creek, 26 miles E. S. E. of Peterſburgh, 87 from Portſmouth, and 329 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 37.

CABO DE CRUZ, a bold point of land on the S. ſide of the iſland of Cuba. N. lat. 19. 57.

CABO DE ST. JUAN, the N. eaſternmoſt point of the iſland of Porto Rico. N. lat. 18. 30.

CABOT, a townſhip in Caledonia co. Vermont. It is ſituated on the height of land between lake Champlain and Connecticut R. about 17 miles from the 15 mile falls in the above named R. and contains 1202 inhabitants.

CABRON, *Cape*, the N. E. point of Preſque iſle de Samana, in the iſland of St. Domingo, 22 leagues S. E. by E. of old Cape François, N. lat. 19. 23.

CACAPEHON, a river of Virginia, which runs about 70 miles N. eaſterly along the weſtern ſide of North Ridge, and empties into Potowmack R. 30 miles N. from Frederickſtown.

CACHIMAYO, a large R. in Peru, S. America, which falls into the ocean within 2 leagues of La Plata.

CADIZ, a town on the N. ſide of the iſland of Cuba, near 160 miles E. of Havannah, and 50 N. from Spiritu Santo.

CAEN, the chief city of Cayenne, in French Guiana, in S. America. See *Cayenne*.

CAERNARVON, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

CÆSARIA *R.* or *Cohanſie Creek*, in New Jerſey, empties into Delaware Bay, after a S. weſterly courſe of about 30 miles. It is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons as far as Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.

CAGHNEWAGA, a tribe of Indians in Lower Canada, ſome of whom inhabit near Montreal.

CAGHNEWAGA, the name of a ſmall village or pariſh on the N. ſide of Mohawk R. in the townſhip of Johnſtown, about 24 miles W. of Schenectady. It is not improbable that the tribe of Indians mentioned in the preceding article formerly inhabited this place. See *Johnſtown*.

CAHOKIA, a ſettlement in the N. weſtern territory, N. of Kaſkaſkias.

CALABEZA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, on Oroonoko river.

CALCAYLARES, a juriſdiction in S. America, and empire of Peru, ſubject to the biſhop of Coſco, about 4 leagues W. of that city; exuberant in all kinds of grain and fruits, and ſugar equal to any of the refined ſugar of Europe. Formerly it produced 80,000 arobas; but the quantity is now ſaid to be much leſs.

CALAIS, a townſhip in Caledonia co. Vermont, 105 miles N. eaſterly of Bennington. It has 45 inhabitants.

CALDERSBURGH, a townſhip in Orleans co. in Vermont, is about 151 miles N. E. from Bennington, and 11 W. of Connecticut river.

CALEDONIA, NEW, a very large iſland in the Pacific Ocean, S. W. and not far diſtant, from the New Hebrides, firſt diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774. It is about 87 leagues long; its breadth is various and no where exceeds ten leagues. It is inhabited by a race of ſtout, tall, well proportioned Indians of a ſwarthy or dark cheſnut brown. A few leagues diſtant are two ſmall iſlands, called iſland of *Pines* and *Botany* iſland.

CALEDONIA *Co.* in Vermont, contains 24 townſhips and has Connecticut river S. E.; Orleans and Chittenden counties N. W.; Eſſex co. N. E.; and Orange co. of which, until lately, it formed a part, S. W.

CALEDONIA, a port on the iſthmus of Darien, in the N. Sea, 25 leagues N. W. from the river Atrato. It was attempted to be eſtabliſhed by the Scotch nation in 1698, and had at firſt all the promiſing appearance of ſucceſs; but the Engliſh influenced by narrow national prejudices, put every impedi-

ment in their way; which joined to the unhealthineſs of the climate, deſtroyed the infant colony. See *Darien*.

CALI, a city of New Granada, S. America, ſituated on the river Cauca. The ſtaple port for this city, as alſo for thoſe of Popayan, Santa Fe, and the ſouthern parts of Terra Firma, is Bonaventura in the diſtrict of Popayan. The road by land from that port is not paſſable for beaſts of burden; ſo that travellers, with their baggage, are carried on the backs of Indians in a chair, with which weight they croſs rivers and mountains, being entirely ſlaves to the Spaniards, who thus ſubſtitute them in the room of horſes and mules. N. lat. 3. 15. W. long. 76. 30.

CALIBOGIE *River* and *Sound*, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, from the outlet of May and New rivers.

CALIFORNIA, an extenſive peninſula of N. America, lying between the tropic of Cancer and the 38. N. lat.; waſhed on the E. by a gulph of the ſame name, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean, or great S. Sea; lying within the three capes or limits of Cape St. Lucas, the river Collerado and Cape Blanco de San Sebaſtian, which is called its weſtern limit. The gulf which waſhes it on the E. called the gulf of California, is an arm of the Pacific ocean, intercepted between Cape Corientes on the one ſide, and Cape St. Lucas on the other; that is between Mexico or New Spain on the N. E. and that of California on the W. The length of California is about 300 leagues, in breadth it bears no proportion, not being more than 40 leagues acroſs, from ſea to ſea. The country is very fruitful, abounds with domeſtic animals brought thither originally from Spain, and with ſome wild animals not known in Old or New-Spain. The climate is ſultry, the heat in ſummer being exceſſively ſevere. The Roman Catholics talk of having met with conſiderable ſucceſs in converting the Californians to Chriſtianity. The Chief town is St. Juan.

Cortes diſcovered this country in 1536; but Sir Francis Drake was the firſt who took poſſeſſion of it, in 1578; and his right was confirmed by the principal king or chief in the whole country.

CALLAO, a ſea-port town in the empire of Peru, being the port or harbour of Lima, and is ſituated 2 leagues from that city. On the N. ſide runs the river which waters Lima, on which ſide is a ſmall ſuburb built only of reeds. There is another on the S. ſide; they are both called Pitipiſti, and inhabited by Indians. To the E. are extenſive plains, adorned with beautiful orchards watered by canals cut from the river. The town, which is built on a low flat point of land, was ſtrongly fortified in the reign of Philip IV.; and numerous batteries command the port and road, which is the greateſt, fineſt, and ſafeſt in all the South Sea. There is anchorage every where in very deep water, without danger of rocks or ſhoals, except one, which is 3 cables-length from the ſhore, about the middle of the iſland of St. Lawrence, oppoſite La Galatea. The little iſland of Callao lies juſt before the town. In the opening between theſe two iſlands, there are two ſmall iſlots, or rather rocks; there is alſo a third very low, but half a league out at ſea, S. S. E. from the N. W. point of the iſland of St. Lawrence. Near the ſea-ſide is the governor's houſe, which, with the viceroy's palace, take up two ſides of a ſquare; the pariſh church makes a third; and a battery of 3 pieces of cannon forms the fourth. The churches are built of canes interwoven, and covered with clay, or painted white. Here are 5 monaſteries, and an hoſpital. The houſes are in general built of ſlight materials; the ſingular circumſtance of its never raining in this country, renders ſtone houſes unneceſſary; and beſides, theſe are more apt to ſuffer from earthquakes, which are frequent here. The moſt remarkable happened in the year 1746, which laid $\frac{4}{5}$ths of Lima level with the ground, and entirely demoliſhed Callao; where the deſtruction was ſo entire, that only one man, of 3000 inhabitants, was left to record this dreadful calamity. S. lat. 12. 1. W. long. 77.

CALLACALLES, a river of Chili which falls into the S. Sea at Baldivia.

CALLIAQUA, a town and harbour at the S. W. end of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee iſlands. The harbour is the beſt in the iſland, and draws thither a great part of the trade, and the principal inhabitants of the iſland.

CALOS, a bay on the W. coaſt of the

the peninſula of E. Florida, where are excellent fiſhing banks and grounds. Not far from this is a conſiderable town of Seminole Indians. The Spaniards from Cuba take great quantities of fiſh here, and barter with the Indians and traders for ſkins, furs, &c. and return with their cargoes to Cuba.

CALM *Point*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies within Briſtol Bay, on the northern ſide.

CALN, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, two townſhips in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

CALPOLALPAN, a mountain in New Mexico, which abounds with quarries of jaſper and marble of different colours.

CALVERT *Co.* in Maryland, on the W. ſhore of the Cheſapeak; it is about 33 miles long, and narrow.

CAMANA, a juriſdiction of S. America, in the empire of Peru, under the biſhop of Arequipa, very extenſive, but full of deſarts, ſome diſtance from the South Sea coaſt. Eaſtward it extends to the borders of the Andes; abounds in grain, fruits, and ſome ſilver mines.

CAMBRIDGE, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, E. of Androſcoggin, and S. of Umbagog Lake.

CAMBRIDGE, a townſhip in Waſhington co. New-York. By the cenſus of 1790, it contained 4996 inhabitants, including 41 ſlaves. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears there are 623 electors.

CAMBRIDGE, the half ſhire town of Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, is one of the largeſt and moſt reſpectable townſhips of the county. Its 3 pariſhes, Cambridge, Little Cambridge, and Menotomy, contain 3 Congregational meeting houſes, one for Baptiſts, and another for Epiſcopalians; a number of very pleaſant ſeats, and 2115 inhabitants. The elegant bridge which connects this town with Boſton has been deſcribed under the head of Boſton. The compact part of the bridge is pleaſantly ſituated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles weſtward of Boſton, on the N. bank of Charles river, over which is a bridge leading to Little Cambridge. It contains about 100 dwelling houſes. Its public buildings, beſides the edifices which belong to Harvard Univerſity, are the Epiſcopal and Congregational meeting-houſes, and a handſome court-houſe. The college buildings are 4 in number, and are of brick, named Harvard, Hollis, and Maſſachuſetts Halls, and Holden Chapel. They ſtand on a beautiful green which ſpreads to the N. W. and exhibit a pleaſing view. This univerſity, as to its library, philoſophical apparatus and profeſſorſhips, is at preſent the firſt literary inſtitution on this continent. It takes its date from the year 1638, 7 years after the firſt ſettlement in the townſhip, then called *Newtown*. Since its eſtabliſhment, to July, 1794, 3399 ſtudents have received honorary degrees from its ſucceſſive officers. It has generally from 140 to 200 ſtudents. The library contains upwards of 12,000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals, in the muſeum, contains the more uſeful productions of nature; and excepting what are called the *precious ſtones*, there are very few ſubſtances yet diſcovered in the mineral kingdom, but what may be found here. The univerſity owes this noble collection of minerals, and ſeveral other natural curioſities, to the munificence of Dr. Lettſom, of London, and to that of the republic of France. N. lat. 42. 23. 28. W. long. from Greenwich 71. 7. 30.

CAMBRIDGE, a poſt town of Ninety-Six diſtrict, in the upper country of S. Carolina, where the circuit courts are held. It contains about 60 houſes, a court-houſe and a brick gaol. The college by law inſtituted here is no better than a grammar ſchool. [See *South Carolina*.] It is 80 miles N. N. W. of Columbia; 50 N. by W. of Auguſta in Georgia, 140 N. W. of Charleſtown, and 762 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34. 9.

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of Dorcheſter co. Maryland, is ſituated on the S. ſide of Choptank R. about 13 miles E. S. E. from Cook's Point at its mouth; 9 W. S. W. from Newmarket, and 57 S. E. from Baltimore. Its ſituation is healthy, and it contains about 50 houſes and a church. N. lat. 38. 34.

CAMBRIDGE, in Franklin co. Vermont, is ſituated on both ſides of La Moille R. about 20 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and has 359 inhabitants.

CAMDEN *Co.* in Edenton diſtrict, N. Carolina, is on the N. E. corner of the ſtate. It has 4033 inhabitants, including 1038 ſlaves. Joneſborough is the chief town.

CAMDEN *District*, in the upper country of S. Carolina, has Cheraws diſtrict on the N. E. Georgetown diſtrict on the S. E. and the ſtate of N. Carolina on the N.; and is divided into the following counties, Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kerſhaw, Salem and Lancaſter. It is 82 miles from N. to S. and 60 from E. to W. and contains 38,265 inhabitants, including 8865 ſlaves. This diſtrict is watered by the Wateree, or Catabaw R. and its branches; the upper part is variegated with hills, generally fertile and well watered. It produces Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, tobacco, and cotton. The Catabaw Indians, the only tribe which reſide in the ſtate, live in the N. part of this diſtrict. See *Catabaw*.

CAMDEN, a poſt town, and chief of Camden diſtrict, S. Carolina, in Kerſhaw co. ſtands on the E. ſide of Wateree R.; 35 miles N. E. of Columbia; 55 S. W. of Cheraw; 120 N. by W. of Charleſtown, and 643 S. W. of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 houſes, an Epiſcopal church, a court-houſe and gaol. The navigable river on which the town ſtands, enables the inhabitants to carry on a lively trade with the back country. N. lat. 34. 12. W. long. 80. 54.

This town, or near it, was the ſcene of two battles in the late war. On the 16th of Auguſt, 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis, in which the American general was defeated. The other was a briſk action between Lord Rawdon and Gen. Greene, on the 25th April, 1781. Lord Rawdon ſallied out of the town with 800 men, and attacked the American camp, which was within a mile of the town. The Americans had 126 men killed, and 100 taken priſoners, and the Britiſh had about 100 killed. The town was evacuated the 9th of May, in the ſame year, after Lord Rawdon had burned the gaol, mills, many private houſes, and part of his own baggage.

CAMDEN *Co.* in the lower diſtrict of Georgia, at the S. E. corner of the ſtate, on St. Mary's R. contains 305 inhabitants, including 70 ſlaves. Chief town St. Patrick's.

CAMDEN, a ſmall poſt town on the weſtern ſide of Penobſcot bay, diſtrict of Maine, and the S. eaſternmoſt township of Lincoln co. having Thomaſtown on the S. W.; 35 miles N. N. E. from Pownalborough, and 228 miles N. E. from Boſton.

CAMDEN, a village in Kent co. ſtate of Delaware; about 4 miles S. W. from Dover, and 5 N. weſterly from Frederica.

CAMILLUS, one of the military townſhips in New-York, W. of Salt Lake, and about 18 miles S. W. from Fort Brewington.

CAM *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſles, in the W. Indies; ſituated near St. John's in the King's Channel. N. lat. 18. 20. W. long. 63. 25.

CAMPBELL *Co.* in Virginia, lies E. of Bedford co. on Staunton R. It is 45 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains 7685 inhabitants, including 2488 ſlaves.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a village in Dauphin co. Pennſylvania, which ſtands near a water of Quitipihilla Creek; 13 miles E. of Harriſburgh, and 96 N. W. of Philadelphia.

CAMPBELLTOWN, in N. Carolina, is a large and flouriſhing town on a branch of Cape Fear R. 100 miles above Wilmington; having, according to Bartram, "above 100 houſes, many wealthy merchants, reſpectable public buildings, a vaſt reſort of inhabitants and travellers, and continual briſk commerce by waggons, from the back ſettlements, with large trading boats."

CAMPBELL's *Fort*, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, ſtands near the junction of Holſton R. with the Tenneſſee; diſtant 135 miles from Abingdon, in Waſhington co. Virginia, and 445 W. of Richmond in Virginia.

CAMPBELL's *Saline*, in North Holſton, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, are the only ones that have yet been diſcovered on the upper branches of the Tenneſſee, though great ſearch has been made for them. Large bones, like thoſe found at Big Bone Lick, have been dug up here; and other circumſtances render the tract which contains the ſalines a great natural curioſity. Capt. Charles Campbell, one of the firſt explorers of the weſtern country, made the diſcovery of this tract in 1745. In 1753, he obtained a patent for it from the governor of Virginia. His ſon, the late Gen. William Campbell, the ſame who behaved ſo gallantly in the years 1780, and 1781, became owner of it on his death.

death. But it was not till the time of his death, when ſalt was very ſcarce and dear, that ſalt-water was diſcovered, and ſalt made by a poor man. Since that time it has been improved to a conſiderable extent, and many thouſands of people are now ſupplied from it, with ſalt of a ſuperior quality, and at a low price. The tract conſiſts of about 300 acres of ſalt marſh land, of as rich a ſoil as can be imagined. In this flat, pits are ſunk, in order to obtain the ſalt water. The beſt is found from 30 to 40 feet deep; after paſſing through the rich ſoil or mud, from 6 to 10 feet; you come to a very brittle lime-ſtone rock, with cracks or chaſms, through which the ſalt water iſſues into the pits, whence it is drawn by buckets and put into the boilers, which are placed in furnaces adjoining the pits. The hills that ſurround this flat are covered with fine timber; and a coal mine has been diſcovered not far from it.

CAMPEACHY, a town in the audience of Old-Mexico, or New-Spain, and province of Yucaten, ſituated on the bay of Campeachy, near the W. ſhore. Its houſes are well built of ſtone; when taken by the Spaniards it was a large town of 3000 houſes, and had conſiderable monuments of Indian art and induſtry. There is a good dock and fort, with a governor and garriſon, which commands both the town and harbour. It has been often ſtormed and taken, both by the Engliſh and French buccaniers, in 1659, 1678, and laſt in 1685, when theſe freebooters united, and plundered every place within 15 leagues round it, for the ſpace of two months; they afterwards ſet fire to the fort and town, which the governor, who kept the field with his men, would not ranſom; and to complete the pillage by a ſingular piece of folly, the French buccaniers celebrated the feaſt of their king, the day of St. Louis, by burning to the value of £.50,000 ſterling, of Campeachy wood, which was a part of their ſhare of the plunder. The port is large but ſhallow. It was a ſtated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighbourhood, before the Engliſh landed there, and cut it at the iſthmus, which they entered at Trieſte Iſland, near the bottom of the bay, 40 leagues S. W. from Campeachy. The chief manufacture here is cotton cloth. Lat. 15. 40. long. 91. 30.

CAMPO BELLO, a long and narrow iſland, on the E. coaſt of Waſhington co. diſtrict of Maine, and the N. eaſternmoſt of all the iſlands of the diſtrict. It lies at the mouth of a large bay into which Cobſcook river empties, and has communication with Paſſamaquoddy bay on the N. by two channels; the one between the W. ſide of Deer I. and the continent; the other into the mouth of Paſſamaquoddy bay, between Deer I. and the N. end of Campo Bello I. which lies in about N. lat. 44. 48. The S. end is 5 miles N. weſterly from Grand Mannan I.

CAMPTON, a ſmall townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the E. bank of Pemigewaſſet, the N. head water of Merrimack R.; 35 miles N. E. of Dartmouth College, and 67 N. W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 395 inhabitants. N. lat. 43. 51.

CANAAN, a thriving townſhip in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on Kennebeck R. about 7 miles N. of Hancock, and 233 N. by E. of Boſton; incorporated in 1788, and contains 454 inhabitants.

A plantation in Hancock co. is alſo thus named, having 132 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, 10 miles E. of Dartmouth College; incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 67, and in 1790, 483 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a townſhip in Litchfield co. Connecticut, E. of Houſatonick R. having Maſſachuſetts on the N. Here is a forge and ſlitting mill, erected on a new conſtruction; and the iron uſed here is ſaid to be excellent. In the mountains of Canaan, are found valuable ſpecimens of minerals, particularly lead and iron. It lies 60 miles N. of New-Haven, and 40 N. W. from Hartford.

CANAAN, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Vermont, is the N. eaſternmoſt town in the ſtate. It ſtands at the foot of the Upper Great Monadnock, and has 19 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a townſhip in Columbia co. New-York, having Kinderhook on the W. and Maſſachuſetts E. It has 6692 inhabitants, including 35 ſlaves;

663 of the free inhabitants are electors.

CANADA. The Britiſh provinces of *Upper* and *Lower* Canada, conſtituted by act of parliament in 1791, comprehend the territory heretofore called *Canada*. They lie between 61. and 81. W. long. from London, and between 42. 30. and 52. N. lat. In length about 1400 miles, and in breadth 500. Bounded N. by New-Britain and unknown countries; E. by New-Britain and the gulf of St. Lawrence; S. E. and ſoutherly, by the province of New-Brunſwick, the diſtrict of Maine, New-Hampſhire, Vermont, New-York, and the Lakes; the weſtern boundary is undefined. The province of Upper Canada is the ſame as what has been commonly called the Upper Country. It lies N. of the great Lakes, and is ſeparated from New-York by the river St. Lawrence, here called the Cataraqui, and the lakes Ontario and Erie.

Lower Canada lies on both ſides the river St. Lawrence, between 61. and 71. W. long. from London; and 45. and 52. N. lat. and is bounded S. by New-Brunſwick, Maine, New-Hampſhire, Vermont, and New-York; and W. by Upper Canada.

The line between Upper and Lower Canada commences at a ſtone boundary on the N. bank of lake St. Francis, in St. Lawrence R. at the cove W. of Point au Boudet, thence northerly to Ottawas R. and to its ſource in lake Temiſcaning, thence due N. till it ſtrikes the boundary of Hudſon bay, or New-Britain. Upper Canada to include all the territory to the weſtward and ſouthward of ſaid line, to the utmoſt extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

Winter continues, with ſuch ſeverity, from December to April, as that the largeſt rivers are frozen over, and the ſnow lies commonly from four to ſix feet deep during the winter. But the air is ſo ſerene and clear, and the inhabitants ſo well defended againſt the cold, that this ſeaſon is neither unhealthy nor unpleaſant. The ſpring opens ſuddenly, and vegetation is ſurpriſingly rapid. The ſummer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot. Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the ſoil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleaſant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other ſorts of grain, fruits and vegetables; tobacco, in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated. The iſle of Orleans, near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Lawrence, and other rivers, are remarkable for the richneſs of the ſoil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent graſs, and feed great numbers of great and ſmall cattle.

From Quebec, the capital, to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in ſailing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landſcapes, the banks being in many places very bold and ſteep, and ſhaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty cloſe all the way, ſeveral gentlemen's houſes, neatly built, ſhew themſelves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flouriſhing colony; but there are few towns or villages. Many beautiful iſlands are interſperſed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye.

By the Quebec act, paſſed by the parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, it is enacted, that there ſhall be within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a legiſlative council, and an aſſembly, who, with the conſent of the governor, appointed by the king, ſhall have power to make laws. The legiſlative council is to conſiſt of not fewer than ſeven members for Upper, and fifteen for Lower Canada; to be ſummoned by the governor, who muſt be authorized by the king. Such members are to hold their ſeats for life; unleſs forfeited by four years continual abſence, or by ſwearing allegiance to ſome foreign power. The houſe of aſſembly is to conſiſt of not leſs than ſixteen members from Upper, and not leſs than fifty from Lower Canada; choſen by the freeholders in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts. The council and aſſembly are to be called together at leaſt once in every year, and every aſſembly is to continue four years, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by the governor.

Britiſh America is ſuperintended by an officer, ſtyled Governor General of the four Britiſh provinces in N. America, who, beſides other powers, is commander in chief of all the Britiſh troops in the four provinces and the governments

ments attached to them, and Newfoundland. Each of the provinces has a lieutenant governor, who, in the abſence of the governor general, has all the powers requiſite to a chief magiſtrate.

Upper Canada, though an infant ſettlement, is ſaid, by ſome, to contain 40,000, by others, only 20,000 Britiſh and French inhabitants, excluſive of 10,000 loyaliſts, ſettled in the upper parts of the province. Lower Canada, in 1784, contained 113,012. Both provinces may now contain about 150,000 ſouls, which number is multiplying both by natural increaſe and by emigrations.

As many as about nine tenths of the inhabitants of theſe provinces are Roman Catholics, who enjoy, under the preſent government, the ſame proviſion, rights, and privileges, as were granted them in 1774, by the act of the 14th of George III. The reſt of the people are Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, and a few of almoſt all the different ſects of Chriſtians.

The amount of the exports from the province of Quebec, in the year 1786, was 343,262l. 19s. 6d. The amount of imports in the ſame year was 325,116l. The exports conſiſted of wheat, flour, biſcuit, flaxſeed, lumber of various kinds, fiſh, potaſh, oil, ginſeng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount of 285,977l. The imports conſiſted of rum, brandy, molaſſes, coffee, ſugar, wines, tobacco, ſalt, chocolate, proviſions for the troops, and dry goods.

This country was diſcovered by the Engliſh as early as about 1497; and ſettled by the French in 1608, who kept poſſeſſion of it till 1760, when it was taken by the Britiſh arms, and, at the treaty of Paris, in 1763, was ceded by France to the crown of England, to whom it has ever ſince belonged.

One of the moſt remarkable accidents which hiſtory records of this country, is the earthquake in the year 1663, which overwhelmed a chain of mountains of freeſtone more than 300 miles long, and changed the immenſe tract into a plain. See *Britiſh America*, and *Britain, New*, for further particulars concerning this country.

CANADA, a bay on the E. ſide of Newfoundland I. between White and Hare bays, which laſt lies N. of it.

CANADA *Creeks*. There are three creeks which bear this name; one a water of Wood creek, which it meets 4 or 5 miles N. N. W. of Fort Stanwix or New Fort Schuyler. The other two are northern branches of Mohawk R.; the *upper* one mingles its waters with the Mohawk in the townſhip of Herkemer, on the German flats, 16 miles below Old Fort Schuyler; over the mouth of it is a ſightly and ingeniouſly conſtructed bridge. The other empties into the Mohawk 13 miles below. Both theſe are long, rapid and unnavigable ſtreams, and bring a conſiderable acceſſion of water to the Mohawk. The lands on theſe creeks are exceedingly rich and valuable, and faſt ſettling.

CANANDAQUA, a poſt town, lake, and creek, in Ontario co. New-York. It is the ſhire town of the co. ſituated on the N. end of the lake of the ſame name, at its oulet into Canandaqua creek. The lake is about 20 miles long and 3 broad, and ſends its waters in a N. eaſtward and eaſtward courſe 35 miles to Seneca R. This is the ſcite of an ancient Indian town of the ſame name, and ſtands on the road from Albany to Niagara, 22 miles E. from Hartford in Geneſſee R.; 16 miles W. of Geneva, and 235 miles N. W. from New-York city, meaſuring in a ſtraight line, and 340 by Albany road. This ſettlement was begun by Meſſrs. Gorham and Phelps, and is now in a flouriſhing ſtate. There are about 30 or 40 houſes, ſituated on a pleaſant ſlope from the lake; and the adjoining farms are under good cultivation. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears there are 291 electors in this townſhip.

CANADA SAGA, or *Seneca Lake*, a handſome piece of water from 35 to 40 miles long, and about 2 miles broad, in New-York. At the N. W. corner of the lake ſtands the town of Geneva, and on the E. ſide between it and Cayuga, are the towns of Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulyſſes, in Onondago co. New-York. Its outlet is Seayace R. which alſo receives the waters of Cayuga Lake, 9 miles N. E. from the mouth of Canada Saga, 18 miles below Geneva, on the ſame ſide of the lake ſtands the Friend's Settlement, founded by Jemima

Jemima Wilkinſon; there are 80 families in it, each has a fine farm, and are quiet, induſtrious people.

CANAJOHARY, a poſt town in Montgomery co. New-York, ſituated on the S. ſide of Mohawk R. comprehending a very large diſtrict of fine country, 40 miles W. of Schenectady, and 56 miles from Albany. In the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 730 of the inhabitants appear to be electors. A creek named Canajohary enters the Mohawk in this town. In this townſhip, on the bank of the Mohawk, about 50 miles from Schenectady, is *Indian Caſtle*, ſo called, the ſeat of old king Hendrick, who was killed in Sept. 1755, at Lake George, fighting for the Britiſh and Americans againſt the French. Here are now the remains of a Britiſh fort, built during that war, about 60 paces ſquare. A gold coin of the value of about 7 dollars was found in theſe ruins in 1793. About a mile and half W. of this fort ſtands a church, which is called Brandt's church, which the noted chief of that name is ſaid to have left with great reluctance. This was the principal ſeat of the Mohawk nation of Indians, and abounds with apple trees of their planting, from which is made cider of an excellent quality.

CANANEA, a ſmall oblong iſland in the captainſhip of Brazil, S. America, belonging to the Portugueſe, oppoſite the mouth of Ararapiza R.; on the S. ſide of which ſtands the town of Cananea to guard the entrance of the bay. This iſland lies about 37 leagues from St. Vincent. S. lat. 25. 10. W. long. 47. 12.

CANAR ATAN, or *Great Canar*, a village dependent on the city of Cuenca, under the juriſdiction of the province of Quito, in Peru. It is remarkable for the riches contained in the adjacent mountains.

CANAS, or *Tinta*, a juriſdiction in Peru, S. America, ſubject to the biſhop of Cuſco, 18 leagues from that city. The Cordillera divides it into two parts, Canas, and Canches; the former abounding in corn and fruits, the latter in cattle. In the meadows are fed no leſs than 30,000 mules, brought hither from Tucuma to paſture; and a great fair is held here for theſe creatures. In Canas is the famous ſilver mine called *Condonoma*.

CANASERAGA *Creek* runs N. weſtward into Geneſſee R. at Williamſburgh in N. York ſtate.

CANAWISQUE, a W. branch of Tioga R. riſes in Pennſylvania.

CANCHES See *Canas*.

CANDIA, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, N. of Cheſter, about 36 miles weſtward of Portſmouth. The ſoil is but indifferent. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 1040 inhabitants.

CANDLEMAS *Shoals*, are about two degrees of latitude due north of Port Praſlin, diſcovered, named, and paſſed, by Mendana, in 1569.

CANETTE, a city in Peru, S. America, and capital of the juriſdiction of its name, which produces vaſt quantities of wheat, maize, and ſugar canes. It is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Lima, and is 6 leagues from that city. S. lat. 12. 14. W. long. 75. 38.

CANIADERAGO, a lake in Otſego co. New-York, nearly as large as Otſego lake, and 6 miles W. of it. A ſtream called Oaks Creek iſſues from it, and falls into Suſquehannah R. about 5 miles below Otſego. The beſt cheeſe in the ſtate is ſaid to be made on this creek.

CANICODEO *Creek*, a S. W. head water of Tioga R. in New-York, which interlocks with the head waters of Geneſſee R. and joins Coneſteo creek 26 miles W. N. W. from the Painted Poſt.

Caniſſex, a ſmall river of the Diſtrict of Maine.

CANNARES, Indians of the province of Quito, in Peru. They are very well made, and very active; they wear their hair long, which they weave and bind about their heads, in form of a crown. Their clothes are made of wool or cotton, and they wear fine faſhioned boots. Their women are handſome, and fond of the Spaniards; they generally till and manure the ground, whilſt their huſbands at home, card, ſpin, and weave wool and cotton. Their country had many rich gold mines, now drained by the Spaniards. The land bears good wheat and barley, and has fine vineyards. The magnificent palace of *Theomabamba* was in the country of the Cannares.

CANNAVERAL, CAPE, the extreme point of rocks on the E. ſide of the peninſula of E. Florida. It has Moſqui-

tos

tos Inlet N. by W. and a large ſhoal S. by E. This was the bounds of Carolina by charter from Charles II. N. lat. 28. 35. W. long. 81. 9.

CANNAYAH, a village on the N. ſide of Waſhington I.; on the N. W. coaſt of N. America.

CANNESIS, a town of Louiſiana, on the N. bank of Red R. a branch of the Miſſiſippi.

CANOE *Ridge*, a rugged mountain about 200 miles W. of Philadelphia, forming the E. boundary of Bald Eagle Valley.

CANONNICUT *Iſland*, in Newport co. Rhode-Iſland, lies about 3 miles W. of Newport, the S. end of which, (called Beaver Tail, on which ſtands the light-houſe) extends about as far S. as the S. end of Rhode I. It extends N. about 7 miles, its average breadth being about one mile; the E. ſhore forming the W. part of Newport-harbour, and the W. ſhore being about 3 miles from the Narraganſet ſhore. On this point is Jameſtown. It was purchaſed of the Indians in 1657, and in 1678, was incorporated by the name of Jameſtown. The ſoil is luxuriant, producing grain and graſs in abundance.—Jameſtown contains 507 inhabitants, including 16 ſlaves.

CANONSBURG, a town in Waſhington co. Pennſylvania, on the N. ſide of the W. branch of Chartier's Creek, which runs N. by E. into Ohio R. about 5 miles below Pittſburg. In its environs are ſeveral valuable mills. Here are about 50 houſes and an academy; 7 miles N. E. by E. of Waſhington, and 15 S. W. of Pittſburg.

CANSO, or *Canceau*, an iſland, cape and ſmall fiſhing bank on the S. E. coaſt of Nova-Scotia, about 40 leagues E. by N. of Halifax; N. lat. 45. 20. The iſle is ſmall, near the continent; N. E. from Cape Canſo, which is the S. eaſtern-moſt land of Nova-Scotia. Canſo has a good harbour 3 leagues deep. Here are two bays of ſafe anchorage. Near theſe on the continent is a river called Salmon R. on account of the great quantity of ſalmon taken and cured there. It is believed to be the beſt fiſhery in the world of that ſort. Limeſtone and plaiſter of Paris are found on the Gut of Canſo. This gut or channel is very narrow, and forms the paſſage from the Atlantic into the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Breton iſland and Nova-Scotia.

CANSO, a townſhip in the neighbourhood of the above named place, in Halifax county.

CANTA, a town and juriſdiction under the archbiſhop of Lima, in Peru. It is celebrated for excellent papas, which meet with a good market at Lima, 5 leagues diſtant S. S. W. Here are innumerable flocks of ſheep, the paſtures being very rich and extenſive. S. lat. 11. 48. W. long. 75. 43.

CANTERBURY, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of Merrimack R. 14 miles N. by W. of Concord, 45 N. W. of Exeter, and 54 from Portſmouth. It contains 1038 inhabitants.

CANTERBURY, a townſhip in Windham co. Connecticut, on the W. ſide of Quinnabaug R. which ſeparates it from Plainfield. It is 7 miles E. by S. of Windham, and about 10 or 12 N. of Norwich.

CANTON, a new townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1797, it being formerly the northerly part of Stoughton.

CANY *Fork*, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, is a ſhort navigable river, and runs N. W. into Cumberland R. W. of the Salt Lick, and oppoſite Salt Lick Creek, 50 miles in a ſtraight line from Naſhville.

CAPALITA, a large town of North-America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round abounds with ſheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

CAPE ST. ANDREW'S, on the coaſt of Paraguay, or La Plata, S. America. S. lat. 38. 50. W. long. 59. 46.

CAPE ST. ANTONIO, or *Anthonio*, is the point of land on the ſouthern ſide of La Plata R. in S. America, which, with Cape St. Mary on the northward, forms the mouth of that river. S. lat. 36. 32. W. long. 56. 34.

CAPE ST. AUGUSTINE, on the coaſt of Brazil, S. America, lies ſouthward of Pernambuco. S. lat. 10. 15. W. long. 35. 13.

CAPE BLOW-ME-DOWN, which is the ſouthern ſide of the entrance from the bay of Fundy into the Baſin of Minas, is the eaſternmoſt termination of a range of mountains, extending about 80 or 90 miles to the gut of Annapolis; bounded N. by the ſhores of the bay of

of Fundy, and S. by the ſhores of Annapolis river.

CAPE COD, anciently called *Mallebarre*, by the French, is the S. eaſtward point of the bay of Maſſachuſetts, oppoſite Cape Ann. N. lat. 42. 4. W. long. from Greenwich, 70. 14. See *Barnſtaple co.* and *Province Town.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, a head-land and townſhip in Cumberland co. diſtrict of Maine. The cape lies in N. lat. 43. 33. E. by S. from the centre of the town 9 miles; about 20 S. weſterly of Cape Small Point, and 12 N. E. from the mouth of Saco R. The town has Portland on the N. E. and Scarborough S. W. and contains 1355 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1765, and lies 126 miles N. E. of Boſton.

CAPE FEAR, is the ſouthern point of Smith's I. which forms the mouth of Cape Fear R. into two channels, on the coaſt of N. Carolina; S. W. of Cape Look-Out, and remarkable for a dangerous ſhoal called the Frying Pan, from its form. Near this cape is Johnſon's Fort, in Brunſwick co. and diſtrict of Wilmington. N. lat. 33. 32. W. long. 78. 25.

CAPE FEAR *R.* more properly Clarendon, affords the beſt navigation in N. Carolina. It opens to the Atlantic ocean by two channels. The S. weſtern and largeſt channel between the S. W. end of Smith's I. at Bald Head, where the light-houſe ſtands, and the E. end of Oakes I. S. W. from Fort Johnſton. The new inlet is between the ſea-coaſt and the N. E. end of Smith's I. It will admit veſſels drawing 10 or 11 feet, and is about 3 miles wide at its entrance, having 18 feet water at full tides over the bar. It continues its breadth to the flats, and is navigable for large veſſels 21 miles from its mouth, and 14 from Wilmington; to which town veſſels drawing 10 or 12 feet can reach without any riſk. As you aſcend this river you leave Brunſwick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. A little above Wilmington, the river divides into N. E. and N. W. branches. The former is broader than the latter, but is neither ſo deep nor ſo long. The N. W. branch riſes within a few miles of the Virginia line, and is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers. Its general courſe is S. eaſterly. Sea veſſels can go 25 miles above Wilmington, and large boats 90 miles, to Fayetteville. The N. E. branch joins the N. W. branch a little above Wilmington, and is navigable by ſea veſſels 20 miles above that town, and by large boats to South Waſhington, 40 miles further, and by rafts to Sarecto, which is nearly 70 miles. The whole length of Cape Fear river is about 200 miles.

CAPE MAY, is the S. weſternmoſt point of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and of the county to which it gives name. N. lat. 39. W. long. 75. 2. It lies 20 miles N. E. from Cape Henlopen, which forms the S. W. point of the mouth of Delaware bay, as Cape May does the N. E.

CAPE MAY *Co.* ſpreads northward, around the cape of its name, is a healthy, ſandy tract of country, of ſufficient fertility to give ſupport to 2571 induſtrious and peaceable inhabitants. The county is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower precincts.

CAPERIVACA, a large river in Guiana, S. America.

CAPIAPO, a harbour in Chili, S. America.

CARACCAS, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the ſouthern coaſt of the Caribbean Sea. This coaſt is bordered in its greateſt length by a chain of mountains, running E. and W. and divided into many fruitful vallies, whoſe direction and opening are towards the N. It has maritime fortified towns, Puerto Cabelo, and La Guayra. The Dutch carry thither to the Spaniards all ſorts of European goods, eſpecially linen, making vaſt returns of ſilver and cocoa. The cocoa tree grows here in abundance. There are from 500 to 2000 trees in a walk, or plantation. Theſe nuts are paſſed for money, and are uſed as ſuch in the bay of Campeachy. N. lat. 10. 12. W. long. 67. 10. See *St. John de Leon.*

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the river Cauca, bounded N. by the diſtrict of Carthagena; E. by New-Granada; and S. and W. by Popayan, in the audience of Panama. It is a valley, ſurrounded by high mountains; and there are waters from which the natives extract very good ſalt. The capital of the ſame name lies in N. lat. 5. 18. W. long. 75. 15.

CARANGAS

CARANGAS, a province and juriſdiction under the biſhop of Plata, and 70 leagues W. of that city, in Peru, very barren in corn and grain, &c. but abounding in cattle. Here are a great number of ſilver mines conſtantly worked, among which that called Tureo, and by the miners Machacado, is very remarkable. The fibres of the ſilver forming an admirable intermixture with the ſtone; ſuch mines are generally the richeſt. There are other maſſes of ſilver in this province equally remarkable, being found in the barren ſandy deſarts, where they find, by digging only, detached lumps of ſilver, unmixed with any ore or ſtone. Theſe lumps are called *papas*, becauſe taken out of the ground as that root is, and have the appearance of melted ſilver; which proves that they are thus formed by fuſion. Some of theſe papas have weighed from 50 to 150 marks, being a Paris foot in length.

CARAVAGA, a river in Peru, S. America, famed for its golden ſands.

CARDIGAN, about 20 miles E. of Dartmouth College, New-Hampſhire. The townſhip of *Orange* once bore this name, which ſee.

CARIACO, a large gulf in the province of Comana, Terra Firma, S. America. On the northern ſide at its mouth is Fort St. Yago, in N. lat. 10. 7. W. long. 63. 30. and on the ſouthern ſide Cape Bordones.

CARIACOU, is the chief of the ſmall iſles dependent on Grenada I. in the W. Indies; ſituated 4 leagues from Iſle Rhonde, which is a like diſtance from the N. end of Grenada. It contains 6913 acres of fertile and well cultivated land, producing about a million lbs. of cotton, beſides corn, yams, potatoes and plantains for the negroes. It has two ſingular plantations, and a town called *Hillſborough*.

CARIBEANA, now called *Paria*, or *New Andaluſia*, which ſee.

CARIBBEE *Iſlands*, in the Weſt-Indies, extend in a ſemicircular form from the iſland of Porto Rico, the eaſternmoſt of the Antilles, to the coaſt of S. America. The ſea thus incloſed, by the main land and the iſles, is called the Caribbean Sea; and its great channel leads N. weſtward to the head of the gulf of Mexico, through the Sea of Honduras. The chief of theſe iſlands are Santa Cruz, Sombuca, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Saba, St. Euſtatia, St. Chriſtopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montſerat, Guadaloupe, Deſeada, Mariagalante, Dominico, Martinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Grenada. Theſe are again claſſed into Windward and Leeward iſles by ſeamen, with regard to the uſual courſes of ſhips, from Old Spain or to the Canaries, to Carthegena or New-Spain and Porto Bello. The geographical tables and maps claſs them into great and little Antilles; and authors vary much concerning this laſt diſtinction. See *Antilles*.

The *Charaibes* or *Caribbees* were the ancient natives of the Windward iſlands, hence many geographers confine the term to theſe iſles only. Moſt of theſe were anciently poſſeſſed by a nation of cannibals, the terror of the mild and inoffenſive inhabitants of Hiſpaniola; who frequently expreſſed to Columbus their dread of theſe fierce invaders. Thus when theſe iſlands were afterwards diſcovered by that great man, they were denominated Charibbean Iſles. The inſular Charaibs are ſuppoſed to be immediately deſcended from the Galibis Indians, or Charaibes of South-America.

CARIBOU, an iſland towards the E. end of Lake Superior, in N. America, N. W. of Croſs Cape, and S. weſterly of Montreal Bay.

CARIPOUS, a nation of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river Amazon; who are at perpetual war with the Caribbees.

CARLISLE, the chief town of Cumberland co. Pennſylvania, on the poſt road from Philadelphia to Pittſburg; is 125 miles W. by N. from the former, and 178 E. from the latter, and 18 S. W. from Harriſburgh. Its ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on a plain near the ſouthern bank of Conedogwinet creek, a water of the Suſquehannah. The town contains about 400 houſes, chiefly of ſtone and brick, and about 1500 inhabitants. The ſtreets interſect each other at right angles, and the public buildings are a college, court-houſe and gaol, and 4 edifices for public worſhip. Of theſe the Preſbyterians, Germans, Epiſcopalians, and Roman Catholics, have each one. Dickinſon College, named after the celebrated John Dickinſon,

inſon, Eſq. author of ſeveral valuable tracts, has a principal, 3 profeſſors, a philoſophical apparatus, and a library containing near 3000 volumes. Its revenue ariſes from £. 4000 in funded certificates, and 10,000 acres of land. In 1787 there were 80 ſtudents, and its reputation is daily increaſing. About 40 years ago this ſpot was inhabited by Indians, and wild beaſts.

CARLISLE, a bay on the W. ſide of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated between James and Charles Forts, on which ſtands Bridgetown, the capital of the iſland, in N. lat. 13. 9. W. long. 60. 3.

CARLOS, a fort on the N. coaſt of Terra Firma, on an iſland which commands the channel between the gulf of Venezuela, and that of Maracaybo on the S. little more than 20 miles N. from the town of Maracaybo.

CARLOS, or *Juan Ponce*. See *Calos*.

CARLOS, a town of Veragua, in New-Spain, 45 miles S. W. of Santa Fe. It ſtands on a large bay, N. lat. 7.40. W. long. 82. 10.

CARLOSA, a town in the interior part of Brazil, in the 15th degree of S. latitude, on the S. E. ſide of St. Francis R. and N. by W. from Villa Nova.

CARMEL, a townſhip in Dutcheſs county, New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 237 of its inhabitants were electors.

CARMELO, a river on the coaſt of New-Albion, S. eaſtward of Franciſco Bay, N. lat. 36. 55. A little northward from it is Sir Francis Drake's harbour, where that navigator lay five weeks.

CARNERO, a cape in the S. Sea, near Santa Maria, on the coaſt of Peru. Lat. 1. 35. S. long. 77. 20. W.

CARNESVILLE, the chief town of Franklin co. Georgia, 100 miles N.W. of Auguſta. It contains a court-houſe, and about 20 dwelling-houſes.

CAROLINA. See *North-Carolina*, and *South-Carolina*.

CAROLINE *Co.* in Virginia, is on the S. ſide of Rappahannock R. which ſeparates it from King George's co. It is about 40 miles ſquare, and contains 17,489 inhabitants, including 10,292 ſlaves.

CAROLINE *Co.* on the eaſtern ſhore in Maryland, borders on Delaware ſtate to the E. and contains 9506 inhabitants, including 2057 ſlaves. Its chief town Danton.

CARORA, a town of Terra Firma, N. America, about 110 miles N. E. from Gibraltar on Maracaybo Lake.

CAROUGE, POINT, the northernmoſt extremity of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies; 25 miles N. from the town of St. Jago.

CARR, a ſmall plantation in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine.

CARRANTASCA LAGOON, is a large gulf on the S. ſide of the bay of Honduras, about 70 miles N. W. of Cape Gracios a Dios, and nearly as far S. E. from Brewer's Lagoon.

CARTER, a new co. in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, formed of a part of the co. of Waſhington.

CARTERET *Cape*. See *Roman*.

CARTERET, a maritime co. of Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina, on Core and Pamlico Sounds. It contains 3732 inhabitants, including 713 ſlaves. Beaufort is the chief town.

CARTERSVILLE, a town in Powhatan co. Virginia, on the S. ſide of James R. 40 miles above Richmond.

CARTHAGENA, a bay, harbour, and town, and the chief ſea-port in Terra Firma, S. America. The city of Carthagena is large, rich and ſtrongly fortified, and the chief of the province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and one of the beſt harbours in America. The entrance into this is ſo narrow that only one ſhip can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the King of Spain from New-Granada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. Sir Francis Drake took this city, and carried off immenſe plunder in 1585. The French plundered it in 1697; but admiral Vernon in 1741, though he had taken the caſtles, was obliged to abandon the ſiege, for want of ſkill in the commanders of the land forces, and the ſickneſs that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and the general. The ſtreets of the town are ſtraight, broad and well paved. The houſes are built of ſtone or brick, and are one ſtory high. Here is alſo a court of inquiſition. N. lat. 10. 27. W. long. 75. 22.

CARTHAGO, formerly a conſiderable town of New Spain in N. America, in the province of Coſta Rica, with a biſhop's

op's ſee, and the ſeat of a Spaniſh governor; at preſent mean and inconſiderable; and is 360 miles W. of Panama. N. lat. 9. 5. W. long. 83.

CARVEL OF ST. THOMAS, a rock between the Virgin iſles E. and Porto Rico on the W. At a ſmall diſtance it appears like a ſail, as it is white and has two points. Between it and St. Thomas, paſſes Sir Francis Drake's channel.

CARVER, a townſhip in Plymouth co. Maſſachuſetts. Here is a pond with ſuch plenty of iron ore, that 500 tons have been dragged out of the clear water in a year. They have a furnace upon a ſtream which runs from the pond; and the iron made of this ore is better than that made out of bog ore, and ſome is almoſt as good as refined iron.

CARVER's *River*, a branch of St. Peter's R. which empties into the Miſſiſippi. See *St. Pierre* or *Peter's river*.

CASACORES, a lake in Paraguay or La Plata in S. America, about 100 miles long.

CASCO *Bay*, in the diſtrict of Maine, ſpreads N. W. between Cape Elizabeth on the S. W. and Cape Small Point on the N. E. Within theſe points, which are about 40 miles apart, are about 300 ſmall iſlands, ſome of which are inhabited, and nearly all more or leſs cultivated. The land on theſe iſlands, and on the oppoſite coaſt on the main, is the beſt for agriculture of any on the ſea coaſt of this country. Caſco includes ſeveral bays. *Maquoit Bay* lays about 20 miles N. of Cape Elizabeth. The waters of Caſco extend ſeveral arms or creeks of ſalt water into the country. The waters go up *Meadow's R.* where veſſels of a conſiderable ſize are carried by the tide, and where it flows within one mile of the waters of Kennebeck. On the E. ſide of Cape Elizabeth is the arm of the ſea called *Stroudwater*. Farther E. is *Preſumpſcot R.* Formerly called Preſumpca, or Preſumpkeag, which riſes in Sebago Pond. This river opens to the waters of Caſco Bay on the E. of Portland; its extent is not great, but it has ſeveral valuable mills upon it. *Rayal's R.* called by the natives Weſtecuſtego, falls into the bay 6 miles from Preſumpſcot R. It has a good harbour at its mouth for ſmall veſſels; and has ſeveral mills upon it; 2 miles higher a fall obſtructs the navigation. Between it and Kennebeck there are no rivers; ſome creeks and harbours of Caſco Bay throw themſelves into the main land, affording harbours for ſmall veſſels, and interſecting the country in various forms.

CASPEAN, or *Beautiful*, a ſmall lake in Greenſborough, Vermont. It has Hazen block-houſe on its weſtern ſide. It is a head water of La Moille river.

CASQUIPIBIAC, a river on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, about a league from Black Cape, N. W. by N. in the bottom of Caſquipibiac Cove, at the diſtance of about one league from which is the great river of Caſquipibiac. It lies about weſt from the former, and affords a ſmall cod and ſalmon fiſhery.

CASSITAH, an Indian town in the weſtern part of Georgia, which, as well as the Coweta town, is 60 miles below the Horſe Ford, on Chattahouſee river.

CASTILE DEL ORO. See *Terra Firma*.

CASTINE, the ſhire town of Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, is ſituated on Penobſcot bay. It was taken from the town of Penobſcot, and incorporated in Feb. 1796. It is named after a French gentleman who reſided here 130 years ago, as alſo

CASTINE *River*, which is about 14 miles long, is navigable for 6 miles, and has ſeveral mills at the head of it. It empties into Ponobſcot bay.

CASTLETOWN, a townſhip in Richmond co. Staten I. New-York, which contains 805 inhabitants, including 114 ſlaves. 114 of its inhabitants are electors.

CASTLETON, a townſhip and river in Rutland co. Vermont, 20 miles S. E. of Mt. Independence, at Ticonderoga. Lake Bombazon is chiefly in this town, and ſends its waters into Caſtleton R. which, riſing in Pittsford, paſſes through this town in a S. weſterly courſe, and falls into Pultney R. in the town of Fairhaven, a little below Col. Lyon's iron works. Fort Warner ſtands in this town. Inhabitants 805.

CASTOR's *R.* in Newfoundland Iſland, empties in the harbour of St. John's. Its ſize is conſiderable for 15 miles from the ſea.

CASTRO, a ſtrong town in S. America, in Chili, and capital of the iſland of

Chiloe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643, and is 180 miles S. of Baldivia; ſubject to Spain.

CASTRO VIRREYNA, or *Viregna*, a town and juriſdiction in S. America, in Peru, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Lima, remarkable for its valuable wool, grain, fruits, ſilver mines, tobacco, and wholeſome air. The town is 125 miles S. E. of Lima. S. lat. 12. 50. W. long. 74. 45.

CASWELL *Co.* in Hillſborough diſtrict, N. Carolina, borders on Virginia N. It contains 10,096 inhabitants, of whom 2,736 are ſlaves. Leeſburg is the chief town.

CAT *Iſland*, or *Guanahani*, one of Bahama iſlands. It was the firſt land diſcovered by Columbus, to which he gave the name of St. Salvadore, on Oct. 11, 1492. It lies on a particular bank to the E. of the Great Bahama Bank, from which it is parted by a narrow channel, called Exuma Sound. N. lat. 24. 30. W. long. 74. 30.

CATABAW *River*. See *Wateree*.

CATABAW *Indians*, a ſmall tribe who have one town called Catabaw, ſituated on the river of that name, N. lat. 44. 39. on the boundary line between N. and S. Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men. They are the only tribe which reſides in the ſtate: 144,000 acres of land were granted them by the proprietary government. Theſe are the remains of a formidable nation, the braveſt and moſt generous enemy the ſix nations had; but they have degenerated ſince they have been ſurrounded by the whites.

CATARAQUA, *Catarakui*, or *Cateraqui*, appear in old maps, thus varied, as the name of Lake Ontario, and its outlet Iroquois R.; but theſe names are now obſolete.

CATAWESSY, a townſhip in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the S. E. bank of the E. branch of Suſquehannah R. oppoſite the mouth of Fiſhing Creek, and about 20 miles N. E. of Sunbury.

CATHANCE, or *Cathants*, a ſmall river in Lincoln co. Maine, which riſes in Topſham, and empties into Merry Meeting Bay, and has ſeveral mills upon it.

CATHERINE'S ISLE, ST. a ſmall iſland in the captainſhip of St. Vincent's, in Brazil, belonging to the Portugueſe, 47 leagues S. of Cananea I. It is about 25 miles from N. to S. inhabited by Indians, who aſſiſt the Portugueſe againſt their enemies, the natives of Brazil. S. lat. 27. 10. W. long. 47. 15.

Alſo, a pleaſant iſland on the harbour of Sunbury, in the ſtate of Georgia.

Alſo, a ſmall productive iſland on the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo, 20 leagues eaſtward of the town of St. Domingo.

CATHERINE'S *Town*, in Ontario co. New-York, lies 3 miles S. of the S. end of Seneca lake.

CATO, a military townſhip in New-York ſtate, 12 miles S. E. of lake Ontario, and about 20 S. of Oſwego Fort.

CATTAHUNK, one of the Elizabeth iſles, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. See *Buzzard's Bay*.

CAUCA, a river in the iſthmus of Darien, whoſe ſource is in common with that of La Magdalena, in the lake Papos, near the 8th degree of S. latitude, and which falls into this laſt river.

CAVALLO, a ſea-port town in the province of Venezuela; on Terra Firma, or iſthmus of Darien, 25 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Leon. It is well fortified, and in a former war was unſucceſsfully attacked by Commodore Knowles. Lat. 10. 15. long. 68. 12.

CAVAILLON, a town on the S. ſide of the S. peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, about 3 leagues N. E. of Les Cayes, and 5 W. by S. of St. Louis. N. lat. 18. 16.

CAVENDISH, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, W. of Weathersfield, on Black river, having 491 inhabitants. Upon this river, and within this townſhip, the channel has been worn down 100 feet, and rocks of very large dimenſions have been undermined and thrown down one upon another. Holes are wrought in the rocks of various dimenſions, and forms; ſome cylindrical, from 1 to 8 feet in diameter, and from 1 to 15 feet in depth; others are of a ſpherical form, from 6 to 20 feet diameter, worn almoſt perfectly ſmooth, into the ſolid body of a rock.

CAVIANA, an iſland in S. America, towards the N. W. ſide of Amazon R. and in 30' N. latitude.

CAVOGLIERO, a bay on the S. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, at the mouth of the river Romaine, 24 leagues E. of St. Domingo.

CAXAMARQUA, a juriſdiction in Peru, S. America, under the biſhop of Truxillo, lying

lying between the two Cordilleras of the Andes; it produces plenty of all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables; alſo cattle, and eſpecially hogs. They have here a conſiderable trade with Chincay, Lima, Truxillo, &c. Here the Indians weave cotton for ſhips' ſails, bed curtains, quilts, hammocks, &c. There are ſome ſilver mines, but of little conſequence. The town of the ſame name is ſituated N. E. from the city of Truxillo.

CAXAMARQUILA, a ſmall juriſdiction likewiſe in Peru, under the biſhop of Truxillo.

CAYAHAGA, or *Cayuga*, ſometimes called the Great River, empties in at the S. bank of lake Erie, 40 miles eaſtward of the mouth of Huron; having an Indian town of the ſame name on its banks. It is navigable for boats; and its mouth is wide, and deep enough to receive large ſloops from the lake. Near this are the celebrated rocks which project over the lake. They are ſeveral miles in length, and riſe 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water. Some parts of them conſiſt of ſeveral ſtrata of different colours, lying in a horizontal direction; and ſo exactly parallel, that they reſemble the work of art. The view from the land is grand, but the water preſents the moſt magnificent proſpect of this ſublime work of nature; it is attended, however, with great danger; for if the leaſt ſtorm ariſes, the force of the ſurf is ſuch that no veſſel can eſcape being daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks. Col. Broadſhead ſuffered ſhipwreck here in the late war, and loſt a number of his men, when a ſtrong wind aroſe, ſo that the laſt canoe narrowly eſcaped. The heathen Indians, when they paſs this impending danger, offer a ſacrifice of tobacco to the water.

Part of the boundary line between the U. S. A. and the Indians, begins at the mouth of Cayahaga, and runs up the ſame to the portage between that and the Tuſcarawa branch of the Muſkingum.

The Cayuga nation, conſiſting of 500 Indians, 40 of whom reſide in the United States, the reſt in Canada, receive of the ſtate of New-York an annuity of 2300 dollars, beſides 50 dollars granted to one of their chiefs, as a conſideration for lands ſold by them to the ſtate, and 500 dollars from the United States, agreeably to the treaty of 1794. See *Six Nations*.

CAYENNE, a province in S. America, belonging to the French, and the only part of the continent which they poſſeſs; bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by Amazonia; and W. by Guiana, or Surinam. It extends 240 miles along the coaſt of Guiana, and nearly 300 miles within land; lying between the equator and the 5th degree of N. lat. The coaſt is low and marſhy, and ſubject to inundations, from the multitude of rivers which ruſh down the mountains with great impetuoſity. The ſoil is in many places fertile, producing ſugar, tobacco, Indian corn, fruits, &c. The French have taken poſſeſſion of an iſland upon the coaſt called alſo Cayenne, which, as likewiſe the whole country, takes its name from the river that is northward of it.

CAYENNE *R.* riſes in the mountains near the lake of Parima, runs through the country of the Galibis, a nation of Charibbee Indians, and is 100 leagues long; the iſland which it environs, is 18 leagues in circuit, is good and fertile, but unhealthy. In 1752, the exports of the colony were 260,541 lbs. of arnotto, 80,363 lbs. ſugar, 17,919 lbs. cotton, 26,881 lbs. coffee, 91,916 lbs. cocoa, beſide timber and planks. The French firſt ſettled here in 1625, and built the fort of Ceperou, but were often forced to quit it, yet returned thither again, as in 1640, 1652, and 1654, and were forced to leave it for want of reinforcements. The Dutch ſettled here in 1656, but were driven out by M. de la Barre. The Dutch had their revenge in 1676, and drove out the French; but were themſelves beat out, the year after, by d'Eſtrees.

CAYES, LES, a ſea-port town on the S. ſide of the S. peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, 13 leagues W. by S. of St. Louis. N. lat. 18. 12.

CAYLOMA, a juriſdiction under the biſhop of Arequipa, 32 leagues E. of that city, in S. America, in Peru, famous for the ſilver mines in the mountains of the ſame name; which are very rich, though they have been worked for a long time. The country round it is cold and barren. There is an office here for receiving the king's fifths, and vending quickſilver.

CAYMANS, 3 ſmall iſlands, 55 leagues

N. N. W. of the iſland of Jamaica, and the Weſt-Indies; the moſt ſoutherly of which is called the Great Caymans, which is inhabited by 160 people, who are deſcendants of the old buccaniers. It has no harbour for ſhips of burden, only a tolerable anchoring place on the S. W. The climate and ſoil are ſingularly ſalubrious, and the people are vigorous, and commonly live to a great age. They raiſe all kind of produce for their own uſe and to ſpare. Their chief employment is to pilot veſſels to the adjacent iſlands, and to fiſh for turtle; with which laſt they ſupply Port Royal and other places in great quantities. Great Caymans lies in N. lat. 15. 48. W. long. 80. 50.

CAYMITE, GRANDE, an iſland on the N. ſide of the S. peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, 2 leagues long and one broad.

CAYUGA, a beautiful lake in Onondaga co. New-York, from 35 to 40 miles long, about 2 miles wide, in ſome places 3, and abounds with ſalmon, baſs, catfiſh, eels, &c. It lies between Seneca and Owaſco lake, and at the N. end empties into Scayace R. which is the S. eaſtern part of Seneca R. whoſe waters run to lake Ontario. On each ſide of the lake is a ferry houſe, where good attendance is given. The reſervation lands of the Cayuga Indians lie on both ſides of the lake at its northern end.

CAZARES, a town of Mexico. See *Angelo*.

CAZENOVIA, a new and thriving townſhip, in Herkemer co. New-York, 40 miles weſtward of Whiteſtown. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 274 of its inhabitants are electors.

CECIL, a townſhip in Waſhington co. Pennſylvania.

CEDAR *Point*, a port of entry in Charles co. Maryland, on the E. ſide of Patowmac R. about 12 miles below Port Tobacco, and 96 S. by W. of Baltimore. Its exports are chiefly tobacco and Indian corn, and in 1794, amounted in value to 18,593 dollars.

CEDAR *Point*, a cape on the W. ſide of Delaware Bay in St. Mary's co. Maryland.

CEDAR *Lick*, a ſalt ſpring in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, 19 miles from Naſhville, 4 from Big Spring, and 6 from Little Spring.

CENTREVILLE, the chief town of Queen Anne's co. and on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak bay in Maryland. It lies between the forks of Corſica creek, which runs into Cheſter R. and has been lately laid out; 18 miles S. of Cheſter; 34 S. E. by E. of Baltimore, and 95 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 6.

CESSARES, a territory northward of Patagonia in S. America, in the 48th degree of S. lat. inhabited by a mixt tribe of that name deſcended from the Spaniards; being the people of 3 ſhips that were wrecked on this coaſt in 1540.

CHABAQUIDDICK *Iſle*, belongs to Duke's co. Maſſachuſetts. It lies near to, and extends acroſs the E. end of Martha's Vineyard iſland.

CHACAPOYAS, a juriſdiction under the biſhop of Truxillo, in Peru, S. America. The Indians make a great variety of cottons and tapeſtry here, which for the livelineſs of the colours and neatneſs of the work deſerve attention. They alſo make cotton ſail cloth. It lies within the Cordilleras.

CHACTAW *Hills*, in the N. W. corner of Georgia river.

CHACTAWS, or flat heads, are a powerful, hardy, ſubtile and intrepid race of Indians, who inhabit a very fine and extenſive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Miſſiſippi rivers, and in the weſtern part of the ſtate of Georgia. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in three diviſions, containing 12,123 ſouls, of which 4,041 were fighting men. They are called by the traders Flatheads, all the males having the fore and hind part of their ſkulls artificially flattened when young. Theſe men, unlike the Muſcogulges, are ſlovenly and negligent in every part of their dreſs, but otherwiſe are ſaid to be ingenious, ſenſible and virtuous men, bold and intrepid, yet quiet and peaceable. Some late travellers, however, have obſerved that they pay little attention to the moſt neceſſary rules of moral conduct, at leaſt that unnatural crimes were too frequent among them. Different from moſt of the Indian nations bordering on the United States, they have large plantaions or country farms, where they employ much of their time in agricultural improvements, after the manner of the white people. Altho' their territories are not ¼th ſo large as thoſe of the Muſcogulge

Muſcogulge confederacy, the number of inhabitants is greater. The Chactaws and Creeks are inveterate enemies to each other.

CHADBOURNE'*s River*, diſtrict of Maine, called by ſome Great Works River, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Bonnebeag Pond, from which it flows. It is ſaid to have taken its latter name from a mill with 18 ſaws, moved by one wheel, erected by one Lodors. But the project was ſoon laid aſide. The former name is derived from Mr. Chadbourne, one of the firſt ſettlers, who purchaſed the land on the mouth of it, of the natives, and whoſe poſterity poſſeſs it at this day.

CHAGRE, a river and town in Terra Firma, S. America. The river opens to the N. Sea, and was formerly called Lagortas, from the number of alligators in it; has its ſource in the mountains near Cruces, and its mouth is in N. lat. 9. where there is a ſtrong fort, built on a ſteep rock, on the E. ſide, near the ſea ſhore. This fort has a commandant, and lieutenant, and the garriſon is draughted from Panama, to which you go by this river, landing at Cruces, about 5 leagues from Panama, and thence one travels by land to that city. Oppoſite to fort Chagre is the royal cuſtom-houſe. Here the river is broadeſt, being 120 toiſes over; whereas, at Cruces, where it begins to be navigable, it is only 20 toiſes wide; from the town of Chagre, to the mouth of the river, is 21 miles N. W. by W. but meaſuring by water is 43 miles. There is at Cruces an alcalde, who lives at the cuſtom-houſe, and takes an account of all goods on the river. Chagre fort was taken by Admiral Vernon, in 1740.

CHALCO *Lake*. See *Mexico*.

CHALEURS, a deep and broad bay on the W. ſide of the gulph of St. Lawrence. From this bay to that of Verte, on the S. in the S. E. corner of the gulf, is the N. E. ſea line of the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick.

CHAMBERSBURG, a poſt town in Pennſylvania, and the chief of Franklin co. It is ſituated on the eaſtern branch of Conogocheague creek, a water of Potowmac R. in a rich and highly cultivated country, and healthy ſituation.—Here are about 200 houſes, 2 Preſbyterian churches, a ſtone gaol, a handſome court-houſe built of brick, a paper and merchant mill. It is 58 miles E. by S. of Bedford, 11 N. W. of Shippenſburg, and 157 W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 53. W. long. 77. 30.

CHAMBLEE *R.* or *Sorell*, a water of the St. Lawrence, iſſuing from lake Champlain, 300 yards wide when loweſt. It is ſhoal in dry ſeaſons; but of ſufficient breadth for rafting lumber, &c. ſpring and fall. It was called both Sorell and Richlieu when the French held Canada.

CHAMBLEE *Fort*, is handſome and well built, on the margin of the river of the ſame name, about 12 or 15 miles S. W. from Montreal, and N. of St. John's fort. It was taken by the Americans, Oct. 20, 1775, and retaken by the Britiſh, Jan. 18, 1776. N. lat. 45. 45.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake next in ſize to lake Ontario, and lies E.N.E. from it, forming a part of the dividing line between the ſtates of New-York and Vermont. It took its name from a French governor, who was drowned in it. It was before called Corlaer's lake. Reckoning its length from Fairhaven to St. John's, a courſe nearly N. it is about 200 miles; its breadth is from 1 to 18 miles, being very different in different places; the mean width is about 5 miles; and it occupies about 500,000 acres. Its depth is ſufficient for the largeſt veſſels. There are in it above ſixty iſlands of different ſizes; the moſt conſiderable are North and South Hero, and Motte iſland. North Hero, or Grand Iſle, is 24 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide. It receives at Ticonderoga the waters of Lake George from the S. S. W. which is ſaid to be 100 feet higher than the waters of this lake. Half the rivers and ſtreams which riſe in Vermont fall into it. There are ſeveral which come to it from New-York ſtate and ſome from Canada; to which laſt it ſends its own waters, a N. courſe, thro' Sorell or Chamblee river, into the St. Lawrence. This lake is well ſtored with fiſh, particularly ſalmon, ſalmon-trout, ſturgeon and pickerel; and the land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers, is good.

The rocks in ſeveral places appear to be marked, and ſtained, with the former ſurface of the lake, many feet higher than it has been ſince its diſcovery in 1608. The waters generally riſe from about the 20th of April, to the

20th of June, from 4 to 6 feet; the greateſt variation is not more than 8 feet. It is ſeldom entirely ſhut up with ice, until the middle of January. Between the 6th and 15th of April the ice generally goes off; and it is not uncommon for many ſquare miles of it to diſappear in one day.

CHAMPLAIN, a townſhip the moſt northerly in Clinton co. New-York, which takes its name from the lake on which it lies. It was granted to ſome Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees, who were either in the ſervice of the United States, during the war, or fled to them for protection. The indigence or ill habits of theſe people occaſioned the breaking up of the ſettlement; and a better ſet of inhabitants have now taken their place. The lands are fertile; and two rivers run through it, well ſtored with fiſh. It has 575 inhabitants, and 3 ſlaves. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 76 of the inhabitants are electors.

CHANCEFORD, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

CHAPALAN, one of the largeſt lakes in Mexico, or New Spain.

CHAPPEL HILL, a poſt town in Orange co. N. Carolina, ſituated on a branch of Newhope creek, which empties into the N. W. branch of Cape Fear R. This is the ſpot choſen for the ſeat of the Univerſity of North-Carolina. Few houſes are as yet erected; but a part of the public buildings were in ſuch forwardneſs, that ſtudents were admitted, and education commenced in Jan. 1796. The beautiful and elevated ſcite of this town commands a pleaſing and extenſive view of the ſurrounding country; 12 miles S. by E. of Hillſborough, and 472 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35. 40. W. long. 79. 6.

CHARLEMONT, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, 16 miles W. of Deerfield, having 665 inhabitants.

CHARLES *R.* in Maſſachuſetts, called anciently *Quinobequin*, is a conſiderable ſtream, the principal branch of which riſes from a pond bordering on Hopkinton. It paſſes through Holliſton and Bellingham, and divides Medway from Medfield, Wrentham, and Franklin, and thence into Dedham, where, by a curious bend it forms a peninſula of 900 acres of land. A ſtream called Mother Brook, runs out of this river in this town, and falls into Neponſit R. forming a natural canal, uniting the two rivers, and affording a number of excellent mill-ſeats. From Dedham the courſe of the river is northerly, dividing Newton from Needham, Weſton, and Waltham, paſſing over romantic falls; it then bends to the N.E. and E. through Watertown and Cambridge, and paſſing into Boſton harbour, mingles with the waters of Myſtic R. at the point of the peninſula of Charleſtown. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles. The moſt remarkable bridges on this river are thoſe which connect Boſton with Charleſtown and Cambridge. See *Boſton*. There are 7 paper mills on this river, beſides other mills.

CHARLES *Co.* on the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, lies between Potowmack and Patuxent rivers. Its chief town is Port Tobacco, on the river of that name. Its extreme length is 28 miles, its breadth 24, and it contains 20,613 inhabitants, including 10,085 ſlaves. The country has few hills, is generally low and ſandy, and produces tobacco, Indian corn, ſweet potatoes, &c.

CHARLES CITY *Co.* in Virginia, lies between Chickahominy and James rivers. It contained formerly part of what now forms Prince George's co. It has 5588 inhabitants, including 3141 ſlaves.

CHARLES, a cape of Virginia, in about N. lat. 37. 15. It is on the N. ſide of the mouth of Cheſapeak bay, having Cape Henry oppoſite to it.

CHARLES, a cape on the S. W. part of the ſtrait entering into Hudſon Bay. N. lat. 62. 40. W. long. 75. 15.

CHARLESTOWN, a poſt town in Cecil co. Maryland, near the head of Cheſapeak bay; 6 miles E. N. E. from the mouth of Suſquehannah R.; 10 W. S. W. from Elkton. and 50 S. W. by W. from Philadelphia. Here are about 20 houſes, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen employed in the herring fiſhery. N. lat. 39. 34.

CHARLESTON, a diſtrict in the Lower country of S. Carolina, ſubdivided into 14 pariſhes. This large diſtrict, of which the city of Charleſton is the chief town, lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. It pays 21,473l. 14s. 6d. ſter. taxes. It ſends to the ſtate legiſlature 48 repreſentatives and 13 ſenators, and 1 member to Congreſs. It contains 66986 inhabitants, of whom only 16352 are free.

CHARLESTON,

CHARLESTON, the metropolis of S. Carolina, is the moſt conſiderable town in the ſtate; ſituated in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and on the tongue of land formed by the confluent ſtreams of Aſhley and Cooper, which are ſhort rivers, but large and navigable. Theſe waters unite immediately below the city, and form a ſpacious and convenient harbour; which communicates with the ocean juſt below Sullivan's I.; which it leaves on the N. 7 miles S. E. of Charleſton. In theſe rivers the tide riſes, in common, about 6½ feet; but uniformly riſes 10 or 12 inches more during a night tide. The fact is certain; the cauſe unknown. The continual agitation which the tides occaſion in the waters which almoſt ſurround Charleſton—the refreſhing ſea-breezes which are regularly felt, and the ſmoke ariſing from ſo many chimneys, render this city more healthy than any part of the low country in the ſouthern ſtates. On this account it is the reſort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the W. India iſlands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to ſpend the ſickly months, as they are called, in queſt of health and of the ſocial enjoyments which the city affords. And in no part of America are the ſocial bleſſings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than here. Unaffected hoſpitality—affability—eaſe of manners and addreſs—and a diſpoſition to make their gueſts welcome, eaſy and pleaſed with themſelves, are characteriſtics of the reſpectable people of Charleſton. In ſpeaking of the capital, it ought to be obſerved, for the honour of the people of Carolina in general, that when in common with the other colonies, in the conteſt with Britain, they reſolved againſt the uſe of certain luxuries, and even neceſſaries of life; thoſe articles, which improve the mind, enlarge the underſtanding, and correct the taſte, were excepted; the importation of books was permitted as formerly.

The land on which the town is built, is flat and low, and the water brackiſh and unwholeſome. The ſtreets are pretty regularly cut, and open beautiful proſpects, and have ſubterranean drains to carry off filth and keep the city clean and healthy; but are too narrow for ſo large a place and ſo warm a climate. Their general breadth is from 35 to 66 feet. The houſes which have been lately built, are brick, with tiled roofs. The buildings in general are elegant, and moſt of them are neat, airy and well furniſhed. The public buildings are, an exchange, a ſtate-houſe, an armoury, a poor-houſe, and an orphan's houſe. Here are ſeveral reſpectable academies. Part of the old barracks has been handſomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of ſtudents; but it can only be called as yet a reſpectable academy. Here are two banks—a branch of the national bank, and the S. Carolina bank, eſtabliſhed in 1792. The houſes for public worſhip are two Epiſcopal churches, two for Independents, one for Scotch Preſbyterians, one for Baptiſts, one for German Lutherans, two for Methodiſts, one for French Proteſtants, a meeting-houſe for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue.

Little attention is paid to the public markets; a great proportion of the moſt wealthy inhabitants having plantations from which they receive ſupplies of almoſt every article of living. The country abounds with poultry and wild ducks. Their beef, mutton and veal are not generally of the beſt kind; and few fiſh are found in the market.

In 1787, it was computed that there were 1600 houſes in this city, and 15,000 inhabitants, including 5,400 ſlaves; and what evinces the healthineſs of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age. In 1791, there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 7684 were ſlaves. This city has often ſuffered much by fire, the laſt and moſt deſtructive happened as late as June, 1796.

Charleſton was incorporated in 1783, and divided into three wards, which choſe as many wardens, from among whom the citizens elect an intendant of the city. The intendant and wardens form the city-council, who have power to make and enforce bye-laws for the regulation of the city.

The value of exports from this port, in the year ending Nov. 1787, amounted to 505,279l. 19s. 5d. ſter. The number of veſſels cleared from the cuſtom-houſe the ſame year, was 947, meaſuring 62,118 tons; 735 of theſe, meaſuring 41,531 tons, were American; the others belonged to Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, France, and the United Netherlands.

lands. In the year 1794, the value of exports amounted to 3,846,392 dollars. It is 60 miles S. W. by S. of Georgetown; 150 E. by S. of Auguſta; 497 S. by W. of Richmond; 630 S. W. by S. of Waſhington city; 763 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia; and 1110 S. W. of Boſton. The light-houſe lies in N. lat. 32. 41. 52. White Point at the S. end of the town, N. lat. 32. 44. 30. W. long. 80. 39. 45.

Knoxville, the capital of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, is much nearer to this than to any ſea-port town in the Atlantic Ocean. A waggon road of only 15 miles is wanted to open the communication; and the plan is about to be executed by the ſtate.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Montgomery co. New-York, on the S. ſide of Mohawk river, about 32 miles W. of Schenectady. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 456 of the inhabitants are electors.

CHARLESTOWN, a townſhip in Maſon co. Kentucky, ſituated on the Ohio at the mouth of Lauren's creek. It contains but few houſes, and is 6 miles N. of Waſhington, and 60 N. E. of Lexington. N. lat. 38. 43.

CHARLESTOWN, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

CHARLESTOWN, a poſt town in Cheſhire co. New Hampſhire, on the E. ſide of Connecticut R. 30 miles S. of Dartmouth College; upwards of 70 N. of Northampton, 116 N. of W. of Boſton, 120 W. by N. of Portſmouth, and 431 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 90 or 100 houſes, a Congregational church, a court-houſe and an academy. The road from Boſton to Quebec paſſes through this town. N. lat. 43. 16. W. long. 72. 19. A ſmall internal trade is carried on here.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, called *Miſhawun* by the aboriginal inhabitants, lies N. of Boſton, with which it is connected by Charles-River Bridge. The town, properly ſo called, is built on a peninſula, formed by Myſtic R. on the E. and a bay, ſetting up from Charles-River on the W. It is very advantageouſly ſituated for health, navigation, trade, and manufactures of almoſt all the various kinds. A dam acroſs the mouth of the bay, which ſets up from Charles-River, would afford a great number of mill-ſeats for manufactures. Bunker's, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrell's) hills, are celebrated in the hiſtory of the American Revolution. The ſecond hill has upon its ſummit a monument erected to the memory of Major Gen. Warren, near the ſpot where he fell, among the firſt ſacrifices to American liberty. The brow of the hill begins to be ornamented with elegant houſes. All theſe hills afford elegant and delightful proſpects of Boſton, and its charmingly variegated harbour, of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extenſive tract of highly cultivated country. It contains within the neck or pariſh about 250 houſes, and about 2000 inhabitants. The only public buildings of conſequence are a handſome Congregational church, with an elegant ſteeple and clock, and an almshouſe, very commodious and pleaſantly ſituated.

Before the deſtruction of this town by the Britiſh in 1775, ſeveral branches of manufactures were carried on to great advantage, ſome of which have been ſince revived; particularly the manufacture of pot and pearl aſhes, ſhip-building, rum, leather in all its branches, ſilver, tin, braſs, and pewter. Three rope-walks have lately been erected in this town, and the increaſe of its houſes, population, trade, and navigation, have been very great within a few years paſt. This town is a port of entry in conjunction with Boſton. At the head of the neck there is a bridge over Myſtic R. which connects Charleſtown with Malden.

CHARLESTOWN, a village in Berkley co. Virginia, ſituated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Wincheſter; 8 miles from Shepherdſtown, and 20 from Wincheſter.

CHARLESTOWN, a townſhip in Waſhington co. Rhode-Iſland ſtate, having the Atlantic ocean on the ſouthward, and ſeparated from Richmond on the northward by Charles-river, a water of Pawcatuck. Some of its ponds empty into Pawcatuck R. others into the ſea. It is 19 miles N. W. of Newport, and contains 2022 inhabitants, including 12 ſlaves.

A few years ago there were about 500 Indians in the ſtate; the greater part of them reſided in this townſhip. They are peaceable and well diſpoſed

to

to government, and ſpeak the Engliſh language.

CHARLESTOWN, the only town in the iſland of Nevis, one of the Caribbees, belonging to Great-Britain. In it are large houſes and well furniſhed ſhops, and it is defended by Charles fort. In the pariſh of St. John, on the S. ſide of the town, is a large ſpot of ſulphureous ground, at the upper end of a deep chaſm in the earth, commonly called Sulphur Gut, which is ſo hot as to be felt through the ſoles of one's ſhoes. A ſmall hot river, called the Bath, is thought to proceed from the ſaid gut; and after running half a mile, loſes itſelf in the ſands of the ſea. Black-Rock pond, about a quarter of a mile N. from the town, is milk-warm, owing to the mixture of hot and cold ſprings, yet it yields excellent fiſh; particularly fine eels, ſilver fiſh, and ſlimguts. A prodigious piece of Nevis mountain falling down in an earthquake, ſeveral years ago, left a large vacuity, which is ſtill to be ſeen. The altitude of this mountain, taken by a quadrant from Charleſtown bay, is ſaid to be a mile and a half perpendicular; and from the ſaid bay to the top, four miles. The declivity from this mountain to the town is very ſteep half way, but afterwards eaſy of aſcent. N. lat. 16. 55. W. long. 62. 42.

CHARLESTOWN, or *Oſtins*, one of the four principal towns in the iſland of Barbadoes.

CHARLETON *Iſland*, or *Charles Iſland*, is ſituated at the bottom of James's bay, in New South Wales, on the coaſt of Labrador, and yields a beautiful proſpect, in ſpring, to thoſe who are near it, after a voyage of 3 or 4 months in the moſt uncomfortable ſeas on the globe, and that by the vaſt mountains of ice in Hudſon bay and ſtraits. The whole iſland, ſpread with trees and branches, exhibits, as it were, a beautiful green tuft. The air, even at the bottom of the bay, though in 51 degrees, a latitude nearer the ſun than London, is exceſſively cold for nine months, and very hot the other three, except on the blowing of a N.W. wind. The ſoil on the E. ſide, as well as the W. bears all kinds of grain; and ſome fruits, gooſeberries, ſtrawberries, and dewberries, grow about Rupert's bay. N. lat. 52. 30. W. long. 82.

CHARLETON, a townſhip in Saratoga co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 268 of its inhabitants were electors.

CHARLETON, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1754, and, until then, formed the weſterly part of Oxford. It is 60 miles S.W. of Boſton, 15 S.W. of Worceſter, and contains 1965 inhabitants. Quinebaugh R. forms ſome of its rich intervale lands, and furniſhes excellent mill ſeats for this, and many adjacent towns.

CHARLOTTE *Fort*, in S. Carolina, is ſituated on the point of land where Tugeloo and Broad rivers, uniting their waters, form Savannah R. According to Bartram, it is one mile below Fort James, Dartmouth. N. lat. 34. W. long. 82. 35.

CHARLOTTE *Haven*, lies at the mouth of Charlotte R. in E. Florida; having Carlos bay on the S. and Rock Point on the northward. N. lat. 27. W. long. 82. 40. Charlotte R. is fed by Spiritu Santo Lagoon, which communicates, by Delaware R. with Chatham or Punjo bay, which is 90 miles S.E. from Charlotte Haven.

CHARLOTTE, a conſiderable townſhip on the E. ſide of Lake Champlain, and the S. weſternmoſt in Chittenden co. Vermont. Shelburne on the N. ſeparates this town from Burlington. It contains 635 inhabitants. Split Rock, in Lake Champlain, lies off this town.

CHARLOTTE *Co.* in Virginia, lies S. W. of Richmond, on the head waters of Staunton R. and contains 10,078 inhabitants, including 4816 ſlaves. The court-houſe is 21 miles S. S. W. of Prince Edward court-houſe, and 379 about the ſame courſe, from Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTEBURG, a town in Brunſwick co. N. Carolina. It ſtands on an iſland, and has an inlet and ſound of the ſame name, a little S. of it.

CHARLOTTE, or *Charlotteſville*, a poſt-town in Saliſbury diſtrict, N. Carolina, and chief town of Mecklenburg co. ſituated on Steel creek, which joins the Sugaw, and falls into Catabaw R. about 10 miles N. of the S. Carolina boundary, and 44 S. of Saliſbury. Here are about 40 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, the capital of Albemarle

Albemarle co. in Virginia, lies on the poſt road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 86 miles W.N.W. of the former, and 557 eaſtward of the latter, and 40 S. E. by E. of Staunton. It contains about 45 houſes, a court-houſe and a gaol, ſituated about half a mile N. from a water of Rivanna river.

CHARLOTTE *Town*, the capital of the iſland of St. John's, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Alſo, the name of a town on the S. W. ſide of the iſland of Dominica, in the W. Indies; and ſituated on the S. ſide of a deep bay.

CHARLOTIA, a town on the E. ſhore of St. John's R. Eaſt Florida, where that river is about half a mile wide. It was founded by Den. Rolle, Eſq. and is ſituated on a high bluff, 15 or 20 feet perpendicular from the river; and is in length half a mile, or more. The aborigines of America had a very great town in this place, as appears from the great tumuli and conical mounts of earth and ſhells, and other traces of a ſettlement which yet remain. The river, for near 12 miles above Charlotia, is divided into many channels by a number of iſlands.

CHARTIER, a townſhip in Waſhington co. Pennſylvania.

CHARTIER's *Creek*. See *Canonſburg* and *Morganza*.

CHARTRES, a fort which was built by the French, on the eaſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, 3 miles northerly of *La Prairie du Rocher*, or the Rock Meadows, and 12 miles northerly of St. Genevieve, on the weſtern ſide of that river. It was abandoned in 1772, being untenable by the conſtant waſhings of the Miſſiſippi in high floods. The village ſouthward of the fort was very inconſiderable in 1778. A mile above this is a village ſettled by 170 warriors of the Piorias and Mitchigamias tribes of Illinois Indians, who are idle and debauched.

CHATHAM, a maritime townſhip in Barnſtaple co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod, conveniently for the fiſhery; in which they have uſually about 40 veſſels employed. It has 1140 inhabitants, and lies 95 miles S. E. of Boſton. See *Cape Cod*.

CHATHAM, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1767, and in 1790 contained 58 inhabitants.

CHATHAM, a flouriſhing townſhip in Middleſex co. Connecticut, on the eaſtern bank of Connecticut R. and oppoſite Middleton city. It was a part of the townſhip of Middleton till 1767.

CHATHAM, a townſhip in Eſſex co. N. Jerſey, is ſituated on Paſſaic R. 13 miles W. of Elizabethtown, and nearly the ſame from Newark.

CHATHAM, a townſhip of Columbia co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 380 of its inhabitants were electors.

CHATHAM *Co.* in Hillſborough diſtrict, N. Carolina, about the center of the ſtate. It contains 9221 inhabitants, of whom 1632 are ſlaves. Chief town, Pittſburg. The court-houſe is a few miles W. of Raleigh, on a branch of Cape Fear River.

CHATHAM, a town of S. Carolina, in Cheraws diſtrict, ſituated in Cheſterfield co. on the W. ſide of Great Pedee R. Its ſituation, in a highly cultivated and rich country, and at the head of a navigable river, bids fair to render it a place of great importance. At preſent it has only about 30 houſes, lately built.

CHATHAM *Co.* in the lower diſtrict of Georgia, lies in the N. E. corner of the ſtate, having the Atlantic ocean E. and Savannah river N. E. It contains 10,769 inhabitants, including 8201 ſlaves. The chief town is Savannah, the former capital of the ſtate.

CHATHAM, or *Punjo bay*, a large bay on the W. ſide of the S. end of the promontory of E. Florida. It receives North and Delaware rivers.

CHATHAM *Houſe*, in the territory of the Hudſon bay company, N. lat. 55. 23. 40. W. long. from Greenwich 98.

CHATA-HATCHI, or *Hatchi*, is the largeſt river which falls into St. Roſe's bay in W. Florida. It is alſo called Pea R. and runs from N. E. entering the bottom of the bay through ſeveral mouths; but ſo ſhoal that only a ſmall boat or canoe can paſs them. Mr. Hutchins aſcended this river about 25 leagues, where there was a ſmall ſettlement of Couſiac Indians. The ſoil and timber on the banks of the river reſemble very much thoſe of Eſcambia.

CHATAUCHE, or *Chatahuthe*, a river in Georgia. The northern part of Appalachicola river bears this name. It is about 30 rods wide, very rapid, and full of

of ſhoals. The lands on its banks are light and ſandy, and the clay of a bright red. The lower creeks are ſettled in ſcattering clans and villages from the head to the mouth of this river. Their huts and cabins, from the high colour of the clay, reſemble cluſters of new-burned brick kilns. The diſtance from this river to the Talapoſe R. is about 70 miles, by the war-path, which croſſes at the falls, juſt above the town of the Tuckabatches.

CHATAUGHQUE *Lake*, in Ontario co. New-York, is about 18 miles long, and 3 broad. Conewango R. which runs a S. S. E. courſe, connects it with Alleghany R. This lake is conveniently ſituated for a communication between lake Erie and the Ohio; there being water enough for boats from Fort Franklin on the Alleghany to the N.W. corner of this lake; from thence there is a portage of 9 miles to Chataughque harbour on lake Erie, over ground capable of being made a good waggon road. This communication was once uſed by the French.

CHAUDIERE *R.* a S. E. water of the St. Lawrence, riſing in Lincoln and Hancock counties, in the diſtrict of Maine. The carrying place from boatable waters in it, to boatable waters in the Kennebeck, is only 5 miles.

CHAYANTA, a juriſdiction in Peru, S. America, under the archbiſhop of Plata, 50 leagues from the city of La Plata. This country is famous for its gold and ſilver mines. The latter are ſtill worked to advantage.

CHEAT *R.* riſes in Randolph co. Virginia, and after purſuing a N.N.W. courſe, joins Monongahela R. 3 or 4 miles within the Pennſylvania line. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and 100 yards at the Dunkards ſettlement, 50 miles higher, and is navigable for boats except in dry ſeaſons. There is a portage of 37 miles from this R. to the Potowmack at the mouth of Savage river.

CHEBUCTO, a bay and harbour on the S. S. E. coaſt of Nova-Scotia, diſtinguiſhed by the loſs of a French fleet in a former war between France and Great-Britain. Near the head of this bay, on the W. ſide, ſtands the city of Halifax, the capital of the province.

CHEDABUCTO, or *Milford Haven*, a large and deep bay on the eaſternmoſt part of Nova-Scotia, at the mouth of the gut of Canſo. Oppoſite to its mouth ſtands Iſle Madame. Salmon R. falls into this bay from the W. and is remarkable for one of the greateſt fiſheries in the world.

CHEGOMEGAN, a point of land about 60 miles in length, on the S. ſide of lake Superior. About 100 miles W. of this cape, a conſiderable R. falls into the lake; upon its banks abundance of virgin copper is found.

CHEKOUTIMIES, a nation or tribe of Indians, who inhabit near the S. bank of Saguenai R. in Upper Canada.

CHELMSFORD, a townſhip in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the S. ſide of Merrimack R. 26 miles N. weſterly from Boſton, and contains 1144 inhabitants. There is an ingeniouſly conſtructed bridge over the R. at Pawtucket Falls, which connects this town with Dracut. The route of the Middleſex canal, deſigned to connect the waters of Merrimack with thoſe of Boſton harbour, will be ſoutherly thro' the E. part of Chelmsford.

CHELSEA, called by the ancient natives *Winniſimet*, a town in Suffolk co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 472 inhabitants. Before its incorporation, in 1738, it was a ward of the town of Boſton. It is ſituated north eaſterly of the metropolis, and ſeparated from it by the ferry acroſs the harbour, called Winniſimet.

CHELSEA, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, having 239 inhabitants.

CHELSEA, the name of a pariſh in the city of Norwich (Conn.) called the Landing, ſituated at the head of the river Thames, 14 miles N. of New-London, on a point of land formed by the junction of Shetucket and Norwich, or Little rivers, whoſe united waters conſtitute the Thames. It is a buſy, commercial, thriving, romantic, and agreeable place, of about 150 houſes, aſcending one above another in tiers, on artificial foundations, on the ſouth point of a high, rocky hill.

CHEMUNG. The weſtern branch of Suſquehannah R. is ſometimes ſo called. See *Tioga River*.

CHEMUNG, is a townſhip in Tioga co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 81 of its inhabitants were electors. It has Newton W. and Owego E. about

about 160 miles N.W. from New-York city, meaſuring in a ſtraight line.

Between this place and Newton, Gen. Sullivan, in his victorious expedition againſt the Indians, in 1779, had a deſperate engagement with the Six Nations, whom he defeated. The Indians were ſtrongly intrenched, and it required the utmoſt exertions of the American army, with field pieces, to diſlodge them; although the former, including 250 tories, amounted only to 800 men, while the Americans were 5000 in number, and well appointed in every reſpect.

CHENENGO, is a northern branch of Suſquehannah R. Many of the military townſhips are watered by the N. W. branch of this river. The towns of Fayette, Jerico, Greene, Clinton, and Chenengo, in Tioga co. lie between this river and the E. waters of Suſquehannah.

CHENENGO, a poſt town, and one of the chief in Tioga co. New-York. The ſettled part of the town lies about 40 miles N. E. from Tioga point, between Chenengo R. and Suſquehannah; has the town of Jerico on the northward. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 169 of its inhabitants are electors. It was taken off from Montgomery co. and in 1791, it had only 45 inhabitants. It is 375 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

CHENESSEE, or *Geneſſee R.* riſes in Pennſylvania, near the ſpot which is the higheſt ground in that ſtate, where the eaſternmoſt water of Alleghany river, and Pine creek, a water of Suſquehannah, and Tioga R. riſe. Fifty miles from its ſource there are falls of 40 feet, and 5 from its mouth of 75 feet, and a little above that of 96 feet. Theſe falls furniſh excellent mill-ſeats, which are improved by the inhabitants. After a courſe of about 100 miles, moſtly N. E. by N. it empties into lake Ontario, 4½ miles E. of Irondequat or Rundagut bay, and 80 E. from Niagara falls.

The ſettlements on Cheneſſee R. from its mouth upwards, are, Hartford, Ontario, Wadſworth and Williamſburgh. The laſt mentioned place, it is probable, will ſoon be the ſeat of extenſive commerce. There will not be a carrying place between New-York city and Williamſburgh, when the weſtern canals and locks ſhall be completed. The carrying places at preſent are as follows, viz. Albany to Schenectady 16 miles, from the head of the Mohawk to Wood creek 1, Oſwego Falls, 2; Cheneſſee Falls, 2; ſo that there are but 21 miles land carriage neceſſary, in order to convey commodities from a tract of country capable of maintaining ſeveral millions of people. The famous Cheneſſee flats lie on the borders of this river. They are about 20 miles long, and about 4 wide; the ſoil is remarkably rich, quite clear of trees, producing graſs near 10 feet high. Theſe flats are eſtimated to be worth £.200,000, as they now lie. They are moſtly the property of the Indians.

CHEPAWAS, or *Chipeways*, an Indian nation inhabiting the coaſt of lake Superior and the iſlands in the lake. They could, according to Mr. Hutchins, furniſh 1000 warriors 20 years ago. Other tribes of this nation inhabit the country round Saguinam or Sagana bay and lake Huron, bay Puan, and a part of lake Michigan. They were lately hoſtile to the United States, but, by the treaty of Greenville, Auguſt 3, 1795, they yielded to them the iſland de Bois Blanc. See *Six Nations*.

CHEPAWYAN *Fort*, is ſituated on a peninſula at the S. weſtern end of Athapeſcow lake, N. lat. 58. 45. W. long. 110. 18.; in the territory of the Hudſon bay company.

CHEPELLO, an iſland in the bay of Panama, S. America, and in the province of Darien, 3 miles from the town of Panama, and ſupplies it with proviſions and fruits. N. lat. 8. 46. E. long. 80. 45.

CHEPOOR, a ſmall Spaniſh town on the iſthmus of Darien and Terra Firma, in S. America, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 6 leagues from the ſea. Lat. 10. 42. long. 77. 50.

CHEQUETAN, or *Seguataneio*, on the coaſt of Mexico, or New-Spain, lies 7 miles weſtward of the rocks of Seguataneio. Between this and Acapulco, to the eaſtward, is a beach of ſand of 18 leagues extent, againſt which the ſea breaks ſo violently, that it is impoſſible for boats to land on any part of it; but there is a good anchorage for ſhipping at a mile or two from the ſhore, during the fair ſeaſon. The harbour of Chequetan is very hard to be traced, and of great importance to ſuch veſſels as cruize in theſe ſeas, being the moſt ſecure harbour to be met with in a vaſt extent of coaſt, yielding plenty of wood and water; and the ground near it is able to

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be defended by a few men. When Lord Anſon touched here, the place was uninhabited.

CHERA, a river near Colan, in the province of Quito, in Peru, running to Amotage; from whence Paita has its freſh water.

CHERAWS, a diſtrict in the upper country of S. Carolina, having N. Carolina on the N. and N.E.; Georgetown diſtrict on the S.E. and Lynche's creek on the S.W. which ſeparates it from Camden diſtrict. Its length is about 83 miles and its breadth 63; and is ſubdivided into the counties of Darlington, Cheſterfield and Marlborough. By the cenſus of 1791, there were 10,706 inhabitants, of which 7618 were white inhabitants, the reſt ſlaves. It ſends to the ſtate legiſlature 6 repreſentatives and 2 ſenators; and in conjunction with Georgetown diſtrict, one member to Congreſs. This diſtrict is watered by Great Pedee R. and a number of ſmaller ſtreams, on the banks of which the land is thickly ſettled and well cultivated. The chief towns are Greenville and Chatham. The court-houſe in this diſtrict is 52 miles from Camden, as far from Lumberton, and 90 from Georgetown. The mail ſtops at this place.

CHERIPPE, an inconſiderable village on Terra Firma, from which the market of Panama is furniſhed with proviſions weekly.

CHEROKEE, the ancient name of Tenneſſee R. The name of Tenneſſee was formerly confined to the ſouthern branch which empties 15 miles above the mouth of Clinch R. and 18 below Knoxville.

CHEROKEES, a celebrated Indian nation, now on the decline. They reſide in the northern parts of Georgia, and the ſouthern parts of the ſtate of Tenneſſee; having the Apalachian or Cherokee mountains on the E. which ſeparate them from N. and S. Carolina, and Tenneſſee R. on the N. and W. and the Creek Indians on the S. The country of the Cherokees, extending weſtward to the Miſſiſippi and northward to the Six Nations, was ſurrendered, by treaty at Weſtminſter, 1729, to the crown of Great-Britain. The preſent line between them and the ſtate of Tenneſſee is not yet ſettled. A line of experiment was drawn in 1792, from Clinch R. acroſs Holſton to Chilhove mountain; but the Cherokee commiſſioners not appearing, it is called a line of experiment. The complection of the Cherokees is brighter than that of the neighbouring Indians. They are robuſt and well made, and taller than many of their neighbours; being generally 6 feet high, a few are more, and ſome leſs. Their women are tall, ſlender, and delicate. The talents and morals of the Cherokees are held in great eſteem. They were formerly a powerful nation; but by continual wars in which it has been their deſtiny to be engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, and with the whites, they are now reduced to about 1500 warriors; and they are becoming weak and puſillanimous. Some writers eſtimate their numbers at 2500 warriors. They have 43 towns now inhabited.

CHERRY *Valley*, a poſt town in Otſego co. New-York, at the head of the creek of the ſame name, about 12 miles N.E. of Cooperſtown, and 18 ſoutherly of Conajoharv, 61 W. of Albany and 336 from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houſes, and a Preſbyterian church. There is an academy here, which contained in 1796, 50 or 60 ſcholars. It is a ſpacious building, 60 feet by 40. The townſhip is very large, and lies along the E. ſide of Otſego lake and its outlet to Adiquatangie creek. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears that 629 of its inhabitants are electors. This ſettlement ſuffered ſeverely from the Indians in the late war.

CHESAPEAK, is one of the largeſt and ſafeſt bays in the United States. Its entrance is nearly E.N.E. and S.S.W. between Cape Charles, lat. 37. 12. and Cape Henry, lat. 37. in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a ſafe and eaſy navigation. It has many fertile iſlands, and theſe are generally along the E. ſide of the bay, except a few ſolitary ones near the weſtern ſhore. A number of navigable rivers and other ſtreams empty into it, the chief of which are Suſquehannah, Patapſco, Patuxent, Potowmack, Rappahannock, and York, which are all large and navigable. Cheſapeak bay affords many excellent fiſheries of herring and ſhad. There are alſo excel-

lent

lent crabs and oyſters. It is the reſort of ſwans, but is more particularly remarkable for a ſpecies of wild duck, called *canvaſback*, whoſe fleſh is entirely free from any fiſhy taſte, and is admired by epicures, for its richneſs and delicacy. In a commercial point of view, this bay is of immenſe advantage to the neighbouring ſtates, particularly to Virginia. Of that ſtate it has been obſerved, with ſome little exaggeration, however, that "every planter has a river at his door."

CHEESADAWD *Lake*, about 210 miles N. E. by E. of the Canadian houſe, on the E. end of Slave lake, in the Hudſon bay company's territory; is about 35 miles in length and the ſame in breadth. Its weſtern ſhore is mountainous and rocky.

CHESHIRE *Co.* in New-Hampſhire, lies in the S. W. part of the ſtate, on the E. bank of Connecticut river. It has the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts on the ſouth, Grafton co. on the N. and Hillſborough co. E. It has 14 townſhips, of which Charleſtown and Keene are the chief, and 28,772 inhabitants, including 16 ſlaves.

CHESHIRE, a townſhip in Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts; famous for its good cheeſe; 140 miles N. weſterly from Boſton.

CHESHIRE, a townſhip in New-Haven co. Connecticut, 15 miles N. of New-Haven city, and 26 S. W. of Hartford. It contains an Epiſcopal church and academy, and three Congregational churches.

CHESNUT *Hill*, a townſhip in Northampton co. Pennſylvania.

CHESNUT *Creek*, a branch of the Great Kanhaway, in Virginia, where it croſſes the Carolina line. Here, it is ſaid, are iron mines.

CHESNUT *Ridge*. Part of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennſylvania, are thus called, S. eaſtward of Greenſborough.

CHESTER, a townſhip in Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, ſettled originally by a few families from New-England. From hence to Windſor is a road, the diſtance of 25 miles.

CHESTER, a ſmall plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, 9 miles from Titcomb. It has 8 or 9 families.

CHESTER, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, adjoining Weſtfield on the E. and about 20 miles N. W. of Springfield. It contains 177 houſes, and 1119 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a large, pleaſant, and elegant townſhip, in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire. It is 21 miles in length; and on the W. ſide is a pretty large lake, which ſends its waters to Merrimack R. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1902 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is ſituated on the E. ſide of Merrimack R. 14 miles N.W. of Haverhill, as far W. of Exeter, 35 W. by S. of Portſmouth, 6 northerly of Londonderry, and 306 from Philadelphia. From the compact part of this town there is a gentle deſcent to the ſea, which, in a clear day, may be ſeen from thence. It is a poſt town, and contains about 60 houſes and a Congregational church.

Rattleſnake hill, in this townſhip, is a great curioſity: it is half a mile in diameter, of a circular form, and 400 feet high. On the S. ſide, 10 yards from its baſe, is the entrance of a cave, called the Devil's Den, which is a room 15 or 20 feet ſquare, and 4 feet high, floored and circled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excreſcences, nearly in the form and ſize of a pear, which, when approached by a torch, throw out a ſparkling luſtre of almoſt every hue. It is a cold, dreary place, of which many frightful ſtories are told by thoſe who delight in the marvellous.

CHESTER, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, W. of Springfield, and 11 miles W. by S. of Charleſtown, in New-Hampſhire, and contains 981 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a borough and poſt town in Pennſylvania, and the capital of Delaware co. pleaſantly ſituated on the W. ſide of Delaware R. near Marcus Hook, and 13 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It contains about 60 houſes, built on a regular plan, a court-houſe and a gaol. From Cheſter to Philadelphia is 20 miles by water, and 15 N. E. by land; here the river is narrowed by iſlands of marſh, which are generally banked, and turned into rich and immenſely valuable meadows. The firſt colonial aſſembly was convened here, the 4th of December, 1682. The place affords genteel inns and good entertainment, and is the reſort of much company from the metropolis, during the

the ſummer ſeaſon. It was incorporated in December, 1795, and is governed by 2 burgeſſes, a conſtable, a town-clerk, and 3 aſſiſtants; whoſe power is limited to preſerve the peace and order of the place.

CHESTER *Co.* in Pennſylvania, W. of Delaware co. and S. W. of Philadelphia; about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains 33 townſhips, of which Weſt-Cheſter is the ſhire town, and 27,937 inhabitants, of whom 145 are ſlaves. Iron ore is found in the northern parts, which employs 6 forges. Theſe manufacture about 1000 tons of bar iron annually.

CHESTER *Court-Houſe*, in S. Carolina, 22 miles S. of Pinckney court-houſe, and 58 N. W. of Columbia. A poſt-office is kept here.

CHESTER *R.* a navigable water of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, which riſes two miles within the line of Delaware ſtate, by two ſources, Cyprus and Andover creeks, which unite at Bridgetown; runs nearly S. weſtward; after paſſing Cheſter it runs S. nearly 3 miles, when it receives S. E. creek, and 15 miles farther, in a S. W. direction, it empties into Cheſapeak bay, at Love point. It forms an iſland at its mouth, and by a channel on the E. ſide of Kent I. communicates with Eaſtern bay. It is propoſed to cut a canal, about 11 miles long, from Andover creek, a mile and an half from Bridgetown, to Saliſbury, on Upper Duck creek, which falls into Delaware at Hook iſland.

CHESTER, a ſmall town in Shannandoah co. Virginia, ſituated on the point of land formed by the junction of Allen's or North R. and South R. which form the Shannandoah; 16 miles S. by W. of Winchester. N. lat. 39. 2. W. long. 78. 22.

CHESTER *Co.* in Pinckney diſtrict, S. Carolina, lies in the S. E. corner of the diſtrict, on Wateree R. and contains 6866 inhabitants; of whom 5866 are whites, and 938 ſlaves. It ſends two repreſentatives, but no ſenator, to the ſtate legiſlature.

CHESTER, a town in Cumberland co. Virginia, ſituated on the S. W. bank of James R. 15 miles N. of Blandford, and 6 S. of Richmond.

CHESTERFIELD, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, 14 miles W. of Northampton. It contains 180 houſes, and 1183 inhabitants.

CHESTERFIELD, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. having Weſtmoreland N. and Hinſdale S. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1905 inhabitants. It lies about 25 miles S. by W. of Charleſtown, and about 90 or 100 W. of Portſmouth. About the year 1730, the garriſon of fort Dummer was alarmed with frequent exploſions and with columns of fire and ſmoke emitted from Weſt river mountain, in this townſhip, and 4 miles diſtant from that fort. The like appearances have been obſerved at various times ſince; particularly one in 1752, was the moſt ſevere of any. There are two places, where the rocks bear marks of having been heated and calcined.

CHESTERFIELD *Co.* in S. Carolina, is in Cheraws diſtrict, on the N. Carolina line. It is about 30 miles long, and 29 broad.

CHESTERFIELD *Co.* in Virginia, is between James and Appamatox rivers. It is about 30 miles long, and 25 broad; and contains 14,214 inhabitants, including 7487 ſlaves.

CHESTERFIELD *Inlet*, on the W. ſide of Hudſon bay, in New South Wales, upwards of 200 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth—full of iſlands.

CHESTERTOWN, a poſt town and the capital of Kent co. Maryland, on the W. ſide of Cheſter R. 16 miles S. W. of Georgetown, 38 E. by S. from Baltimore, and 81 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 140 houſes, a church, college, court-houſe, and gaol. The college was incorporated in 1782, by the name of *Waſhington*. It is under the direction of 24 truſtees, who are empowered to ſupply vacancies and hold eſtates, whoſe yearly value ſhall not exceed £.6000 currency. In 1787, it had a permanent fund of £.1250 a year ſettled upon it by law. N. lat. 39. 12. W. long. 75. 57.

CHETIMACHAS. The Chetimachas fork is an outlet of Miſſiſippi R. in Louiſiana, about 30 leagues above New-Orleans, and after running in a ſouthern direction about 8 leagues from that river, divides into two branches, one of which runs S. weſterly, and the other S. eaſterly, to the diſtance of 7 leagues, when they both empty their waters into the

the Mexican gulf. On the Chetimachas, 6 leagues from the Miſſiſippi, there is a ſettlement of Indians of the ſame name; and thus far it is uniformly 100 yards broad, and from 2 to 4 fathoms deep, when the water is loweſt Some drifted logs have formed a ſhoal at its mouth on the Miſſiſippi; but as the water is deep under them, they could be eaſily removed; and the Indians ſay there is nothing to impede navigation from their village to the gulf. The banks are more elevated than thoſe of the Miſſiſippi, and in ſome places are ſo high as never to be overflowed. The natural productions are the ſame as on the Miſſiſippi, but the ſoil, from the extraordinary ſize and compactneſs of the canes, is ſuperior. If meaſures were adopted and purſued with a view to improve this communication, there would ſoon be, on its banks, the moſt proſperous and important ſettlements in that colony.

CHETIMACHAS, GRAND LAKE OF, in Louiſiana, near the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, is 24 miles long, and 9 broad. Lake de Portage, which is 13 miles long, and 1½ broad, communicates with this lake at the northern end, by a ſtrait a quarter of a mile wide. The country bordering on theſe lakes, is low and flat, timbered with cypreſs, live and other kinds of oak; and on the eaſtern ſide, the land between it and the Chafalaya R. is divided by innumerable ſtreams, which occaſion as many iſlands. Some of theſe ſtreams are navigable. A little diſtance from the S. eaſtern ſhore of the lake Chetimachas, is an iſland where perſons paſſing that way generally halt as a reſting place. Nearly oppoſite this iſland, there is an opening which leads to the ſea. It is about 150 yards wide, and has 16 or 17 fathom water.

CHETTENHAM, a townſhip in Montgomery co. Pennſylvania.

CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the ſame name, ſaid to be 37 leagues either way, from N. to S. or from E. to W. It is very fertile, contains mines of ſilver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The native Indians are well made and warlike. The river St. Jago empties into the ſea here, N. W. from the point of St. Blas. The chief town is St. Sebaſtian.

CHIAPA, a river and inland province of Mexico or New-Spain, in the audience of Mexico. This province is bounded by Tobaſco on the N.; by Yucatan N. E.; by Socunuſco S. E.; and by Vera Paz on the E. It is 85 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 where narroweſt, but ſome parts are near 100. It abounds with great woods of pine, cypreſs, cedar, oak, walnut, wood-vines, aromatic gums, balſams, liquid amber, tacamahaca, copal, and others, that yield pure and ſovereign balſams; alſo with corn, cocoa, cotton and wild cochineal; pears, apples, quinces, &c. Here they have achiotte, which the natives mix with their chocolate to give it a bright colour. Chiapa abounds with cattle of all ſorts; it is famous for a fine breed of horſes, ſo valuable, that they ſend their colts to Mexico, though 500 miles off. Beaſts of prey are here in abundance, with foxes, rabbits, and wild hogs. In this province there is variety of ſnakes, particularly in the hilly parts, ſome of which are ſaid to be 20 feet long, others of a curious red colour, and ſtreaked with white and black, which the Indians tame, and even put them about their necks. Here are two principal towns called Chiapa. The Chiapeſe are of a fair complexion, courteous, great maſters of muſic, painting and mechanics, and obedient to their ſuperiors. The principal river is that of Chiapa, which, running from the N. thro' the country of the Quelenes, at laſt falls into the ſea at Tabaſco. It is well watered; and by means of Chiapa R. they carry on a pretty briſk trade with the neighbouring provinces, which chiefly conſiſts in cochineal and ſilk; in which laſt commodity the Indians employ their wives for making handkerchiefs of all colours which are bought up by the Spaniards and ſent to Europe. Tho' the Spaniards reckon this one of their pooreſt provinces in America, as having no mines or ſand of gold, nor any harbour on the South Sea, yet in ſize it is inferior to none but Guatimala. Beſides, it is a place of great importance to the Spaniards, becauſe the ſtrength of all their empire in America depends on it; and into it is an eaſy entrance by the river Tabaſco, Puerto Real, and its vicinity to Yucatan.

CHIAPA, the name of two towns in the above province; the one is ſome-

times called *Cividad Real*, or the Royal city, and the other *Chiapa de los Indos*, inhabited by Spaniards. Cividad Real is a biſhop's ſee, and the ſeat of the judicial courts. It is delightfully ſituated on a plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and almoſt equally diſtant from the N. and S. ſeas, and 100 leagues N. W. from Guatimala. The biſhop's revenue is 8000 ducats a year. The place is neither populous nor rich; and the Spaniſh gentry here are become a proverb on account of their pride, ignorance, and poverty. It has ſeveral monaſteries; and the cathedral is an elegant ſtructure. This city is governed by magiſtrates choſen amongſt the burgeſſes of the town, by a particular privilege granted them by the king of Spain. N. lat. 17. W. long. 96. 40.

The other town, called *Chiapa de los Indos*, that is, as belonging to the Indians, is the largeſt they have in this country, and lies in a valley near the river Tabaſco, which abounds with fiſh, and is about 12 leagues N. W. of Chiapa, or Cividad Real. The celebrated Bartholomew de las Caſas, the friend of mankind, was the firſt biſhop of Chiapa; and having complained to the court of Madrid of the cruelties of the Spaniards here, procured the people great privileges, and an exemption from ſlavery. This is a very large and rich place with many cloiſters and churches in it, and no town has ſo many *Dons* of Indian blood as this Chiapa. On the river they have ſeveral boats, in which they often exhibit ſea-fights and ſieges. In the environs are ſeveral farms well ſtocked with cattle, and ſome ſugar plantations. Wheat is brought here from the Spaniſh Chiapa, and of it they make hard biſcuit, which the poorer Spaniards and Indians carry about and exchange for cotton wool, or ſuch little things as they want. There are about 20,000 Indians in this town.

CHICAPEE, or *Chickabee*, a ſmall river in Maſſachuſetts, which riſes from ſeveral ponds in Worceſter co. and running S. W unites with Ware river, and 6 miles further empties into the Connecticut at Springfield, on the E. bank of that river.

CHICCAMOGGA, a large creek which runs N. weſterly into Tenneſſee river. Its mouth is 6 miles above the Whirl, and about 27 S. W. from the mouth of the Hiwaſſee. N. lat. 35. 18. The Chiccamogga Indian towns lie on this creek, and on the bank of the Tenneſſee. See *Chickamages*.

CHICHESTER, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townſhips in Delaware co. Pennſylvania.

CHICHESTER, a ſmall townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, about 35 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 45 from Portſmouth. It lies on Suncook R.; was incorporated in 1727, and contains 491 inhabitants.

CHICKAHOMINY, a ſmall navigable river in Virginia. At its mouth in James river, 37 miles from Point Comfort, in Cheſapeak bay, is a bar, on which is only 12 feet water at common flood tide. Veſſels paſſing that, may go 8 miles up the river; thoſe of 10 feet draught 12 miles; and veſſels of 6 tons burden may go 32 miles up the river.

CHICKAMACOMICO *Creek*, in Dorcheſter co. Maryland, runs ſoutherly between the towns of Middletown and Vienna, and empties into Fiſhing bay.

CHICKAMAGES, a part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, known by this name, inhabit 5 villages on Tenneſſee river. See *Chiccamogga*.

CHICKASAW *Bluff*, is on the eaſtern bank of the Miſſiſippi, within the territories of the United States, in N. lat. 35. The Spaniards erected here a ſtrong ſtockaded fort, with cannon, and furniſhed it with troops, all in the ſpace of 24 hours, in the month of June, 1795. It has ſince been given up according to the treaty of 1796.

CHICKASAW, a creek which falls into the Wabaſh from the E. a little below Poſt St. Vincent.

CHICKASAW, a river which empties into the Miſſiſippi, on the E. ſide, 104 miles N. from the mouth of Margot, and 67 S. W. of Mine au fer. The lands here are of an excellent quality, and covered with a variety of uſeful timber, canes, &c. This river may be aſcended during high floods upwards of 30 miles with boats of ſeveral tons burden.

CHICKASAWS, a famous nation of Indians, who inhabit the country on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi, on the head branches of the Tombigbee, Mobile and Yazoo rivers, in the N. W. corner of the ſtate of Georgia, and N. of the country of the Chactaws. Their country is an extenſive plain, tolerably well water-

ed from ſprings, and of a pretty good ſoil. They have 7 towns, the central one of which is in N. lat. 34. 23. W. long. 89. 30. The number of ſouls in this nation has been formerly reckoned at 1725, of which 575 were fighting men. There are ſome negroes among the Chickaſaws, who either were taken captive in war, or ran away from their maſters, and ſought ſafety among the Indians.

In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, with 900 men, beſides ſeamen, ſailed from Cuba with a deſign to conquer Florida. He travelled northward to the Chickaſaw country about lat. 35. or 36.; and 3 years after died, and was buried on the bank of Miſſiſippi river.

CHICOMUZELO, a town in the province of Chiapa, in New-Spain, having a cave very narrow at the entry, but ſpacious within, with a ſtagnant lake, which is, however, clear, and is 2 fathoms deep towards the banks.

CHIHEMECOMET *Iſland*, or *Chickminock-cuminock*, on the coaſt of North-Carolina, lies between Roanoke iſland and the northern entrance into Pamlico ſound.

CHIHOHOEKI, an Indian nation who were confederates of the Lenopi or Delawares, and inhabited the weſtern bank of Delaware R. which was anciently called by their name. Their ſouthern boundary was Duck creek, in Newcaſtle county.

CHIKAGO *R.* empties into the S. W. end of lake Michigan, where a fort formerly ſtood. Here the Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land 6 miles ſquare.

CHIGNECTO *Channel*, the N. weſtern arm of the bay of Fundy, into which Petitcodiac R. falls. The ſpring tides riſe here 60 feet.

CHIHAPAN, a town in New-Spain, in the country of the Cchuixcas. Between this and Tcoiltylan is an entire mountain of loadſtone.

CHILCA, a town in the juriſdiction of Canette in Peru, S. America, celebrated for its excellent ſaltpetre, of which gunpowder is made in the metropolis. It abounds with plenty of fiſh, fruits, pulſe, and poultry, in which it carries on a very conſiderable trade with Lima, 10 leagues diſtant. S. lat. 12. 31. W. long. 76. 5.

CHILI, in South-America, is bounded by Peru, on the N.; by Paraguay or La Plata, on the E: by Patagonia, on the S.; and by the Pacific ocean on the W. It is in length about 1260 miles, in breadth 580; between 25 and 44. S. lat. and between 65. and 85. W. long. It lies on both ſides of the Andes. Chili proper, lies on the W.; and Cuyo or Cutio, on the E. The principal towns in the former, are St. Jago and Baldivia; in the latter, St John de Frontiera.

The climate of Chili is one of the moſt delightful in the world, being a medium between the intenſe heats of the torrid, and the piercing colds of the frigid zones. Along the coaſt of the Pacific ocean, they enjoy a fine temperate air, and a clear ſerene ſky, moſt part of the year; but ſometimes the winds that blow from the mountains, in winter, are exceeding ſharp. There are few places in this extenſive country, where the ſoil is not exuberantly rich; and were its natural advantages ſeconded by the induſtry of the inhabitants, Chili would be the moſt opulent kingdom in America.

The horſes and mules of Chili, are in great eſteem, particularly the former. Prodigious numbers of oxen, goats and ſheep are fattened in the luxuriant paſtures of Chili, and indeed this is the only part of huſbandry to which the inhabitants pay any conſiderable attention. An ox well fattened, may be purchaſed for four dollars. Turkeys, geeſe, and all kinds of poultry, are found here in the ſame profuſion. The coaſts abound with many excellent fiſh; there are alſo vaſt numbers of whales and ſea wolves. The ſoil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, grapes, and all other fruits. The European fruit trees are obliged to be propped to enable them to ſuſtain the weight of the fruit. Orange trees are in bloom, and bear fruit throughout the year. Olives alſo, and almond trees, thrive exceedingly well; and the inhabitants preſs a kind of muſcadine wine from the grapes, which far exceeds any of the kind made in Spain.

Mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, quickſilver, iron and lead, abound in this country. Vaſt quantities of gold are waſhed down from the mountains by brooks and torrents; the annual amount of which, when manufactured, is eſtimated at no leſs than 8000,000 dollars.

Chili

Chili has always had commercial connections with the neighbouring Indians on its frontiers, with Peru and Paraguay. The Indians, in their tranſactions, are found to be perfectly honeſt. Chili ſupplies Peru with hides, dried fruit, copper, ſalt meat, horſes, hemp, and corn; and receives in exchange, tobacco, ſugar, cocoa, earthen ware, ſome manufactures made at Quito, and ſome articles of luxury brought from Europe. To Paraguay ſhe ſends wine, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in payment, mules, wax, cotton, the herb of Paraguay, negroes, &c. The commerce between the two colonies is not carried on by ſea; it hath been found more expeditious, ſafer, and even leſs expenſive to go by land, though it is 354 leagues from St. Jago to Buenos Ayres, and more than 40 leagues of the way are amidſt the ſnows and precipices of the Cordilleras.

The Indians in this country are ſtill in a great meaſure unconquered; they live ſcattered in the deſerts and foreſts, and it is impoſſible to aſcertain their numbers. Thoſe Indians, which are not ſubject to the Spaniſh yoke, are very honeſt in their commercial tranſactions; but, like almoſt all other Indians, they are very fond of ſpirituous liquors. They live in ſmall huts, which they build in the courſe of a day or two at fartheſt; and which they abandon when hard puſhed by an enemy. They are brave and warlike, and all the attempts of the Spaniards to ſubdue them have proved ineffectual. It is almoſt equally difficult to aſcertain the number of Spaniards in Chili. The Abbé Raynal ſays, there are 40,000 in the city of St. Jago; if this be true, the aggregate number in all the provinces of Chili muſt be more conſiderable than has been generally ſuppoſed.

St. Jago is the capital of this country, and the ſeat of government. The commandant there, is ſubordinate to the Viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war; but he is independent of him as chief adminiſtrator of juſtice, and preſident of the royal audience. Eleven inferior officers, diſtributed in the province, are charged under his orders, with the details of adminiſtration. This country was firſt diſcovered by Don Diego d'Almagro, in 1525.

CHILHOWEE *Mountain*, in the ſouth-eaſtern part of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, and between it and the Cherokee country.

CHILISQUAQUE, a townſhip on Suſquehannah R. in Pennſylvania.

CHILLAKOTHE, an Indian town on the Great Miami, which was deſtroyed in 1782 by a body of militia from Kentucky. Gen. Harmar ſuppoſes this to be the "Engliſh Tawixtwi," in Hutchins's map. Here are the ruins of an old fort, and on both ſides of the river are extenſive meadows. This name is applied to many different places, in honor of an influential chief who formerly headed the Shawanoes. See *Tawixtwi*.

CHILLAKOTHE, OLD, is an Indian town deſtroyed by the forces of the U. S. in 1780. It lies about 3 miles S. of Little Mimia R. The country in its vicinity is of a rich ſoil, and is beautifully chequered with meadows.

CHILMARK, a townſhip on Martha's Vineyard I. Duke's co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 771 inhabitants. It lies 99 miles S. by E. of Boſton. See *Martha's Vineyard*.

CHILOE, a conſiderable iſland of Chili, S. America, the S. part of which is divided from the continent by a narrow ſea, and the continent there forms a bay; it is ſituated between 42. and 44. of S. latitude, being about 150 miles in length and 21 in breadth. The iſland produces all neceſſary proviſions, excepting wine, and quantities of ambergris are found on the coaſt. It has an indifferent fort called Chacao. Caſtro, the chief town, ſtands between two brooks, with a ſmall caſtle which commands the harbor. It has no other defence, and the houſes are few and ſcattered.

CHILLOAS, a juriſdiction in the biſhoprick of Truxillo, in S. America.

CHILQUES, a juriſdiction of S. America, in Peru, ſubject to the biſhop of Cuſco, 8 leagues S. E. from that city. Its commerce conſiſts in woolen manufactures, grain of all kinds, cows, ſheep, &c.

CHIMBO, a juriſdiction in the province of Zinto, in S. Amercia, in the torrid zone. The capital is alſo called by the ſame name.

CHIMBORAZO, in the province of Quito, is the higheſt point of the Andes, and the higheſt mountain as yet known in the world; being, according to Condamine, 19,200 feet; according to

others, 20,608 feet, above the level of the ſea. It lies nearly under the line, being in 1. 41. 40. S. lat. yet its tops are covered with ice and ſnow, and the country adjacent is often pierced with intolerable cold from the winds which blow from the mountain.

CHINCA, a large and pleaſant valley in the dioceſe of Lima, in Peru. Pizarro deſired the king of Spain that this might be the limits of his government on the S. and that the river St. Jago ſhould bound it on the N. The valley bears good wheat, and Spaniſh vines thrive well in it.

CHINCACOCA, a lake in Peru, in the town of Cuanuca.

CHIPAWAS. See *Chepawas*.

CHIPPAWAY, an inconſiderable place near the falls of Niagara, 10 miles from Queenſtown.

CHIPPEWAY *R.* runs S. weſtward into Miſſiſippi R. in that part where the confluent waters form lake Pepin, in N. lat. 44. W. long. 93. 54.

CHIRAGOW. See *Plein river*.

CHISSEL, a fort in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, 2½ miles from Engliſh ferry, on New river; 43 from Abingdon, and 107 from Long iſland, on Holſton.

CHITTENDEN *Co.* in Vermont, lies on lake Champlain, between Franklin co. on the N. and Addiſon S.; La Moille river paſſes through its N. W. corner, and Onion never divides it nearly in the center. Its chief town is Burlington. This county contained, by the cenſus of 1791, 44 townſhips and 7301 inhabitants. Since that time the northern counties have been taken from it, ſo that neither its ſize or number of inhabitants can now be aſcertained.

CHITTENDEN, a townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont contains 159 inhabitants. The road over the mountain paſſes through this townſhip. It lies 7 miles E. from the fort on Otter creek, in Pittsford, and about 60 N. by E. from Bennington.

CHITTENENGO, or *Canaſerage*, a conſiderable ſtream which runs northerly into Lake Oneida, in the ſtate of New-York.

CHOCOLATE *Creek*, a head-water of Tioga R. in New-York, whoſe mouth lies 10 miles S. W. of the Painted Poſt.

CHOCOLOCO-CA, which the Spaniards call Caſtro Virreyna, a town of Peru, 60 leagues S. eaſtward of Lima, is very famous for its ſilver mines, which are at the top of a great mountain, always covered with ſnow, and but 2 leagues from the town. The ſtones of the mine are of a dark blue colour; theſe being calcined and powdered, then ſteeped in water and quickſilver, the filth is ſeparated and the ſilver melted and formed into bars. Theſe veins are not very rich, but the metal is very fine. They make plenty of wine here, where it attains a greater degree of perfection, owing to the pureneſs of the air, than it is obſerved to have elſewhere.

CHOCOPE, a town in the juriſdiction of Truxillo, in S. America, in Peru; 14 leagues ſouthward of St. Pedro. Here are about 90 or 100 houſes, and about 60 or 70 families, chiefly Spaniards, with ſome of the other caſts, but not above 25 Indian families. It has a church built of brick, both large and decent. The people here mention a rain that fell in 1726, which laſted 40 nights, beginning conſtantly at 4 or 5 in the evening, and ceaſing at the ſame hour next morning, which laid moſt of the houſes in ruins. S. lat. 7. 46.

CHOCORUA, a mountain in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, on the N. line of Strafford co. N. of Tamworth.

CHOCUITO, or rather *Chucuito*, or *Titi Caca*, a large lake near Paria, in S. America, and in Peru, into which a great number of rivers empty themſelves. It is 240 miles in circumference, and in ſome parts 80 fathoms deep; yet the water cannot be drank, it is ſo very turbid. It abounds in fiſh, which they dry and ſalt, and exchange with the neighbouring provinces for brandy, wines, meal, or money. It is ſaid the ancient Yncas, on the conqueſt of Peru, by the Spaniards, threw into this lake, all their riches of gold and ſilver. It was this lake into which the Ynca Huana Capac, threw the famous chain of gold, the value of which was immenſe. It abounds with flags and ruſhes, of which Capac Vaupanchi, the fifth Ynca, built a bridge for tranſporting his army to the other ſide.

CHOISEUL *Bay*, on the N. W. coaſt of the iſlands of the Arſacides, W. of Port Praſlin. The inhabitants on this bay, like thoſe at Port Praſlin, have a cuſtom of powdering their hair with lime, which burns it and gives it a red appearance.

CHOPS, THE, in Kennebeck river, are three miles from *Swan-Iſland*; which ſee.

CHOPTANK, a large navigable river of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland emptying into Cheſapeak bay.

CHOWAN *Co.* in Edenton diſtrict, N. Carolina, on the N. ſide of Albemarle ſound. It contains 5011 inhabitants, of whom 2588 are ſlaves. Chief town, Edenton.

CHOWAN *R.* in N. Carolina, falls into the N. W. corner of Albemarle ſound. It is 3 miles wide at the mouth, but narrows faſt as you aſcend it. It is formed 5 miles from the Virginia line, by the confluence of Meherrin, Nottaway, and Black rivers, which all riſe in Virginia.

CHRIST CHURCH, a pariſh in Charleſton diſtrict, S. Carolina, containing 2954 inhabitants, of whom 566 are whites, 2377 ſlaves.

CHRISTIANA, a poſt town in Newcaſtle co. Delaware, is ſituated on a navigable creek of its name, 12 miles from Elkton, 9 S. W. of Wilmington, and 37 S. W. of Philadelphia. The town, conſiſting of about 50 houſes, and a Preſbyterian church, ſtands on a declivity which commands a pleaſant proſpect of the country towards the Delaware. It carries on a briſk trade with Philadelphia in flour. It is the greateſt carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Cheſapeak; which are 13 miles aſunder at this place. It was built by the Swedes, in 1640, and thus called after their queen.

CHRISTIANA *Creek*, on which the above town is ſituated, falls into Delaware R. from the S. W. a little below Wilmington.

It is propoſed to cut a canal of about 9 miles in length, in a S. weſtern direction from this creek, at the town of Chriſtiana (6 miles W. S. W. of Newcaſtle) to Elk R. in Maryland, about a mile below Elkton. See *Delaware*, and *Wilmington*.

CHRISTIANA, ST. one of the Marqueſa iſles, called by the natives Waitahù, lies under the ſame parallel with St. Pedro, 3 or 4 leagues more to the weſt. Reſolution bay, near the middle of the W. ſide of the iſland, is in lat. 9. 55. 30. S. long. 139. 8. 40. W. from Greenwich; and the W. end of Dominica N. 15. W. Capt. Cook gave this bay the name of his ſhip. It was called Port Madre de Dios by the Spaniards. This iſland produces cotton of a ſuperior kind. A ſpecimen of it is depoſited in the muſeum of the Maſſ. Hiſt. Society.

CHRISTIANSBURG, the chief town of Montgomery co. Virginia. It contains very few houſes; has a court-houſe and gaol, ſituated near a branch of Little R. a water of the Kanhaway. N. lat 37. 5.

CHRISTIANSTED, the principal town in the iſland of Santa Cruz, ſituated on the N. ſide of the iſland, on a fine harbour. It is the reſidence of the Daniſh governor, and is defended by a ſtone fortreſs.

CHRISTMAS *Iſland*, in the Pacific ocean, lies entirely ſolitary, nearly equally diſtant from the Sandwich iſlands on the N. and the Marqueſas on the S. It was ſo named by captain Cook, on account of his firſt landing there, on Chriſtmas day. Not a drop of freſh water was found by digging. A ſhip touching at this deſolate iſle muſt expect nothing but turtle, fiſh, and a few birds. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, and bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. ſide of which there is a bank of fine ſand, extending a mile into the ſea, and affording good anchorage. N. lat. 1. 59. W. long. 157. 30.

CHRISTMAS *Sound*, in Terra del Fuego, South America, in N. lat 55. 21. W. long. 69. 57.

CHRISTOPHERS, ST, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to Great-Britain, commonly called by the ſailors, St. Kitts; by the ancient Indians, Ay-ay; and by the Charaibes, Liamniga, or the fertile iſland, is ſituated in N. lat. 17. W. long. 62.; and is 20 miles long and 7 broad, containing about 80 ſquare miles. It was diſcovered in November, 1493, by Columbus himſelf, who was ſo pleaſed with its appearance, that he honoured it with his own chriſtian name; but it was neither planted nor poſſeſſed by the Spaniards. It is however, the oldeſt of all the Britiſh territories in the Weſt Indies. In 1626, it was ſettled by the French and Engliſh conjointly; but entirely ceded to the latter by the peace of Utrecht. Great quantities of indigo were formerly raiſed here. In 1770, the exports amounted to above £.419,000 ſterling, in ſugar, molaſſes,

and rum; and near £.8000 for cotton. Beſides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397 cwt. of ſugar, and in 1790, but about 113,000 cwt. It is computed that this iſland contains 6000 whites and 36,000 negroes. In February, 1782, it was taken by the French, but reſtored to Britain by the treaty of 1783.

CHUMBI VILCAS, a juriſdiction ſubject to the biſhop of Cuſco, in S. Americ, and empire of Peru, about 40 leagues from that city; it produces corn, fruits, large paſtures for cattle, and mines of gold and ſilver.

CHURCH *Creek Town*, in Dorcheſter co. Maryland, lies at the head of Church creek, a branch of Hudſon R. 7 miles S. weſterly from Cambridge.

CHURCH HILL, a village in Queeen Anne's co. Maryland, at the head of S. E. Creek, a branch of Cheſter R.; N. W. of Bridgetown, and N. E. of Centreville 8 miles, and 85 S. W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 9. W. long. 75. 53.

CHURCH HILL, Fort, in New N. Wales, ſtands at the mouth of Seal R. on the E. ſide of Hudſon Bay; 120 miles N. N. E. of York fort. N. lat. 48. 58. W. long. 94. 13.

CHURCHILL *R.* in New South Wales, runs N. eaſterly into the W. ſide of Hudſon bay, at Church Hill fort, in lat. 58. 57. 32. N. long. 94. 12. 30. W. See *New-Britain, Shechary, &c.*

CHURCHTOWN, a village, ſo called, in the N. E. part of Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania, about 20 miles E. N. E. of Lancaſter, and 50 W. N. W. of Philadelphia. It has 12 houſes, and an Epiſcopal church; and in the environs are two forges, which manufacture about 450 tons of bar iron annually.

CIACICA, a juriſdiction in S. America, in Peru, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Plata, and 90 leagues diſtant from that city; abounding in cocoa, cattle, and ſome ſilver mines.

CIBOLA, or *Civola*, the name of a town in, and alſo the ancient name of, New-Granada, in Terra Firma, South-America. The country here, though not mountainous, is very cool; and the Indians are ſaid to be the whiteſt, wittieſt, moſt ſincere and orderly of all the aboriginal Americans. When the country was diſcovered, they had each but one wife, and were exceſſively jealous. They worſhipped water, and an old woman that was a magician; and believed ſhe lay hid under one of their lakes.

CICERO, a military townſhip in New-York, on the S. W. ſide of Oneida lake, and between it, the Salt lake, and the Salt ſprings.

CINALOA, called by ſome *Cinoleo*, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico, or New-Spain. It has the gulf of California on the W. the province of Culiacan on the S. and the kingdom of New-Mexico on the N. and E. From S. E. to N. E. it is about 100 leagues; and not above 40 where broadeſt. On the E. ſide it is bounded by the high, craggy mountains, called Tepecſuan, 30 or 40 leagues from the ſea. It is well watered, its rivers abound with fiſh, and the air is ſerene and healthful. It abounds with all ſorts of fruit, and grain, and cotton. The natives are hardy and induſtrious, and manufacture cotton cloth, with which they clothe themſelves.

CINCINNATI, a flouriſhing town in the territory of the U. S. N. W. of the Ohio, and the preſent ſeat of government. It ſtands on the N. bank of the Ohio, oppoſite the mouth of Licking R. 2½ miles S. W. of Fort Waſhington, and about 8 miles weſterly of Columbia. Both theſe towns lie between Great and Little Miami rivers. Cincinnati contains about 200 houſes; and is 82 miles N. by E. of Frankfort; 90 N. W. of Lexington, and 779 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 22. W. long. 85. 44.

CINCINNATUS, is the S. eaſternmoſt of the military townſhips of New-York ſtate. It has Virgil on the W. and Salem, in Herkemer co. on the E. and lies on two branches of Tioughnioga R. a N. weſtern branch of the Chenango. The centre of the town lies 53 miles S. W. by W. or Cooperſtown, and 39 S. E. by S. of the S. E. end of Salt Lake. N. lat. 42. 30.

CIRENCESTER. See *Marcus Hook.*

CITY *Point*, in Virginia. See *Bermuda Hundred.*

CIVIDAD REAL, the capital city of Chiapa, in New Spain. Chilton, an Engliſhman, ſays the Indians called it Sacatlan, and that, in 1570, it contained about 100 Spaniſh inhabitants. See *Chiapa.*

CIVIDAD REAL, is the capital of the province

province of Guaira, in the E. diviſion of Paraguay.

CLAIR, ST. a county in the territory N. W. of the Ohio; was laid off 27th April, 1790. Its boundaries are thus officially deſcribed: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack river; running thence ſoutherly in a direct line to the mouth of the Little river above fort Maſſac, upon the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to its junction with the Miſſiſippi; thence up the Miſſiſippi to the mouth of the Illinois river; and up the Illinois to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent iſlands of the ſaid rivers Illinois and Miſſiſippi."

CLAIR, ST. a fort in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, is ſituated 25 miles N. of fort Hamilton, on a ſmall creek which falls into the Great Miami; and 21 miles S. of fort Jefferſon.

CLAIR, ST. *Lake*, lies about half way between lake Huron and lake Erie, in North America, and is about 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the three great lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and diſcharges them through the river or ſtrait, called D'Etroit (which is in French, the ſtrait) into lake Erie. Its channel, as alſo that of the lake, is ſufficiently deep for veſſels of very conſiderable burden. See *D'Etroit*.

CLAM *Town*. See *Egg harbour*.

CLARE, a townſhip on St. Mary's bay, in Annapolis co. Nova-Scotia. It has about 50 families, and is compoſed of woodland and ſalt marſh.

CLAREMONT, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, on the E. ſide of Connecticut river, oppoſite Aſcutney mountain, in Vermont, and on the N. ſide of Sugar R.; 24 miles S. of Dartmouth college, and 121 S. W. by W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 1435 inhabitants.

CLAREMONT *Co.* in Camden diſtrict, S. Carolina, contains 2479 white inhabitants, and 2110 ſlaves. Statesburg is the county town.

CLARENDON. See *Cape Fear river*.

CLARENDON *Co.* the ſouthermmoſt in Camden diſtrict, S. Carolina, is about 30 miles long and 30 broad, and contains 1790 whites and 602 ſlaves.

CLARENDON, a townſhip near the centre of Rutland co. Vermont, watered by Otter Creek and its tributary ſtreams; 14 or 15 miles E. of Fairhaven, and 44 N. E. of Bennington. It contains 1478 inhabitants. On the S. E. ſide of a mountain in the weſterly part of Clarendon, or in the edge of Tinmouth, is a curious cave, the mouth of which is not more than 2½ feet in diameter. In its deſcent, the paſſage makes an angle with the horizon of 35 or 40 degrees; but continues of nearly the ſame diameter through its whole length, which is 31½ feet. At that diſtance from the mouth, it opens into a ſpacious room, 20 feet long, 12½ wide, and 18 or 20 feet high. Every part of the floor, ſides and roof of this room appear to be a ſolid rock, but very rough and uneven. The water is continually percolating through the top, and has formed ſtalactites of various forms; many of which are conical, and ſome have the appearance of maſſive columns. From this room there is a communication by a narrow paſſage to others equally curious.

CLARKE, a new county of Kentucky, between the head waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers. Its chief town is Winchester.

CLARKSBURG, the chief town of Harriſon co. Virginia. It contains about 40 houſes, a court-houſe, and gaol; and ſtands on the E. ſide of Monongahela R. 40 miles S. W. of Morgantown.

CLARKSTOWN, in Orange co. New-York, lies on the W. ſide of the Tappan Sea, 2 miles diſtant; northerly from Tappan townſhip, 6 miles, and from New-York city, 29 miles. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 224 of its inhabitants are electors.

CLARKSVILLE, the chief town of what was till lately called Tenneſſee co. in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, is pleaſantly ſituated on the E. bank of Cumberland R. and at the mouth of Red river, oppoſite the mouth of Muddy Creek. It contains about 30 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol, 45 miles N. W. of Naſhville; 220 N. W. by W. of Knoxville, and 940 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36, 25. W. long. 88. 57.

CLARKSVILLE, a ſmall ſettlement in the N. W. territory, which contained, in 1791, about 60 ſouls. It is ſituated on the northern bank of the Ohio, oppoſite Louiſville, a mile below the Rapids, and 100 miles S. E. of Poſt Vincent. It is frequently flooded, when the river is high, and inhabited by peo-

ple, who cannot, at preſent, find a better ſituation.

CLAVERACK, a poſt town in Columbia co. New-York, pleaſantly ſituated on a large plain, about 2½ miles E. of Hudſon city, near a creek of its own name. It contains about 60 houſes, a Dutch Church, a court houſe, and a gaol. The townſhip, by the cenſus of 1791, contained 3262 inhabitants, including 340 ſlaves. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, there appears to be 412 electors. It is 231 miles from Philadelphia.

CLERK'S *Iſles*, lie S. W. from, and at the entrance of Behring's ſtraits, which ſeparate Aſia from America. They rather belong to Aſia, being very near, and S. S. W. from the head land which lies between, the ſtraits and the gulf of Anadir, in Aſia. They have their name in honour of that able navigator, Capt. Clerk, the companion of Capt. Cook. In other Maps they are called St Andrea Iſles.

CLERMONT, a poſt town in Columbia co. New-York, 6 miles from Red Hook, 15 from Hudſon, 117 miles N. of New-York, and 212 from Philadelphia. The townſhip contains 867 inhabitants, incluſive of 113 ſlaves.

CLERMONT, a village 13 miles from Camden, South Carolina. In the late war, here was a block-houſe encompaſſed by an abbatis. It was taken from col. Rugely, of the Britiſh militia, in Dec. 1781, by an ingenious ſtratagem of lieut. col. Waſhington.

CLIE, LAKE LE, in Upper Canada, about 38 miles long, and 30 broad; its waters communicate with thoſe of Lake Huron.

CLINCH *Mountain*, divides the waters of Holſton and Clinch rivers, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee. In this mountain, Burk's Garden, and Morris's Nob, might be deſcribed as curioſities.

CLINCH, or *Peleſon*, a navigable branch of Tenneſſee R. which is equal in length to Holſton R. its chief branch, but leſs in width. It riſes in Virginia, and after it enters into the ſtate of Tenneſſee, it receives Powel's, and Poplar's creek, and Emery's river, beſides other ſtreams. The courſe of the Clinch is S. W. and S. W. by W. Its mouth, 150 yards wide, lies 35 miles below Knoxville, and 60 above the mouth of the Hiwaſſee. It is boatable for upwards of 200 miles; and Powel's R. nearly as large as the main river, is navigable for boats 100 miles.

CLINTON, the moſt northern county of the ſtate of New-York, is bounded N. by Canada; E. by the deepeſt waters of Lake Champlain, which line ſeparates it from Vermont; and S. by the county of Waſhington. By the cenſus of 1791, it contained 1614 inhabitants, including 17 ſlaves. It is divided into 5 townſhips, viz. Plattſburg, the capital, Crown Point, Willſborough, Champlain, and Peru. The length from N. to S. is about 96 miles, and the breadth from E. to W. including the line upon the lake, is 36 miles. The number of ſouls is now (1796,) eſtimated to be 6,000. By the ſtate cenſus, in Jan. 1796, there were 624 perſons entitled to be electors. A great proportion of the lands are of an excellent quality, and produce abundance of the various kinds of grain cultivated in other parts of the ſtate. The people manufacture earthen ware, pot and pearl aſhes, in large quantities. which they export to New-York or Quebec. Their wool is excellent; their beef and pork ſecond to none; and the price of ſtall-fed beef in Montreal 60 miles from Plattſburgh, is ſuch as to encourage the farmers to drive their cattle to that market. Their foreſts ſupply them with ſugar and molaſſes, and the ſoil is well adapted to the culture of hemp. The land carriage from any part of the country, in tranſporting their produce to New-York, does not exceed 18 miles. The carrying place at Ticonderoga is 1½ miles; and from Fort George, at the S. end of the lake of that name, to Fort Edward, is but 14 miles. The ſmall obſtructions after that are to be removed by the proprietors of the northern canal. From this country to Quebec, are annually ſent large rafts; the rapids at St. Johns's and Chamblee, being the only interruptions in the navigation, and thoſe not ſo great, but that at ſome ſeaſons, batteaux with ſixty buſhels of ſalt can aſcend them. Salt is ſold here at half a dollar a buſhel. Saranac, Sable, and Boquet rivers water Clinton co. The firſt is remarkable for the quantity of ſalmon it produces.

CLINTON, a townſhip in Dutcheſs co. New-York, above Poughkeepſie. It is large and thriving, and contains 4607 inhabitants, including 176 ſlaves. 666 of its inhabitants are electors.

CLINTON,

CLINTON, a ſettlement in Tioga co. New-York, bounded by Fayette on the N. Warren of the S. Green on the W. and Franklin in Otſego co. on the E. Unadilla R. joins the Suſquehannah at the N. E. corner, and the confluent ſtream runs S. W. to Warren.

CLINTON, a plantation in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, lies 27 miles from Hallowell.

CLINTON, pariſh, in the townſhip of Paris, 7 miles from Whiteſtown, is a wealthy, pleaſant, flouriſhing ſettlement, containing ſeveral handſome houſes, a newly erected Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, a convenient ſchool houſe, and an edifice for an academy delightfully ſituated, but not yet finiſhed. Between this ſettlement, and the Indian ſettlements at Oneida, a diſtance of 12 miles, (in June 1796) was wilderneſs without any inhabitants, excepting a few Indians at the Old Oneida village.

CLINTON'S *Harbour*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, has its entrance in N. lat. 52. 12. W. long. 136. Capt. Gray named it after gov. Clinton of New-York.

CLIOQUOT. See *Clyoquot*.

CLISTINOS, a fierce nation of Indians who inhabit round Hudſon bay. See *New-Britain*.

CLOSTER, a village in Bergen co. New-Jerſey, nearly 7 miles S. E. of Peramus, and 16 N. of New-York city.

CLYOQUOT, a ſound or bay on the N. W. coaſt of America, weſterly from Berkley's Sound. See *Hancock's Harbour*.

COATZACUALCO, a navigable river of Mexico, or New-Spain, which empties into the gulph of Mexico, near the country of Onohualco.

COBBESECONTE, or *Copſecook*, which in the Indian language ſignifies the land where ſturgeons are taken, is a ſmall river which riſes from ponds in the town of Winthrop, in the diſtrict of Maine; and falls into the Kennebeck within 3 miles of Nahunkeag Iſland, and 15 from Mooſe Iſland.

COBEQUIT, or *Colcheſter river*, in Nova-Scotia, riſes within 20 miles of Tatamogouche, on the N. E. coaſt of Nova-Scotia; from thence it runs ſoutherly, then S. W. and W. into the E. end of the Baſin of Minas. At its mouth there is a ſhort bank, but there is a good channel on each ſide, which veſſels of 60 tuns burden may paſs, and go 40 miles up the river. There are ſome ſcattered ſettlements on its banks.

COBESEY, in the diſtrict of Maine. See *Pittſton*.

COBEZA, or *Cobija*, an obſcure port and village in the audience of Los Charcus, in Peru, S. America. The place is inhabited by about 50 Indian families, and is the moſt barren ſpot on the coaſt. This is, however, the neareſt port to Lipes, where there are ſilver mines, and alſo to Potoſi, which is yet above 100 leagues diſtant, and that through a deſart country.

COBHAM, a ſmall town in Virginia, on the S. bank of James R. oppoſite Jameſtown; 20 miles N. W. of Suffolk, and 8 or 9 S. W. of Williamſburg.

COBHAM *Iſle*, mentioned by Captain Middleteton, in the journal of his voyage for finding a N. E. paſſage. Its two extremities bear N. by E. and E. by N. in N. lat. 63. E. long. from Churchill, 3. 50. which he takes to be the *Brook Cobham* of Fox.

COBLESKILL, a new town in the co. of Schoharie, New-York, incorporated March, 1797.

COCALICO, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

COCHECHO, a N. W. branch of Piſcataqua R. in New-Hampſhire. It riſes in the Blue Hills in Strafford co. and its mouth is 5 miles above Hilton's Point. See *Piſcataqua*.

COCHABAMBA, a province and juriſdiction in Peru, 50 leagues from Plata, and 56 from Potoſi. Its capital of the ſame name is one of the richeſt, largeſt, and moſt populous in Peru, as it is the granary of the archbiſhoprick of Plata; and in ſome ſpots ſilver mines have been diſcovered.

COCKBURNE, a townſhip in the northern part of New-Hampſhire, Grafton co. on the E. bank of Connecticut river, S. of Colebrooke.

COCKERMOUTH, a town in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, about 15 miles N. E. of Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1766. and in 1775, contained 118 inhabitants; and in 1790, 373.

COCKSAKIE. See *Coxakie*.

COD. See *Cape Cod, Barnſtable co.* and *Provincetown*.

CODORUS, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

COEYMANS, a townſhip in Albany co. New-York, 12 miles below Albany.

By

By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 389 of its inhabitants are electors.

COHGNAWAGA, a pariſh in the townſhip of Johnſtown, Montgomery co. New York, on the W. ſide of Mohawk R. 26 miles W. of Schenectady. This place, which had been ſettled near 80 years, and which was the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, was moſtly deſtroyed by the Britiſh and Indians, under the command of Sir William, in the year 1780. In this action, Johnſon evinced a want of feeling which would have diſgraced a ſavage. The people deſtroyed in this expedition, were his old neighbours, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendſhip. His eſtate was among them, and the inhabitants had always conſidered him as their friend and neighbour. Theſe unfortunate people, after ſeeing their houſes and property conſumed to aſhes, were hurried, ſuch as could walk, into cruel captivity; thoſe who could not walk, fell victims to the tomahawk and ſcalping knife. See *Caghnawaga*.

COHANZY, or *Cæſaria*, a ſmall river, which riſes in Salem co. New-Jerſey, and running through Cumberland co. empties into Delaware R. oppoſite the upper end of Bombay Hook. It is about 30 miles in length, and is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons to Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.

COHASSET, a townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, which was incorporated in 1770, and contains 817 inhabitants. It has a congregational church, and 126 houſes, ſcattered on different farms. Cohaſſet rocks, which have been ſo fatal to many veſſels, lie off this town, about a league from the ſhore. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Boſton; but in a ſtraight line not above half the diſtance.

COHOEZ, or the *Falls* in Mohawk R. between 2 and 3 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles northward of Albany, are a very great natural curioſity. The river above the falls is about 300 yards wide, and approaches them from the N. W. in a rapid current, between high banks on each ſide, and pours the whole body of its water over a perpendicular rock of about 40 (ſome ſay more) feet in height, which extends quite acroſs the river, like a mill-dam. The banks of the river, immediately below the falls, are about 100 feet high. A bridge 1100 feet long, and 24 feet wide, reſting on 13 piers, was erected, at the expence of 12,000 dollars, in 1794, a mile below the falls, from which a ſpectator may have a grand view of them: but they appear moſt romantically from Lanſinburgh hill, 5 miles E. of them.

COHONGORONTO is the name of Potowmack R. before it breaks through the Blue Ridge, in N. lat. 39. 45. Its whole length to the Blue Ridge may be about 160 miles; from thence it aſſumes the name of *Potowmack*, which ſee.

COHUIXCAS, a country in New-Spain, in which there is a conſiderable mountain of loadſtone, between Teoiltylan and Chilapan.

COKESBURY COLLEGE, in the town of Abington, in Harford co. Maryland, is an inſtitution which bids fair to promote the improvement of ſcience, and the cultivation of virtue. It was founded by the Methodiſts, in 1785, and has its name in honour of Thomas Coke, and Francis Aſbury, the American biſhops of the Methodiſt Epiſcopal church. The edifice is of brick, handſomely built, on a healthy ſpot, enjoying a fine air, and a very extenſive proſpect. The college was erected, and is wholly ſupported by ſubſcription and voluntary donations. The ſtudents, who are to conſiſt of the ſons of travelling preachers, annual ſubſcribers, members of the ſociety, and orphans, are inſtructed in Engliſh, Latin, Greek, logic, rhetoric, hiſtory, geography, natural philoſophy, and aſtronomy; and when the finances of the college will admit, they are to be taught the Hebrew, French, and German languages. The rules for the private conduct of the ſtudents extend to their amuſements; and all tend to promote regularity, encourage induſtry, and to nip the buds of idleneſs and vice. Their recreations without doors are, walking, gardening, riding, and bathing; within doors they have tools and accommodations for the carpenter's, joiner's, cabinet maker's, or turner's buſineſs. Theſe they are taught to conſider as pleaſing and healthful recreations, both for the body and mind.

COLAN, a ſmall Indian town, ſituated near the South Sea, 2 or 3 leagues to the northward of Payta, inhabited by fiſhermen. Here they make large rafts of logs, which will carry 60 or 70 tons of goods; with theſe they make long voyages, even to Panama, 5 or 600 leagues

leagues diſtant. They have a maſt with a ſail faſtened to it. They always go before the wind, being unable to ply againſt it; and therefore only fit for theſe ſeas, where the wind is always in a manner the ſame, not varying above a point or two all the way from Lima, till they come into the bay of Panama; and there they muſt ſometimes wait for a change. Their cargo is uſually wine, oil, ſugar, Quito cloth, ſoap, and dreſſed goat ſkins. The float is uſually navigated by 3 or 4 men, who ſell their float where they diſpoſe of their cargo; and return as paſſengers to the port they came from. The Indians go out at night by the help of the land-wind, with fiſhing floats, more manageable than the others, though theſe have maſts and ſails too, and return again in the day-time with the ſea-wind.

COLCHESTER, a townſhip in Ulſter co. N. York, on the Popachton branch of Delaware river, S. W. of Middletown; and about 50 miles S. W. by S. of Cooperſtown. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 193 of its inhabitants are electors.

COLCHESTER, a large townſhip in New London co. Connecticut, ſettled in 1701; about 15 miles weſtward of Norwich, 25 S. E. of Hartford, and 20 N. W. of New London city. It is in contemplation to have a poſt office eſtabliſhed in this town.

COLCHESTER, the chief town in Chittenden co. Vermont, is on the E. bank of lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, and N. of Burlington, on Colcheſter bay, which ſpreads N. of the town.

COLCHESTER, a poſt-town in Fairfax co. Virginia, ſituated on the N. E. bank of Occuoquam creek, 3 or 4 miles from its confluence with the Potowmack; and is here about 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats. It contains about 40 houſes, and lies 16 miles S. W. of Alexandria, 106 N. by E. of Richmond, and 172 from Philadelphia.

COLCHESTER *R.* Nova-Scotia. See *Cobequit*.

COLD *Spring*, in the iſland of Jamaica, is a villa, 6 miles from the highlands of Liguania. The grounds are in a high ſtate of improvement. Cold ſpring is 4200 feet above the level of the ſea; and few or none of the tropical fruits will flouriſh in ſo cold a climate. The general ſtate of the thermometer is from 55. to 65.; and even ſometimes ſo low as 44.: ſo that a fire there, even at noon-day, is not only comfortable, but neceſſary a great part of the year. Many of the Engliſh fruits, as the apple, the peach, and the ſtrawberry, flouriſh there in great perfection, with ſeveral other valuable exotics, as the tea-tree and other oriental productions.

COLD *Spring Cove*, near Burlington, New-Jerſey, is remarkable for its ſand and clay, uſed in the manufacture of glaſs; from whence the glaſs works at Hamilton, 10 miles W. of Albany, are ſupplied with theſe articles.

COLEBROOKE, in the northern part of New-Hampſhire, in Grafton co. lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. oppoſite the Great Monadnock, in Canaan, ſtate of Vermont; joining Cockburne on the ſouthward, and Stuartstown on the northward; 126 miles N. W. by N. from Portſmouth.

COLEBROOKE, a rough, hilly townſhip on the N. line of Connecticut, in Litchfield co.; 30 miles N. W. of Hartford city. It was ſettled in 1756. Here are 2 iron works, and ſeveral mills, on Still *R.* a N. W. water of Farmington R. In digging a cellar in this town, at the cloſe of the year 1796, belonging to Mr. John Hulburt, the workmen, at the depth of about 9 or 10 feet, found three large tuſks and two thigh bones of an animal, the latter of which meaſured each about 4 feet, 4 inches in length, and 12¼ inches in circumference. When firſt diſcovered they were entire, but as ſoon as they were expoſed to the air they mouldered to duſt. This adds another to the many facts, which prove that a race of enormous animals, now extinct, once inhabited the United States.

COLERAIN, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

COLERAIN, a town on the N. bank of St. Mary's river, Camden co. Georgia, 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. On the 29th of June, 1796, a treaty of peace and friendſhip was made and concluded at this place, between the Preſident of the United States, on the one part, in behalf of the United States, and the king's chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the other. By this treaty, the line between the white people and the Indians, was eſtabliſhed to run "from the Currahee mountain to the

the head or ſource of the main ſouth branch of the Oconee river, called, by the white people, Appalatohee, and by the Indians, Tulapoeka, and down the middle of the ſame." Liberty was alſo given by the Indians to the Preſident of the United States, to "eſtabliſh a trading or military poſt on the S. ſide of Alatamaha, about 1 mile from Beard's bluff, or any where from thence down the river, on the lands of the Indians;" and the Indians agreed to "annex to ſaid poſt a tract of land of five miles ſquare; and in return for this and other tokens of friendſhip on the part of the Indians, the United States ſtipulated to give them goods to the value of 6000 dollars, and to furniſh them with two blackſmiths with tools.

COLRAINE, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, which contains 229 houſes, and 1417 inhabitants.

COLIMA, a large and rich town of Mechoacan and New-Spain, on the S. Sea, near the borders of Xaliſca, and in the moſt pleaſant and fruitful valley in all Mexico, producing cocoa, caſſia, and other things of value, beſides ſome gold. Dampier takes notice of a volcano near it, with two ſharp peaks, from which ſmoke and flame iſſue continually. The famous plant oleacazan grows in the neighbourhood, which is reckoned a catholicon for reſtoring decayed ſtrength, and a ſpecific againſt all ſorts of poiſon. The natives apply the leaves to the parts affected, and judge of the ſucceſs of the operation by their ſticking or falling off.

COLUMBIA, a townſhip in Waſhington co. diſtrict of Maine, on Pleaſant R. adjoining Machias on the N. E. and was formerly called Plantations No. 12 and 13. It was incorporated in 1796. The town of Machias lies 15 miles to the eaſtward. It is 9 miles from Steuben.

COLUMBIA *County*, in New-York, is bounded N. by Renſſelaer, S. by Dutcheſs, E. by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and W. by Hudſon R. which divides it from Albany co. It is 32 miles in length and 21 in breadth, and is divided into eight towns; of which Hudſon, Claverack, and Kinderhook are the chief. It contained, in 1790, 27,732 inhabitants, and in 1796, 3560 electors.

COLUMBIA *College*. See *New-York city*.

COLUMBIA, TERRITORY OF. See *Waſhington*, or the *Federal, city*.

COLUMBIA, a poſt town, the capital of Kerſhaw co. and the ſeat of government of South-Carolina. It is ſituated in Camden diſtrict, on the E. ſide of the Congaree, juſt below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The ſtreets are regular, and the town contains upwards of 70 houſes. The public offices have, in ſome meaſure, been divided, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the lower counties, and a branch of each retained in Charleſtown. It lies 115 miles N. N. W. of Charleſtown, 35 S. W. of Camden, 85 from Auguſta, in Georgia, and 678 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34. 1. W. long. 80. 57.

COLUMBIA, a flouriſhing poſt town in Goochland co. Virginia, on the N. ſide of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna. It contains about 40 houſes, and a warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco. It lies 45 miles above Richmond, 35 from Charlotteſville, and 328 S. W. of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA, a town newly laid out, in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania, on the N. E. bank of Suſquehannah river, at Wright's ferry; 10 miles W. of Lancaſter, and 76 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA *Co.* in the Upper diſtrict of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah E. on the N. E. and E. which ſeparates it from the ſtate of S. Carolina, N. W. of Richmond co. Its ſhape is very irregular.

COLUMBIA, a town in the N. W. territory, on the N. bank of Ohio river, and on the W. ſide of the mouth of Little Miami R.; about 6 miles S. E. by E. of Fort Waſhington, 8 E. by S. of Cincinnati, and 87 N. by W. of Lexington, in Kentucky. N. lat. 39. 20.

COMANA, a town and province in the northern diviſion of Terra Firma, S. America. It lies on the N. eaſternmoſt part of the ſea coaſt.

COMARGO, a town of New-Leon, in N. America, ſituated on the S. ſide of Rio Bravo, which empties into the gulf of Mexico on the W. ſide.

COMBAHEE, a conſiderable river of South-Carolina, which enters St. Helena ſound between Cooſa and Aſhepoo rivers.

COMBAHEE *Ferry*, on the above river is 17 miles from Jackſonſborough, 15 from Pocotaglio and 52 from Charleſtown.

COMFORT

COMFORT, POINT, is the S. eaſtern-moſt part of Elizabeth-city co. in Virginia, formed by James R. at its mouth in Cheſapeak bay. Point Comfort lies 19 miles W. by N. of Cape Henry.

COMMANOES, one of the ſmall Virgin iſles, in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated to the N. N. E. of Tortula. N. lat. 18. 25. W. long. 63.

COMPOSTELLA, a very rich town in New-Spain, and province of Xaliſco, built in 1531, ſituated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. The ſoil is barren and the air unhealthful; but it has ſeveral mines of ſilver at St. Pecaque, in its neighbourhood. N. lat. 21. 20. W. long. 109. 42. See *Culiacam*.

CONAJOHARY, a poſt town, on the S. ſide of Mohawk river, New-York, very large, 36 miles above Schenectady, and 318 from Philadelphia. See *Canajohary*.

CONAWANGO, a northern branch of Alleghany river, in Pennſylvania, which riſes from Chataughque lake.

CONCEPTION, a large bay on the E. ſide of Newfoundland iſland, whoſe entrance is between Cape St. Francis on the ſouthward, and Flamborough-head on the northward. It runs a great way into the land in a ſouthern direction, having numerous bays on the W. ſide, on which are two ſettlements, Carboniere and Havre de Grace. Settlements were made here in in 1610, by about 40 planters, under governor John Guy, to whom king James had granted a patent of incorporation.

CONCEPTION *of Salaye*, a ſmall town of N. America, in the province of Mechoacan, in Mexico or New-Spain, was built by the Spaniards, as well as the ſtations of St. Michael and St. Philip, to ſecure the road from Mechoacan to the ſilver mines of Zacatea. They have alſo given this name to ſeveral boroughs of America; as to that in Hiſpaniola iſland, and to a ſea-port of California, &c.

CONCEPTION, by the Indians called *Penco*, a city in Chili, S. America, ſituated on the edge of the ſea, at the mouth of a river, and at the bottom of a bay of its own name. It lies in about 37. S. lat. It was ſeveral times deſtroyed by the powerful confederacy of the Indians, and as often repaired. In 1730 it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and ſince that rebuilt. It is within the audience and juriſdiction of St. Jago, and is governed by a correſſidore. The Spaniſh inhabitants here, are the moſt warlike and hardy of any in S. America; they are all trained to arms from their childhood, to be ready to reſiſt the attack of the Chileſe Indians, whom they have reaſon to conſider a formidable enemy.

The inhabitants, and even the women, excel in horſemanſhip; they are very dextrous in managing the lance or nooſe; and it is very rare to ſee them miſs their aim, though at full ſpeed, with the nooſe, which they throw 40 or 50 yards, and ſo halter the object of their diverſion or revenge. This nooſe is made of thongs of cow hide; theſe they twiſt with oil, till rendered ſupple and pliant to command; and ſo ſtrong that, when twiſted, they will, it is ſaid, hold a wild bull, which would break a halter of hemp of twice the thickneſs.

The ſoil here is fruitful, abounding with corn and excellent wine. The fruit trees bear ſo luxuriantly here, that they are forced to thin the fruit, otherwiſe the branches would break, nor could the fruit come to maturity. This city has a church and ſix very famous monaſteries; but the dwelling houſes make no great appearance. Here the women go out in the night to the ſhops, to buy ſuch neceſſaries as they want for their families, it being contrary to the cuſtom of this country for women of any character, to go abroad in the day-time on ſuch affairs. It is an open town; and the few batteries it has, are kept in very indifferent order.

CONCHUCOS, a juriſdiction in the empire of Peru, in S. America, under the archbiſhop of Lima; it begins 40 leagues N. N. E. of the metropolis, and runs along the center of the Cordillera. It produces fruits, grain, &c. and affords extenſive paſture for cattle of all kinds. Several branches of the woollen manufactory are carried on here, which conſtitute its greateſt commerce with the other provinces.

CONCORD, a poſt town of New-Hampſhire, very flouriſhing, and pleaſantly ſituated on the W. bank of Merrimack river, in Rockingham co. 8 miles above Hookſet falls. The legiſlature, of late, have commonly held their ſeſſions here; and from its central ſituation, and a thriving back country, it will

will probably become the permanent ſeat of government. Much of the trade of the upper country centers here. A handſome toll bridge acroſs the Merrimack, connects this town with Pembroke. It has 1747 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1765. The Indian name was *Penacook*. It was granted by Maſſachuſetts, and called *Rumford*. The compact part of the town contains about 170 houſes, a congregational church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1790. It is 54 miles W. N. W. of Portſmouth, 58 S. W. of Dartmouth college, and 70 northward from Boſton. N. lat. 43. 12. W. long. 71. 29.

CONCORD, in Eſſex co. Vermont, lies on Connecticut river, oppoſite a part of the 15-mile falls.

CONCORD, in Maſſachuſetts, a poſt town, one of the moſt conſiderable towns in Middleſex co. ſituated on Concord river, in a healthy and pleaſant ſpot, nearly in the center of the county, and 18 miles N. W. of Boſton, and 17 E. of Lancaſter. Its Indian name was Muſquetequid; and it owes its preſent name to the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the natives. The firſt ſettlers, among whom were the Rev. Meſſrs. Buckley and Jones, having ſettled the purchaſe, obtained an act of incorporation, Sept. 3, 1635; and this was the moſt diſtant ſettlement from the ſea-ſhore of New-England at that time. The ſettlers never had any conteſt with the Indians; and only three perſons were ever killed by them within the limits of the town. In 1791, there were in this townſhip 225 dwelling houſes, and 1590 inhabitants; of the latter there were 80 perſons upwards of 70 years old. For 13 years previous to 1791, the average number of deaths was 17; one in four of whom were 70 years old and upwards. The public buildings are, a congregational church, a ſpacious ſtone gaol, the beſt in New-England, and a very handſome county court-houſe. The town is accommodated with three convenient bridges over the river; one of which is 208 feet long, and 18 feet wide, ſupported by 12 piers, built after the manner of Charles river bridge. This town is famous in the hiſtory of the revolution, having been the ſeat of the provincial congreſs in 1774, and the ſpot where the firſt oppoſition was made to the Britiſh troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. The general court have frequently held their ſeſſions here when contagious diſeaſes have prevailed in the capital. N. lat. 42. 25.

CONCORD, a ſmall river of Maſſachuſetts, formed of two branches, which unite near the centre of the town of Concord, whence it takes its courſe in a N. E. and N. direction through Bedford and Billerica, and empties itſelf into Merrimack R. at Tewkſbury. Concord R. is remarkable for the gentleneſs of its current, which is ſcarcely perceivable by the eye. At low water mark it is from 100 to 200 feet wide, and from 3 to 12 feet deep. During floods, Concord R. is near a mile in breadth; and when viewed from the town of Concord, makes a fine appearance.

CONCORD, a townſhip in Delaware co. Pennſylvania.

CONCORD, a ſettlement in Georgia, on the E. bank of the Miſſiſippi, about a mile from the S. line of Tenneſſee, 108 miles N. from the mouth of Yazoo R. and 218 below the Ohio. N. lat. 33. 55. W. long. 91. 25.

CONDE, FORT, or *Mobile city*, is ſituated on the W. ſide of Mobile bay, in Weſt-Florida, about 40 miles above its mouth in the gulf of Mexico. N. lat. 30. 42. W. long. 87. 57.

CONDECEDO, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. N. lat. 20. 50. W. long. 91. 27.

CONDESUYOS DE AREQUIPA, a juriſdiction under the biſhop of Arequipa, 30 leagues N. of that city, in Peru. Here is cultivated the wild cochineal: the Indians carry on a great trade with this article; they grind it, and mix four ounces of it with 12 ounces of violet-maize, of which they form cakes of 4 ounces each, and ſell it for a dollar a pound. Theſe cakes they call magnos. This place alſo abounds with gold and ſilver mines, which are not ſo carefully worked as formerly.

CONDUSKEEG, a ſettlement in the diſtrict of Maine, in Hancock co. containing 567 inhabitants.

CONEGOCHEAGUE *Creek*, riſes near Mercerſburg, Franklin co. Pennſylvania, runs ſoutherly in a winding courſe, and after ſupplying a number of mills, empties

ties into the Potowmack, at William port, in Washington co. Maryland; 19 miles S. E. of Hancock, and 8 miles S. of the Pennsylvania line.

CONEMAUGH *River*, and Little Conemaugh, are the head waters of Kiskemanitas, in Pennsylvania: after passing through Laurel hill and Chesnut ridge, Conemaugh takes that name and empties into the Alleghany, 29 miles N. E. of Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats, and there is a portage of 18 miles between it and the Frankstown branch of Juniata river.

CONENTES, LAS, a city of La Plata or Paraguay, in S. America, in the diocese of Buenos Ayres.

CONESTEO, a N. western branch of Tioga R. in New-York. See *Canicodeo Creek*.

CONESTOGA, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

CONESUS, a small lake in the Genesee country, N. York, which sends its waters N. W. to Genesee river.

CONGAREE, a considerable river of S. Carolina, formed by the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The union of the waters of Congaree and Wateree, form the Santee.

CONHOCTON *Creek*, in New-York, is the northern head water of Tioga R. Near its mouth is the settlement called Bath.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of North-America, called by the ancient natives *Quunihticut*, is situated between 41. and 42. 2. N. lat. and between 71. 20. and 73. 15. W. long. Its greatest breadth is 72 miles, its length 100 miles; bounded N. by Massachusetts; E. by Rhode I.; S. by the sound which divides it from Long I. and W. by the state of New-York. This state contains about 4674 square miles; equal to about 2,640,000 acres. It is divided into 8 counties, viz. Fairfield, New-Haven, Middlesex and New-London, which extend along the sound from W. to E.; Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, and Windham, extend in the same direction on the border of the state of Massachusetts. The counties are divided and subdivided into townships and parishes; in each of which is one or more places of public worship, and school-houses at convenient distances. The number of townships is about 100. Each township is a corporation invested with powers sufficient for their own internal regulation. The number of representatives is sometimes 180; but more commonly about 160; a number fully adequate to legislate for a wise and virtuous people, well informed, and jealous of their rights; and whose external circumstances approach nearer to equality than those, perhaps, of any other people in a state of civilization, in the world.

The principal rivers in this state are, Connecticut, Housatonick, the Thames, and their branches, which, with such others as are worthy of notice, will be described under their respective names.

The whole of the sea-coast is indented with harbours, many of which are safe and commodious; those of New-London and New-Haven are the most important. This state sends seven representatives to Congress.

Connecticut, though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills and vallies; and is exceedingly well watered. Some small parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the state, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck wheat—flax in large quantities—some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses.

The trade of Connecticut is principally with the West-India islands, and is carried on in vessels from 60 to 140 tons. The exports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c. Horses, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted in the Dutch, Danish, and French ports. A large number of coasting vessels are employed in carrying the produce of the state to other states. To Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn and rye—To North and South Carolina, and Georgia, butter, cheese, salted beef, cyder, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive

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in return, rice, indigo and money. But as New-York is nearer, and the ſtate of the markets always well known, much of the produce of Connecticut, eſpecially of the weſtern parts, is carried there; particularly pot and pearl aſhes, flax ſeed, beef, pork, cheeſe and butter, in large quantities. Moſt of the produce of Connecticut river from the parts of Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire and Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which are adjacent, goes to the ſame market. Conſiderable quantities of the produce of the eaſtern parts of the ſtate, are marketed at Boſton, Providence, and Norwich. The value of the whole exported produce and commodities from this ſtate, before the year 1774, was then eſtimated at about £.200,000 lawful money, annually. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, the amount of foreign exports was 710,340 dolls. beſides articles carried to different parts of the United States, to a great amount. In the year 1792—749,925 dolls.—in the year 1793—770,239 dolls. and in the year 1794—806,746 dolls. This ſtate owns and employs in the foreign and coaſting trade, 32,897 tons of ſhipping.

The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are moſtly clothed in plain, decent, homeſpun cloth. Their linens and woollens are manufactured in the family way; and although they are generally of a coarſer kind, they are of a ſtronger texture, and much more durable than thoſe imported from France and Great-Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handſome. Here are large orchards of mulberry trees; and ſilk-worms have been reared ſo ſucceſſfully, as to promiſe, not only a ſupply of ſilk to the inhabitants, but a ſurpluſſage for exportation.

In New-Haven, are linen and button manufactories. In Hartford, a woollen manufactory has been eſtabliſhed; likewiſe glaſs works, a ſnuff and powder mill, iron works, and a ſlitting mill. Iron works are eſtabliſhed alſo at Saliſbury, Norwich, and other parts of the ſtate. At Stafford is a furnace at which are made large quantities of hollow ware, and other ironmongery, ſufficient to ſupply the whole ſtate. Paper is manufactured at Norwich, Hartford, New-Haven, and in Litchfield county. Ironmongery, hats, candles, leather, ſhoes and boots, are manufactured in this ſtate. A duck manufactory has been eſtabliſhed at Stratford.

The ſtate of Connecticut is laid out in ſmall farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee ſimple; and are generally well cultivated. The ſtate is chequered with innumerable roads or highways croſſing each other in every direction. A traveller in any of theſe roads, even in the moſt unſettled parts of the ſtate, will ſeldom paſs more than two or three miles without finding a houſe or cottage, and a farm under ſuch improvements, as to afford the neceſſaries for the ſupport of a family. The whole ſtate reſembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of induſtry that is neceſſary to happineſs, produces the neceſſaries and conveniences of life in great plenty.

The inhabitants are almoſt entirely of Engliſh deſcent. There are no Dutch, French, or Germans, and very few Scotch or Iriſh people, in any part of the ſtate. The original ſtock from which have ſprung all the preſent inhabitants of Connecticut, and the numerous emigrants from the ſtate, to every part of the U. States, conſiſted of 3000 ſouls, who ſettled in the towns of Hartford, New-Haven, Windſor, Guilford, Milford and Wethersfield, about the years 1635 and 1636. In 1756, the population of the ſtate amounted to 130,611 ſouls; in 1774, to 197,856; in 1782, to 202,877 whites, and 6273 Indians and negroes; in 1790, to 237,946 perſons, of whom 2764 were ſlaves.

The people of Connecticut are remarkably fond of having all their diſputes, even thoſe of the moſt trivial kind, ſettled according to law. The prevalence of this litigious ſpirit, affords employment and ſupport for a numerous body of lawyers. That party ſpirit, however, which is the bane of political happineſs, has not raged with ſuch violence in this ſtate, as in Maſſachuſetts and Rhode Iſland. Public proceedings have been conducted generally with much calmneſs and candour. The people are well informed in regard to their rights, and judicious in the methods they adopt to ſecure them. The ſtate enjoys an uncommon ſhare of political tranquillity and unanimity.

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All religions that are conſiſtent with the peace of ſociety, are tolerated in Connecticut; and a ſpirit of liberality and catholiciſm is increaſing. There are very few religious ſects in this ſtate. The bulk of the people are Congregationaliſts. Beſides theſe, there are Epiſcopalians and Baptiſts.

The damage ſuſtained by this ſtate in the late war, was eſtimated at 461,235l. 16s. 1d. To compenſate the ſufferers, the General Court, in May 1792, granted them 500,000 acres of the weſtern part of the reſerved lands of Connecticut, which lie weſt of Pennſylvania.

There are a great number of very pleaſant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five cities, incorporated with extenſive juriſdiction in civil cauſes. Two of theſe Hartford and New-Haven, are capitals of the ſtate. The General Aſſembly is holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October, annually. The other cities are New-London, Norwich and Middleton. Weathersfield, Windſor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Guilford, Stamford, Windham, Suffield and Enfield, are all conſiderable and very pleaſant towns.

In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Almoſt every town in the ſtate is divided into diſtricts, and each diſtrict has a public ſchool kept in it at a greater or leſs part of every year. Somewhat more than one third of the monies ariſing from a tax on the polls and rateable eſtate of the inhabitants, is appropriated to the ſupport of ſchools in the ſeveral towns, for the education of children and youth. The law directs that a grammar ſchool ſhall be kept in every county town throughout the ſtate.

Yale College is an eminent ſeminary of learning, and was founded in the year 1700. See *Yale College*.

Academies have been eſtabliſhed at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret, ſome of which are flouriſhing.

The conſtitution of Connecticut is founded on their charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the ſtate. Contented with this form of government, the people have not been diſpoſed to run the hazard of framing a new conſtitution ſince the declaration of independence.

Agreeable to this charter, the ſupreme legiſlative authority of the ſtate is veſted in a governor, deputy governor, twelve aſſiſtants or counſellors, and the repreſentatives of the people, ſtyled the General Aſſembly. The governor, deputy governor and aſſiſtants are annually choſen by the freemen in the month of May. The repreſentatives (their number not to exceed two from each town) are choſen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual ſeſſions, on the ſecond Tueſdays of May and October. The General Aſſembly is divided into two branches, called the upper and lower houſes. The upper houſe is compoſed of the governor, deputy governor and aſſiſtants. The lower houſe of the repreſentatives of the people. No law can paſs without the concurrence of both houſes.

Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrations from this, than from any of the other ſtates; and yet it is at preſent full of inhabitants. This increaſe may be aſcribed to ſeveral cauſes. The bulk of the inhabitants are induſtrious, ſagacious huſbandmen. Their farms furniſh them with all the neceſſaries, moſt of the conveniences, and but few of the luxuries of life. They, of courſe, muſt be generally temperate, and if they chooſe, can ſubſiſt with as much independence as is conſiſtent with happineſs. The ſubſiſtence of the farmer is ſubſtantial, and does not depend on incidental circumſtances, like that of moſt other profeſſions. There is no neceſſity of ſerving an apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs, nor of a large ſtock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers, who deal much in barter, have leſs need of money than any other claſs of people. The eaſe with which a comfortable ſubſiſtence is obtained, induces the huſbandman to marry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him ſtrong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day—eats the fruit of his own labour with a gladſome heart—at night devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily bleſſings—retires to reſt, and his ſleep is ſweet. Such circumſtances as theſe have greatly contributed to the amazing increaſe of inhabitants in this ſtate. Beſides, the

people live under a free government, and have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown eſtates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided, and muſt continue to be ſo, as long as eſtates deſcend as they now do. No perſon is prohibited from voting. He who has the moſt merit, not he who has the moſt money, is generally choſen into public office. As inſtances of this, it is to be obſerved, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks of life, have ariſen to the firſt offices in the ſtate, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That baſe buſineſs of electioneering, which is ſo directly calculated to introduce wicked and deſigning men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wiſhes to be choſen into office, acts wiſely, for that end, when he keeps his deſires to himſelf.

A thirſt for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the ſtate. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a public education, than in any of the ſtates.

The revolution, which ſo eſſentially affected the government of moſt of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the juriſdiction of Great-Britain, they elected their own governors, and all ſubordinate civil officers, and made their own laws, in the ſame manner, and with as little control as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republic; and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republic as has ever exiſted. While other ſtates, more monarchical in their government and manners, have been under a neceſſity of undertaking the difficult talk of altering their old, or forming new conſtitutions, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by theſe means, has avoided thoſe convulſions which have rent other ſtates into violent parties.

The preſent territory of Connecticut, at the time of the firſt arrival of the Engliſh, was poſſeſſed by the Pequot, the Mohegan, Podunk, and many other ſmaller tribes of Indians. In 1774 there were of the deſcendants of the ancient natives, only 1363 perſons; the greater part of whom lived at Mohegan, between Norwich and New-London. From the natural decreaſe of the Indians, it is imagined that their number in this ſtate do not now exceed 400.

The firſt grant of Connecticut was made by the Plymouth council to the Earl of Warwick, in 1630. The year following the Earl aſſigned this grant to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and nine others. Some Indian traders ſettled at Windſor in 1633. The ſame year, a little before the arrival of the Engliſh, a few Dutch traders ſettled at Hartford, and the remains of the ſettlement are ſtill viſible on the bank of Connecticut river. In 1634, Lord Say and Seal, &c. ſent over a ſmall number of men, who built a fort at Saybrook, and made a treaty with the Pequot Indians for the lands on Connecticut R. Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker left Maſſachuſetts-bay in 1634, and ſettled at Hartford. The following year Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport ſeated themſelves at New-Haven.

In 1644, the Connecticut adventurers purchaſed of Mr. Fenwick, agent for Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, their right to the colony, for £.1600.

Connecticut and New-Haven continued two diſtinct governments for many years. At length, John Winthrop, Eſq. who had been choſen governor of Connecticut, was employed to ſolicit a royal charter. In 1662, Charles II. granted a charter, conſtituting the two colonies for ever one body corporate and politic, by the name of "The governor and company of Connecticut." New-Haven took the affair ill; but in 1665, all difficulties were amicably adjuſted; and as has been already obſerved, this charter ſtill continues to be the baſis of their government.

CONNECTICUT, the moſt conſiderable river in the eaſtern part of the United States, riſes in the highlands which ſeparate the ſtates of Vermont and New-Hampſhire from Lower Canada. It has been ſurveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45th degree of latitude, to the head ſpring of its northern branch; from which, to its mouth, is upwards of 300 miles, through a thick ſettled country; having upon its banks a great number of

of the moſt flouriſhing and pleaſant towns in the United States. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth. Its courſe between Vermont and New-Hampſhire is generally S. S. W. as likewiſe through Maſſachuſetts, and part of Connecticut, until it reaches the city of Middleton; after which it runs a S. S. E. courſe to its mouth. The navigation of this beautiful river, which, like the Nile, fertilizes the lands thro' which it runs, is much obſtructed by falls. Two of theſe are between New-Hampſhire and Vermont, the firſt are called the Fifteen mile falls. Here the river is rapid for 20 miles. The ſecond remarkable fall is at Walpole, formerly called the Great Fall, but now named Bellows' Falls. Above theſe, the breadth of the river is in ſome places, 22, in other places not above 16 rods. The depth of the channel is about 25 feet; and commonly runs full of water. In Sept. 1792, however, owing to the ſevere drought, the water of the river, it is ſaid, "paſſed within the ſpace of 12 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep." A large rock divides the ſtream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. When the river is low the eaſtern channel is dry, being croſſed by a ſolid rock; and the whole ſtream falls into the weſtern channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of 16 feet, and flows with aſtoniſhing rapidity. There are ſeveral pitches, one above another, in the length of half a mile; the largeſt of which is that where the rock divides the ſtream. A bridge of timber was projected over this fall, by col. Hale, in the year 1784, 365 feet long, and ſupported in the middle by the iſland rock; under which the higheſt floods paſs without injuring it. This is the only bridge on the R. but it is contemplated to erect another 30 miles above, at the middle bar of Agar Falls, where the paſſage for the water, between the rocks, is above 100 feet wide. This will connect the towns of Lebanon in N. Hampſhire, and Hartford in Vermont; as the former bridge connects Walpole in N. Hampſhire, with Rockingham in Vermont. Notwithſtanding the velocity of the current at Bellows' Falls, above deſcribed, the ſalmon paſs up the river, and are taken many miles above; but the ſhad proceed no farther. On the ſteep ſides of the iſland rock, at the fall, hang ſeveral arm chairs, ſecured by a counterpoiſe; in theſe the fiſhermen ſit to catch ſalmon with fiſhing nets. In the courſe of the river through Maſſachuſetts, are the falls at South-Hadly, around which, lock and canals were completed in 1795, by an enterpriſing company, incorporated for that purpoſe in 1792, by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts. In Connecticut the river is obſtructed by falls at Enfield; to render which navigable in boats, a company has been incorporated, and a ſum of money raiſed by lottery, but nothing effectual is yet done. The average deſcent of this river from Weathersfield in Vermont, 150 miles from its mouth, is two feet to a mile, according to the barometical obſervations of J. Winthrop, Eſq. made in 1786. The rivers or ſtreams which fall into Connecticut R. are numerous; ſuch of them as are worthy of notice will be ſeen under their reſpective names.

At its mouth is a bar of ſand which conſiderably obſtructs the navigation; it has 10 feet water on it at full tides, and the ſame depth to Middleton, from which the bar is 36 miles diſtant. Above Middleton, there are ſhoals which have only 6 feet water at high tide; and here the tide ebbs and flows but about 8 inches. Three miles above that city, the river is contracted to about 40 rods in breadth, by two high mountains. On almoſt every other part of the river the banks are low, and ſpread into fine extenſive meadows. In the ſpring floods, which generally happen in May, theſe meadows are covered with water. At Hartford, the water ſometimes riſes 20 feet above the common ſurface of the river, and the water having no other outlet but the above-mentioned ſtrait, it is ſometimes 2 or 3 weeks before it returns to its uſual bed. Theſe floods add nothing to the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, as the bar lies too far off in the ſound to be affected by them. This river is navigable to Hartford city, upwards of 50 miles from its mouth; and the produce of the country for 200 miles above it is brought thither in boats. The boats which are uſed in this buſineſs are flat-bottomed, long and narrow, and of ſo light a make as to be portable in carts. Before the conſtruction of locks and canals on this river, they were taken out at three different carrying places, all of

which made 15 miles. It is expected that in a few years the obſtructions will be all removed. Sturgeon, ſalmon, and ſhad, are caught in plenty in their ſeaſon, from the mouth of the river upwards, excepting ſturgeon, which do not aſcend the upper falls; beſides a variety of ſmall fiſh, ſuch as pike, carp, perch, &c.

There is yet a ſtrong expectation of opening a communication between this river and the Merrimack, through Sugar R. which runs into the Connecticut at Claremont in N. Hampſhire, and the Contoocook, which falls into the Merrimack at Boſcawen.

From this river were employed in 1789, three brigs, of 180 tons each, in the European trade; and about 60 ſail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the W. India trade, beſides a few fiſhermen, and 40 or 50 coaſting veſſels. The number has conſiderably increaſed ſince.

CONNECTICUT, a ſtream in Long Iſland, N. York, which falls into a bay at the S. ſide of the iſland. It lies 2 miles to the ſouthward of Rockonkama pond.

CONTINENTAL *Village*, was ſituated on North R. in New-York ſtate. Before its deſtruction by Sir Henry Clinton, in Oct. 1777, there were here barracks for 2,000 men.

CONVERSATION *Point*, a head land on the S. ſide of a bay on the coaſt of California. N. lat. 32. 30. W. long. 119.

CONWAY, a townſhip in the province of New-Brunſwick, Sudbury co. on the weſtern bank of St. John's R. It has the bay of Fundy on the S. and at the weſternmoſt point of the townſhip there is a pretty good harbour called Muſquaſh cove.

CONWAY, a townſhip in the N. E. corner of Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, on a bend in Saco river, incorporated in 1765, and contains 574 inhabitants. It was called *Pigwacket* by the Indians.

CONWAY, a thriving townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1767, and contains 2092 inhabitants. It lies 13 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 115 N. W. by W. of Boſton.

CONYA, a river in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, S. America.

COOLOOME, an Indian town ſituated on the W. ſide of Talapooſe R. a branch of the Mobile.

COOK's *R.* in the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies N. W. of Prince William's ſound, and 1000 miles N. W. of Nootka ſound. N. lat. 59. 30. W. long. 153. 12. and promiſes to vie with the moſt conſiderable ones already known. It was traced by Capt. Cook for 210 miles from the mouth, as high as N. lat. 61. 30. and ſo far as is diſcovered, opens a very conſiderable inland navigation by its various branches. The inhabitants ſeemed to be of the ſame race with thoſe of Prince William ſound; and like them had glaſs beads and knives, and were alſo clothed in fine furs.

COOKHOUSE, on the Cooquago branch of Delaware R. is ſituated in the townſhip of Colcheſter, New-York, 18 miles S. of the mouth of Unadilla river.

COOPER's *Iſland*, one of the leſſer Virgin Iſles in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated S. W. of Ginger Iſland, and uninhabited. It is 5 miles long, and 1 broad. N. lat. 18. 5. W. long. 62. 57.

COOPER, a large and navigable river which mingles its waters with Aſhley R. below Charleſton city in S. Carolina. Theſe form a ſpacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean, juſt below Sullivan's iſland, which it leaves on the N. 7 miles S E. of the city. In theſe rivers the tide riſes 6½ feet. Cooper R. is a mile wide at the ferry, 9 miles above Charleſtown.

COOPER's *Town*, a poſt town and townſhip, in Otſego co. New-York, and is the compact part of the townſhip of Otſego, and the chief town of the country round Lake Otſego. It is pleaſantly ſituated at the S. W. end of the lake, on its banks, and thoſe of its outlet: 12 miles N. W. of Cherry Valley, and 73 W. of Albany. Here are a court-houſe, gaol, and academy. In 1791, it contained 292 inhabitants. In 1789, it had but 3 houſes only; and in the ſpring 1795, 50 houſes had been erected, of which above a fourth part were reſpectable 2 ſtory dwelling houſes, with every proportionable improvement, on a plan regularly laid out in ſquares. N. lat. 42. 44. W. long. 74. 48.

COOPER's *Town*, Pennſylvania, is ſituated on the Suſquehannah river. This place, in 1785, was a wilderneſs. Nine years after, it contained 1800 inhabitants—a large and handſome church, with a ſteeple—a market houſe and a

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bettering houſe—a library of 1200 volumes, and an academy of 64 ſcholars. Four hundred and ſeventy pipes were laid under ground, for the purpoſe of bringing water from Weſt Mountain, and conducting it to every houſe in town.

COOP's *Town*, in Harford co. Maryland, lies 12 miles N. W. of Harford, and 22 N. eaſterly of Baltimore; meaſuring in a ſtrait line.

COOS, or *Cohos*, the country called *Upper* and *Lower Coos*, lies on Connecticut R. between 20 and 40 miles above Dartmouth college. Upper Coos is the country S. of Upper Amonooſuck R. on John and Iſrael rivers. Lower Coos lies below the town of Haverhill, S. of the Lower Amonooſuck. The diſtance from Upper Coos, to the tide in Kennebeck R. was meaſured in 1793, and was found to be but 90 miles.

COOSADES, an Indian town on Alabama R. about 60 miles above its mouth, on Mobile R.; below Mc. Gillivray's town, and oppoſite the mouth of the Oakfuſkee.

COOSA HATCHEE, or *Cooſaw*, a river of S. Carolina, which riſes in Orangeburg diſtrict, and running a S. S. W. courſe, empties into Broad R. and Whale Branch, which ſeparate Beaufort iſland from the main land.

COOSA, or *Cooſa Hatcha*, a river which riſes in the high lands of the Cherokees' country, and joining Tallapooſe, forms Alabama R. Its courſe is generally S. running through the country of the Natchez, and other tribes of the Upper Creeks, the rougheſt and moſt broken of the whole nation. It is rapid, and full of rocks and ſhoals, hardly navigable for canoes.

COOSAWATCHIE, or *Cooſahatchie*, a poſt town in Beaufort diſtrict, S. Carolina, ſituated on the S.W. ſide of Cooſa R. over which a bridge has been lately erected. It is a flouriſhing place having about 40 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. The courts formerly held at Beaufort, are held here. It is 33 miles from Beaufort, and 77 W. S. W. of Charleſton.

COOTSTOWN, in Berks co. Pennſylvania, is ſituated on a branch of Sauhoca creek, a branch of the Schuylkill R. It contains 40 houſes, and a German Lutheran and Calviniſt church united. It is 17 miles N. N. E. of Reading, and 73 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

COPIAPO, an open town in the biſhoprick of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, famous for its mines of iron, braſs, tin, and lead; which, however, are not worked. The gold mines have drawn about 900 people here. There are alſo great quantities of load-ſtone, and lapis-lazuli, 14 or 15 leagues diſtant; where there are alſo ſeveral lead mines. On the high mountains of the Cordillera, 40 leagues E. S. E. from the port, are mines of the fineſt ſulphur, not needing to be cleanſed, and which ſells for 3 pieces of eight a quintal, at the port, from whence it is carried to Lima. Freſh-water is very ſcarce. Salt-petre is found in the vale an inch thick on the ground Between this and Coquimbo is no town or village, only 3 or 4 farms. Lat. 25. 10. S. long. 75. 14. W.

COPPER MINE, a large river of New-Britain, reckoned to be the moſt northern in North-America. Taking a northerly courſe it falls into the ſea in lat. 72. N. and about 119. W. long. from Greenwich. The accounts brought by the Indians of this river to the Britiſh ports in Hudſon bay, and the ſpecimens of copper produced by them, induced Mr. Hearne to ſet out from Fort Prince of Wales in Dec. 1770, on a journey of diſcovery. He reached the river on the 14th July, at 40 miles diſtance from the ſea, and found it all the way incumbered with ſhoals and falls, and emptying itſelf into it over a dry flat of the ſhore, the tide being then out, which ſeemed by the edges of the ice to riſe about 12 or 14 feet. This riſe, on account of the falls, will carry it but a very ſmall way within the river's mouth; ſo that the water in it has not the leaſt brackiſh taſte. Mr. Hearne had the moſt extenſive view of the ſea, which bore N. W. by W. and N. E.; when he was about 8 miles up the river. The ſea at the river's mouth, was full of iſlands and ſhoals; but the ice was only thawed away about three-fourths of a mile from the ſhore, on the 17th of July. The Eſquimaux had a quantity of whale-bone and ſeal ſkins at their tents on the ſhore.

COQUIMBO, a town of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, ſituated at the lower end of the vale, bearing the ſame name, on a gently riſing ground. The river of Coquimbo gives name to

the agreeable valley through which it rolls to the ſea; and the bay at its mouth is a very fine one, where ſhips lie ſafely and commodiouſly, though the coaſt is rocky, ſome iſlands lying ſo as to keep off the winds. The town is properly called *La Serena*, from the agreeableneſs of the climate; being continually ſerene and pleaſant. The ſtreets are well laid out, and there are 5 or 6 convents; but the houſes are not handſome. The ſoil is fruitful in corn, wine, and oil, and the brooks bring down quantities of gold duſt after heavy rains. Here are no gold mines, but plenty of copper; one of which, 5 leagues N. from the city on Mount Cerro Verde, or Green Hill, is high, and ſhaped like a ſugar loaf; ſo that it may ſerve as a land mark to the port. It lies 260 miles N. of St. Jago, and juſtly boaſts of one of the fineſt ſituations in the world; but the arbitrary government of Spain renders it a place of little importance.

CORAL *River*, in New Mexico, runs a courſe W. by S. and empties into the head of the gulf of California, cloſe by the mouth of Collerado river.

CORAM, a poſt town in Suffolk co. Long I. New-York. It has about 60 houſes, and lies 62 miles eaſtward of New-York city, and 10 from Smithtown.

CORCAS, or *Grand Corcas*, an iſland almoſt in the form of a creſcent, N. of St. Domingo, in the windward paſſage, about 7 leagues W. of Turk's I. and about 20 E. of Little Inagua, or Heneagua. N. lat. 21. 55. W. long. 70. 55.

CORDILLERA. See *Andes*.

CORDOVA, DE LA NUEVA ANDALUSIA, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the juriſdiction of Charcas, 80 leagues S. of Santiago del Eſtero. Here is the Epiſcopal church of Tucuman, with ſome monaſteries, and a convent. It is fruitful in grain, honey, wax, fruits, cotton, and ſugar. It abounds with ſalt-pits, and has luxuriant paſtures for mules. It drives a great trade with Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants are Spaniards, who are farmers, and manufacturers of cotton cloth, which they ſend to Potoſi. S. lat. 31 30. W. long. 63. 30. In Cordova, in the Tucuman, there has been found the greateſt inſtance of longevity ſince the days of the patriarchs. From indiſputable evidence, a negreſs, named Louiſa Truxo, was alive in 1774, aged *one hundred and ſeventy-five years*.

CORE *Sound*, on the coaſt of North-Carolina, lies S. of, and communicates with, Pamlico.

CORIENTES, a cape of Mexico, or New-Spain, on the N. Pacific ocean. N. lat. 21. W. long. 109. 30. Alſo, the name of the S. weſternmoſt point of the iſland of Cuba.

CORIENTES, LOS, a ſmall city within the government of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, was built by the Spaniards on the confluence of the Parana and Paraguay, 80 leagues higher than Santa Fe, on the Rio de Plata.

CORINTH, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, W. of Bradford, containing 578 inhabitants.

CORK *Bay*, on the E. ſide of Newfoundland Iſland.

CORNISH, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. Between Claremont and Plainfield, about 15 miles N. of Charleſtown, and 16 S. of Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775, it contained 309, and in 1790—982 inhabitants.

CORNWALL, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, E. of Bridport, on Lake Champlain, containing 326 inhabitants.

CORNWALL, New, a townſhip in Orange co. New-York, of whoſe inhabitants, 350 are electors.

CORNWALL, a townſhip in Litchfield co. Connecticut, about 9 miles N. of Litchfield, 11 S. of Saliſbury, and about 40 W. by N. of Hartford city.

CORNWALL, a ſmall town in Upper Canada, on the bank of Iroquois R. near Lake St Francis, between Kingſton and Quebec, containing a ſmall church, and about 30 or 40 houſes.

CORNWALLIS, a town in King's co. in the province of New-Brunſwick, ſituated on the S. W. ſide of the Baſin of Minas; 18 miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 55 N. W. of Annapolis.

Alſo a river in the ſame province, navigable for veſſels of 100 tons 5 miles; for veſſels of 50 tons 10 miles.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, at the bottom of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. N. lat. 11. W. long. 70.

COROPA, a province of S. America, ſituated between the river Amazon and the lake Parime.

CORTLANDT,

CORTLANDT, a townſhip in the northern part of the county of Weſt Cheſter, on the E. bank of Hudſon river, New-York, containing 1932 inhabitants, of whom 66 are ſlaves. Of its inhabitants, in 1796, 305 were electors.

COSTA RICA, or the *Rich Coaſt*, as its name ſignifies, is ſo called from its rich mines of gold and ſilver, thoſe of Tinſigal being preferred by the Spaniards to the mines of Potoſi; but in other reſpects, it is mountainous and barren. It is ſituated in the audience of Guatimala, in New Spain, bounded by the province of Veragua on the S. E. and that of Nicaragua on the N. E. It reaches from the N. to the S. ſea, about 90 leagues from E. to W. and is 50 where broadeſt, from N. to S. It has much the ſame productions as its neighbouring provinces; and in ſome places the ſoil is good, and it produces cocoa. On the N. ſea it has two convenient bays, the moſt weſterly called St. Jerom's, and that near the frontiers of Veragua, called Caribaco; and on the S. ſea it has ſeveral bays, capes, and convenient places for anchorage. Chief town Nycoya.

COTABAMBO, a juriſdiction in Peru, S. America, ſubject to the biſhop of Cuſco, and lies 20 leagues S. W. of that city. It abounds in grain, fruits, and cattle. Its rich mines are now almoſt exhauſted.

COTEAUX, LES, a town on the road from Tiburon to Port Salut, on the S. ſide of the S. peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, 13½ leagues E. by S. of the former, and 4 N. W. of the latter. N. lat. 18. 12.

COTOPAXI, a large volcano near Latacungo, an aſſiento or dependence on the province of Quito in Peru, S. America. It lies nearly under the line, yet the tops of it are generally covered with ice and ſnow. It firſt ſhewed itſelf in 1553, when Sebaſtian de Belacazar firſt entered theſe countries, which eruption proved favourable to his enterpriſe, as it coincided with a prediction of the Indian prieſts, that the country ſhould be invaded on the burſting of this volcano; and accordingly it ſo happened; for before 1559 he had ſubdued all the country.

COTUY, a canton and town in the Spaniſh part of the iſland of St. Domingo, bounded E. by the bay of Samana, N. by the chain of mountains called Monte-Chriſt, W. by the territory of la Vega, and S. by the chain of mountains called Sévico. In 1505, the gold mines were worked here. In the mountain of Meymon, whence comes the river of the ſame name, there is a copper mine, ſo rich, that when refined will produce 8 per cent. of gold. Here are alſo found excellent lapis-lazuli, a ſtreaked chalk, that ſome painters prefer to bole for gilding; loadſtone, emeralds, and iron. The iron is of the beſt quality, and might be conveyed from the chain of Sévico by means of the river Yuna. The ſoil here is excellent, and the plantanes produced here are of ſuch ſuperior quality, that this manna of the Antilles is called at St. Domingo Sunday plantanes. The people cultivate tobacco, but are chiefly employed in breeding ſwine. The inhabitants are called clowniſh, and of an unſociable character.

The town is ſituated half a league from the S. W. bank of the Yuna, which becomes unnavigable near this place, about 13 leagues from its mouth in the bay of Samana. It contains 160 ſcattered houſes, in the middle of a little ſavanna, and ſurrounded with woods, 30 leagues northerly of St. Domingo, and 15. S. E. of St. Yago. N. lat. 19. 11. W. long. from Paris 72. 27.

COUDRAS, a ſmall iſland in St. Lawrence river, about 45 miles N. E. of Quebec.

COUNTRY *Harbour*, ſo called, is about 20 leagues to the eaſtward of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia.

COUPÉE, or *Cut Point*, a ſhort turn in the river Miſſiſippi, about 35 miles above Mantchac fort, at the gut of Iberville, and 259 from the mouth of the river. Charlevoix relates that the river formerly made a great turn here, and ſome Canadians, by deepening the channel of a ſmall brook, diverted the waters of the river into it, in the year 1722. The impetuoſity of the ſtream was ſuch, and the ſoil of ſo rich and looſe a quality, that in a ſhort time the point was entirely cut through, and the old channel left dry, except in inundations: by which travellers ſave 14 leagues of their voyage. The new channel has been ſounded with a line of 30 fathoms, without finding bottom.

The Spaniſh ſettlements of Point Coupeé, extend 20 miles on the W. ſide

of the Miſſiſippi, and there are ſome plantations back, on the ſide of La Fauſe Riviere, through which the Miſſiſippi paſſed about 70 years ago. The fort at Point Coupeé is a ſquare figure, with four baſtions, built with ſtockades. There were, ſome years ſince, about 2000 white inhabitants and 7000 ſlaves. They cultivate Indian corn, tobacco, and indigo; raiſe vaſt quantities of poultry, which they ſend to New-Orleans. They alſo ſend to that city ſquared timber, ſtaves, &c.

COVENTRY, a townſhip in Tolland co. Connecticut, 20 miles E. of Hartford city It was ſettled in 1709, being purchaſed by a number of Hartford gentlemen of one Joſhua, an Indian.

COVENTRY, in Rhode-Iſland ſtate, is the N. eaſternmoſt townſhip in Kent co. It contains 2477 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a townſhip in the northern part of New-Hampſhire, in Grafton co. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 80 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a townſhip in Orleans co. Vermont. It lies in the N. part of the ſtate, at the S. end of Lake Memphremagog. Black R. paſſes through this town in its courſe to Memphremagog.

COVENTRY, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

COWÈ, is the capital town of the Cherokee Indians, ſituated on the foot of the hills, on both ſides of the river Tenneſſee. Here terminates the great vale of Cowè exhibiting one of the moſt charming, natural, mountainous landſcapes that can be ſeen. The vale is cloſed at Cowè by a ridge of high hills, called the *Jore mountains*. The town contains about 100 habitations.

In the conſtitution of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, Cowè is deſcribed as near the line which ſeparates Tenneſſee from Virginia, and is divided from Old Chota, another Indian town, by that part of the Great Iron or Smoaky mountain, called Unicoi, or Unaca mountain.

COWETAS, or *Kowetas*, a town of the Lower Creeks, in Eaſt-Florida, called the Bloody town. [See *Apalachicola-town*.] It lies on the W. bank of Chata-Uche R. and contains 280 men.

COW AND CALF PASTURE *Rivers*, are head branches of Rivanna river, in Virginia.

COWS *Iſland*. See *Vache*.

COWTENS, a place ſo called, in S. Carolina, between Pacolet river and the head branch of Broad river. This is the ſpot where Gen. Morgan gained a complete victory over lieut. col. Tarleton, Jan. 11, 1781, having only 12 men killed and 60 wounded. The Britiſh had 39 commiſſioned officers killed, wounded and taken priſoners; 100 rank and file killed, 200 wounded, and 500 priſoners. They left behind 2 pieces of artillery, 2 ſtandards, 800 muſkets, 35 baggage waggons, and 100 dragoon horſes, which fell into the hands of the Americans. The field of battle was in an open wood.

COXHALL, a townſhip in York co. diſtrict of Maine, containing 775 inhabitants.

COXSAKIE, a townſhip in the weſtern part of Albany co. New York, containg 3406 inhabitants, of whom 302 are ſlaves. Of the citizens 613 are electors.

COYAU, a ſettlement on Tenneſſee river, 30 miles below Knoxville.

CRAB-ORCHARD, a poſt town, on Dick's river, in Kentucky, 8 miles from Cumberland river, and 25 miles S. E. of Danville The road to Virginia paſſes through this place.

CRANBERRY, a thriving town in Middleſex, co. New-Jerſey, 9 miles E. of Princeton, and 16 S. S. W. of Brunſwick. It contains a handſome Preſbyterian church, and a variety of manufactures are carried on by its induſtrious inhabitants. The ſtage from New-York to Philadelphia paſſes through Amboy, this town, and thence to Bordentown.

CRANBERRY *Iſlands*, on the coaſt of the diſtrict of Maine. See *Mount Deſert Iſland*.

CRANEY, a ſmall iſland, on the S. ſide of James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, and 5 miles S. W. of Fort George, on Point Comfort. It commands the entrance of both rivers.

CRANSTON, is the ſouth-eaſternmoſt townſhip of Providence co. Rhode-Iſland, ſituated on the W. bank of Providence R. 5 miles S. of the town of Providence. The compact part of the town contains 50 or 60 houſes, a Baptiſt meeting houſe, handſome ſchool-houſe, a diſtillery, and a number of ſaw and griſt mills, and is called Pawtuxet, from the river, on both ſides of whoſe mouth

mouth it ſtands, and over which is a bridge, connecting the two parts of the town. It makes a pretty appearance as you paſs it on the river. The whole townſhip contains 1877 inhabitants.

CRAVEN *Co.* in Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina, is bounded N. by Pitt, and S. by Carteret and Onſlow counties. Its chief town is Newbern. It contains 10,469 inhabitants, of whom 3658 are ſlaves.

CREE INDIANS, THE, inhabit weſt of little lake Winnipeg, around fort Dauphin, in Upper Canada.

CREGER'S *Town*, in Frederick co. Maryland, lies on the W. ſide of Monococy R. between Owing's and Hunting creeks, which fall into that river; 9 miles ſoutherly of Ermmtſburg, near the Pennſylvania line, and about 11 northerly of Fredericktown.

CREEKS, an Indian nation already deſcribed under the name of *Muſkogulge* or *Muſkogee*, in addition to which is the following particulars from the M. S. journal of an intelligent traveller. Cooſa river, and its main branches, form the Weſtern line of ſettlements or villages of the Creeks, but their hunting grounds extend 200 miles beyond, to the Tombigbee, which is the dividing line between their country and that of the Chactaws. The ſmalleſt of their towns have from 20 to 30 houſes in them, and ſome of them contain from 150 to 200, that are wholly compact. The houſes ſtand in cluſters of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 together, irregularly diſtributed up and down the banks of the rivers or ſmall ſtreams. Each cluſter of houſes contain a clan, or family of relations, who eat and live in common. Each town has a public ſquare, hot-houſe and yard near the centre of it, appropriated to various public uſes. The following are the names of the principal towns of the Upper and Lower Creeks, that have public ſquares; beginning at the head of the Cooſa or Cooſa Hatcha river, viz. Upper Uſalas, Abbacoochees, Natchez, Cooſas, Oteetoo heenas, Pine Catchas, Pocuntullahaſes, Weeokes, Little Tallaſſie, Tuſkeegees, Cooſadas, Alabamas, Tawaſas, Pawactas, Autobas, Auhoba, Weelumpkees Big, Weelumpkees Little, Wacacoys, Wackſoy, Ochees. The following towns are in the central, inland and high country, between the Cooſa and Tallapooſee rivers, in the diſtrict called the Hillabees, viz. Hillabees, Killeegko, Oakchoys, Slakagulgas, and Wacacoys. On the waters of the Tallapooſee, from the head of the river downward, the following, viz. Tuckabatchee, Tehaſſa, Totacaga, New-York, Chalaacpaulley, Loguſpogus, Oakfuſkee, Uſala Little, Uſala Big, Sogahatches, Tuckabatchees, Big Tallaſſee, or half way houſe, Clewaleys, Cooſahatches, Coolamies, Shawaneſe, or Savanas, Kenhulka, and Muckeleſes. The towns of the Lower Creeks, beginning on the head waters of the Chattahooſee, and ſo on downwards are Chelu Ninny, Chattahooſee, Hohtatoga, Cowetas, Cuſſitahs, Chalagatſcaor, Broken Arrow, Euchees ſeveral, Hitchatees ſeveral, Palachuolo, Chewackala. Beſides 20 towns and villages of the Little and Big Chehaus, low down on Flint and Chattahooſee rivers. From their roving and unſteady manner of living, it is impoſſible to determine, with much preciſion, the number of Indians that compoſe the Creek nation. Gen. M'Gillivray eſtimates the number of gun-men to be between 5 and 6000, exclusive of the Seminoles, who are of little or no account in war, except as ſmall parties of marauders, acting independent of the general intereſt of the others. The whole number of individuals may be about 25 or 26,000 ſouls. Every town and village has one eſtabliſhed white trader in it, and generally a family of whites, who have fled from ſome part of the frontiers. They often to have revenge, and to obtain plunder that may be taken, uſe their influence to ſend out predatory parties againſt the ſettlements in their vicinity. The Creeks are very badly armed; having few rifles, and are moſtly armed with muſkets. For near 40 years paſt, the Creek Indians have had little intercourſe with any other foreigners, but thoſe of the Engliſh nation. Their prejudice in favour of every thing Engliſh, has been carefully kept alive by tories and others to this day. Moſt of their towns have now in their poſſeſſion Britiſh drums with the arms of the nation, and other emblems painted on them, and ſome of their ſquaws preſerve the remnants of Britiſh flags. They ſtill believe that "The Great King over the water" is able to keep the whole world in ſubjection. The land of the country is a common

ſtock;

ſtock; and any individual may remove from one part of it to another, and occupy vacant ground where he can find it. The country is naturally divided into 3 diſtricts, viz. the Upper Creeks, Lower and middle Creeks, and Seminoles. The upper diſtrict includes all the waters of the Tallapooſee, Cooſahatchee, and Alabama rivers, and is called the Abbacoes. The Lower or Middle diſtrict includes all the waters of the Chattahooſee and flint rivers, down to their junction, and although occupied by a great number of different tribes, the whole are called Cowetaulgas, or Coweta people, from the Cowetan town and tribe, the moſt warlike and ancient of any in the whole nation. The Lower or Southern diſtrict, takes in the river Appalachicola, and extends to the point of Eaſt-Florida, and is called the country of the Seminoles. Agriculture is as far advanced with the Indians, as it can well be, without the proper implements of huſbandry. A very large majority of the nation being devoted to hunting in the winter, and to war or idleneſs in ſummer, cultivate but ſmall parcels of ground, barely ſufficient for ſubſiſtence. But many individuals, (particularly on Flint river, among the Chehaws, who poſſeſs numbers of negroes) have fenced fields, tolerably well cultivated: having no ploughs, they break up the ground with hoes, and ſcatter the ſeed promiſcuouſly over the ground, in hills, but not in rows. They raiſe horſes, cattle, fowls, and hogs. The only articles they manufacture are earthen pots and pans, baſkets, horſe-ropes or halters, ſmoaked leather, black marble pipes, wooden ſpoons, and oil from acorns, hickory nuts, and cheſnuts.

CREEKS, confederated nations of Indians. See *Muſcogulge*.

CREEKS *Croſſing Place*, on Tenneſſee river, is about 40 miles E. S. E. of the mouth of Elk R. at the Muſcle ſhoals, and 36 S. W. of Nickajack, in the Georgia weſtern territory.

CROIX, ST. a ſmall navigable river in Nova-Scotia, which runs into the Avon, or Pigiguit. See *Avon*.

CROIX, ST. a river which forms part of the boundary line between the United States and the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick, and empties into Paſſamaquoddy bay. Which is the true St. Croix is undetermined. Commiſſioners are appointed by both countries, in conformity to the late treaty, to decide this point.

CROIX, ST. a river in the N. W. territory, which empties into the Miſſiſippi from the N. N. E. about 50 miles below the falls of St. Anthony.

CROIX, ST. or *Santa Cruz*, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to the king of Denmark, lying about 5 leagues S. E. of St Thomas, and as far E. by S. of Crab iſland, which lies on the E. end of Porto Rico. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 where it is broadeſt, and is rather unhealthy. It is ſaid to produce 30,000 or 40,000 hhds. of ſugar annually, and other W. India commodities in tolerable plenty. It is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and has about 3000 white inhabitants, and 30,000 ſlaves. A great proportion of the negroes of this iſland have embraced chriſtianity, under the Moravian miſſionaries, whoſe influence has been greatly promotive of the proſperity of this iſland. N. lat. 17. 50. W. long. 64. 30. See *Daniſh Weſt-Indies*.

CROOKED *Iſland*, one of the Bahama or Lucayo iſlands, in the W. Indies. The middle of the iſland lies in N. lat. 23. W. long. 73. 30.

CROOKED *Lake*, in the Geneſſee country, communicates in an E. by N. direction with Seneca lake.

CROOKED *Lake*, one of the chain of ſmall lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior, on the boundary line between the U. States and Upper Canada, remarkable for its rugged cliffs, in the cracks of which are a number of arrows ſticking.

CROOKED *R.* in Camden co. Georgia, empties into the ſea oppoſite Cumberland iſland, 12 or 14 miles N. from the mouth of St. Mary's. Its banks are well timbered, and its courſe is E. by N.

CROSS *Cape*, in Upper Canada, projects from the N. E. ſide of St. Mary's river, at the outlet of lake Superior, oppoſite the falls, in N. lat. 46. 30. W. long 84. 50.

CROSS-CREEK, a townſhip in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania.

CROSS *Creeks*. See *Fayetteville*.

CROSS-ROADS, the name of a place in North-Carolina, near Duplin courthouſe, 23 miles from Sampſon courthouſe, and 23 from South-Waſhington.

CROSS-ROADS, a village in Kent co. Maryland,

Maryland, ſituated 2 miles S. of Georgetown, on Saſſafras R. and is thus named from 4 roads which meet and croſs each other in the village.

CROSS-ROADS, a village in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania, where 6 different roads meet. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lancaſter; 11 N. by W. of Elkton, in Maryland, and about 18 W. N. W. of Wilmington in Delaware.

CROSSWICKS, a village in Burlington co. New Jerſey; through which the line of ſtages paſſes from New-York to Philadelphia. It has a reſpectable Quaker meeting houſe; 4. miles S. W. of Allen Town, 8 S. E. of Trenton, and 14 S. W. of Burlington.

CROTON *R.* a N. eaſtern water of Hudſon R. riſes in the town of New-Fairfield, in Connecticut, and running through Dutcheſs co. empties into Tappan bay. Croton bridge is thrown over this river 3 miles from its mouth, on the great road to Albany. This is a ſolid ſubſtantial bridge, 1400 feet long, the road narrow, piercing through a ſlate hill. It is ſupported by 16 ſtone pillars. Here is an admirable view of Croton Falls, where the water precipitates itſelf between 60 and 70 feet perpendicular; high ſlate banks, in ſome places 100 feet; the river ſpreading into three ſtreams, as it enters the Hudſon.

CROW *Creek*, falls into the Tenneſſee, from the N. W. oppoſite the Crow Town, 15 miles below Nickajack Town.

CROWS *Meadows*, a river in the N. W. territory, which runs N. weſtward into Illinois R. oppoſite to which are fine meadows. Its mouth is 20 yards wide, and 240 miles from the Miſſiſippi. It is navigable between 15 and 18 miles.

CROWN *Point*, is the moſt ſouthern townſhip in Clinton co. New-York, ſo called from the celebrated fortreſs, which is in it, and which was garriſoned by Britiſh troops, from the time of its reduction by gen. Amherſt in 1759, till the late revolution. It was taken by the Americans the 14th of May 1775, and retaken by the Britiſh the year after. The point upon which it was erected, by the French in 1731, extends N. into lake Champlain. It was called *Kruyn Punt*, or *Scalp Point* by the Dutch, and by the French, *Pointe à la Chevelure*. The fortreſs they named Fort St. Frederick. After it was repaired by the Britiſh, it was the moſt regular and expenſive of any conſtructed by them in America. The walls are of wood and earth, about 16 feet high and about 20 feet thick, nearly 150 yards ſquare, and ſurrounded by a deep and broad ditch, dug out of the ſolid rock. The only gate opened on the N. towards the lake, where was a draw-bride and a covert-way, to ſecure a communication with the waters of the Lake, in caſe of a ſiege. On the right and left, as you enter the fort, is a row of ſtone barracks, not inelegantly built, which are capable of containing 2000 troops. There were formerly ſeveral out-works, which are now in ruins, as is indeed the caſe with the principal fort, except the walls of the barracks. The famous fortification called Ticonderoga is 15 miles S of this; but that fortreſs is alſo ſo much demoliſhed, that a ſtranger would ſcarcely form an idea of its original conſtruction. The town of Crown Point has no rivers; a few ſtreams, however, iſſue from the mountains, which anſwer for mills and common uſes. In the mountains, which extend the whole length of lake George, and part of the length of Lake Champlain, are plenty of mooſe, deer, and almoſt all the other inhabitants of the foreſt. In 1790, the town contained 203 inhabitants. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears there are 126 electors. The fortreſs lies in N. lat. 44. 20 W. long. 73. 36.

CROYDEN, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, adjoining Corniſh, and about 18 miles N. E. of Charleſtown. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775, it contained 143, and in 1790, 537 inhabitants.

CRUCES, a town of Terra Firma, S. America, 5 leagues from Panama, and ſituated on Chagre river.

CRUZ, SANTA, a conſiderable town on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, about 30 miles E. by N. of the Havannah, and 115 N. W. by N. of Cadiz.—Alſo the chief town of Cuzumel iſland.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Mexico, or New Spain, about 75 miles N. by E. of St. Salvadore, on the Pacific ocean. It is ſituated on the gulf of Dulce, which communicates with the ſea of Honduras.

CRUZ, SANTA, DE LA SIERRA, a government and generalſhip, alſo a juriſdiction,

riſdiction and Biſhoprick, under the biſhop of Charcas, 90 leagues E. of Plata, in Peru.

CRUZ, Santa, an iſland in the W. Indies. See *St Croix*.

CUBA, is the moſt valuable iſland of all the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and is ſituated between 20. and 23. 30. N. lat. and between 74. and 85. 15. W. long.; 100 miles S. of Cape Florida, and 75 N. of Jamaica; and is nearly 700 miles in length, and generally about 70 in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the iſland from E. to W. but the land near the ſea is in general level, and flooded in the rainy ſeaſon, when the ſun is vertical. This noble iſland, the key of the Weſt-Indies, is ſuppoſed to have the beſt ſoil, for ſo large a country, of any in America, and contains 38,400 ſquare miles. It produces all the commodities known in the Weſt-Indies, particularly ginger, long pepper, and other ſpices, caſſia, ſiſtula, maſtick, and aloes. It alſo produces tobacco and ſugar; but from the want of hands, and the lazineſs of the Spaniards, it does not produce, including all its commodities, ſo much for exportation as the ſmall iſland of Antigua. Not an hundredth part of the iſland is yet cleared. The principal part of the plantations are on the beautiful plains of Savannah, and are cultivated by about 25,000 ſlaves. The other inhabitants amount to about 30 000.

The courſe of the rivers is too ſhort to be of any conſequence to navigation; but there are ſeveral good harbours in the iſland, which belong to the principal towns, as the Havannah, St. Jago, Santa Cruz, and La Trinidad. Beſides the harbours of theſe towns there is Cumberland harbour. The tobacco raiſed here is ſaid to have a more delicate flavour than any raiſed in America. There are a vaſt number of ſmall iſles round this noble iſland, the channels ſeparating which, as well as the rivers in the iſland, abound with fiſh. There are more aligators here than in any other place in the Weſt-Indies. In the woods are ſome very valuable trees, particularly cedars, ſo large, it is ſaid, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Birds there are in great variety, and in number more than in any of the other iſlands. This iſland was diſcovered by the famous Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1492. It was taken poſſeſſion of by the Spaniards in 1511, and they ſoon exterminated the mild and peaceable natives to the amount of 500,000. The hills are rich in mines, and in ſome of the rivers there is gold duſt. The copper mines only are worked, which are in the eaſtern part of the iſland. Here are alſo fountains of bitumen.

CUBAGUA, an iſland of America, ſituated between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, ſubject to Spain, and is about 8 miles long. There are a number of pearls got here, but not of the largeſt ſize. N. lat. 10. 15. W. long. 34. 30.

CUENCA, or *Bamba*, a city and conſiderable juriſdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru, under the torrid zone; lying in 25. 3. 49. S. lat. The town is computed to contain 20, or 30,000 people; and the weaving of baize, cottons, &c. is carried on by the women, the men being averſe to labour, and prone to all manner of profligacy. It is ſituated on the river Curary, or St. Jago; which, after many windings from W. to E. falls at laſt into the river Amazon. The town ſtands at the foot of the Cordillera mountains. It has two convents, and lies about 170 miles S. of Quito.

CUEYTE, a river in the iſland of Cuba, which abounds with aligators.

CULIACAN, a province of Guadalaxara, in the audience of New-Galicia, in Mexico, or New-Spain. It has Cinaloa on the N. New-Biſcay and the Zacatecas on the E. Chiametlan on the S. and the gulf of California on the W. It is 60 or 70 leagues long and 50 broad. It abounds with all ſorts of fruit. The great river La Sal in this country is well inhabited on each ſide. According to Dampier, it is a ſalt lake or bay, in which is good anchorage, though it has a narrow entrance, and runs 12 leagues E. and parallel with the ſhore. There are ſeveral Spaniſh farms, and ſalt ponds about it; and 5 leagues from it are two rich mines, worked by ſlaves belonging to the citizens of Compoſtella. Here alſo is another great river, whoſe banks are full of woods and paſtures. On this river, Guzman, who diſcovered the country, built a town, which he called *St. Michael*, which ſee.

CULPEPPER, a county in Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters,

waters, which contains 22,105 inhabitants, of whom 8226 are ſlaves. The court-houſe of this county is 45 miles from Fredericksburg, and 95 from Charlotteſville.

CUMANA, or *Comana*, the capital of New-Andaluſia, a province of Terra Firma, S. America. It ſometimes gives its name to the province. The Spaniards built this city in 1520, and it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle. This town, ſays Dampier, ſtands near the mouth of a great lake, or branch of the ſea, called Laguna de Carriaco, about which are ſeveral rich towns; but its mouth is ſo ſhallow that no ſhips of burden can enter it. It is ſituated 3 leagues S. of the N. Sea, and to the S. W. of Margaretta, in about 10. 20. N. lat. and in 64. 20. W. long.

CUMANAGATE, a ſmall town in a bay on the coaſt of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, or Andaluſia. It is ſituated on a low flat ſhore, which abounds with pearl oyſters.

CUMBERLAND, a harbour in the iſland of Juan Fernandes.

CUMBERLAND, a harbour on the S. E. part of the iſland of Cuba, and one of the fineſt in the Weſt-Indies, capable of ſheltering any number of ſhips. N. lat. 20. 30. W. long. 76. 50. It is 20 leagues E. from St. Jago de Cuba.

CUMBERLAND, an iſland on the coaſt of Camden co. Georgia, between Prince William's ſound at the S. end, and the mouth of Great Satilla R. at its N end, and 20 miles S. of the town of Frederica. Before the revolution there were two forts, called William and St. Andrews, on this iſland. The former, at the S. end, commanded the inlet of Amelia's ſound, was ſtrongly palliſadoed and defended by 8 pieces of cannon, and had barracks for 200 men, ſtore-houſes, &c.; within the palliſadoes were fine ſprings of water.

CUMBERLAND, a harbour on the E. ſide of Waſhington's iſles, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America. It lies S. of Skiukiſe, and N. of Cummaſhawaa.

CUMBERLAND, a bay in the moſt northern part of America; its mouth lies under the polar circle, and runs to the N. W. and W. and is thought to communicate with Baffin's bay on the N.

CUMBERLAND *Houſe*, one of the Hudſon bay company's factories is ſituated in New South Wales in North America, 158 miles E. N. E. of Hudſon's houſe, on the S. ſide of Pine-Iſland lake. N. lat. 53. 56. 41. W. long. 102. 13. See *Nelſon river*.

CUMBERLAND, a fort in New-Brunſwick, ſituated at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the E. ſide of its northern branch. It is capable of accomodating 300 men.

CUMBERLAND, a county of New-Brunſwick, which comprehends the lands at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the baſon called Chebecton, and the rivers which empty into it. It has ſeveral townſhips; thoſe which are ſettled are Cumberland, Sackville, Amherſt, Hillſborough, and Hopewell. It is watered by the rivers Au Lac, Miſſiquaſh, Napan Macon, Memramcook, Petcoudia, Chepodie, and Herbert. The 3 firſt rivers are navigable 3 or 4 miles for veſſels of 5 tons. The Napan and Macon are ſhoal rivers; The Herbert is navigable to its head, 12 miles, in boats; the others are navigable 4 or 5 miles.

CUMBERLAND, a town of New-Brunſwick, in the county of its own name. Here are coal mines.

CUMBERLAND *Co.* in the diſtrict of Maine, lies between York and Lincoln counties; has the Atlantic ocean on the S. and Canada on the N. Its ſea coaſt, formed into numerous bays and lined with a multitude of fruitful iſlands, is nearly 40 miles in extent in a ſtraight line. Saco river, which runs S. eaſterly into the ocean, is the dividing line between this county and York on the S. W. Cape Elizabeth and Caſco bay are in this county. Cumberland is divided into 24 townſhips, of which Portland is the chief. It contains 25,450. inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND *Co.* in New-Jerſey, is bounded S. by Delaware bay, N. by Glouceſter co. S. E. by Cape May, and W. by Salem co. It is divided into 7 townſhips, of which Fairfield and Greenwich are the chief; and contains 8248 inhabitants, of whom 120 are ſlaves.

CUMBERLAND, the N. eaſternmoſt townſhip of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, Providence co. Pawtucket bridge and falls, in this town, are 4 miles N. E. of Providence. It contains 1964 inhabitants, and is the only town in the ſtate which has no ſlaves.

CUMBERLAND *Co.* in Pennſylvania,

is bounded N. and N. W. by Mifflin; E. and N. E. by Suſquehannah R. which divides it from Dauphin; S. by York, and S. W. by Franklin co. It is 47 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and has 10 townſhips, of which Carliſle is the chief. The county is generally mountainous; but between North and South mountain, on each ſide of Conedogwinet creek, there is an extenſive, rich, and well cultivated valley. It contains 18,243 inhabitants, of whom 223 are ſlaves.

CUMBERLAND, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.——Alſo the name of a townſhip in Waſhington co. in the ſame ſtate.

CUMBERLAND *Co.* in Fayette diſtrict, N. Carolina, contains 8671 inhabitants, of whom 2181 are ſlaves. Chief town Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, a townſhip of the above county, in N. Carolina.

CUMBERLAND, a poſt town and the chief townſhip of Alleghany co. Maryland, lies on the N. bank of a great bend of Potowmack R. and on both ſides of the mouth of Will's creek. It is 148 miles W. by N. of Baltimore, 109 meaſured miles above Georgetown, and about 105 N. W. of Waſhington city. Fort Cumberland ſtood formerly at the W. ſide of the mouth of Will's creek.

CUMBERLAND *Co.* in Virginia, on the N. ſide of Appamatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. It contains 8153 inhabitants, of whom 4434 are ſlaves. The court-houſe is 28 miles from Powhatan court-houſe, and 52 from Richmond.

CUMBERLAND *Mountain*, occupies a part of the uninhabited country of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, between the diſtricts of Waſhington and Hamilton and Mero diſtrict; and between the two firſt named diſtricts and the ſtate of Kentucky. The ridge is about 30 miles broad, and extends from Crow creek, on Tenneſſee R. from S. W. to N. E. The place where the Tenneſſee breaks through the Great ridge, called the *Whirl* or *Suck*, is 250 miles above the Muſcle ſhoals. Limeſtone is found on both ſides the mountain. The mountain conſiſts of the moſt ſtupendous piles of craggy rocks of any mountain in the weſtern country. In ſeveral parts of it, it is inacceſſible for miles, even to the Indians on foot. In one place particularly, near the ſummit of the mountain, there is a moſt remarkable ledge of rocks of about 30 miles in length, and 200 feet thick, ſhewing a perpendicular face to the S. E. more noble and grand than any artificial fortification in the known world, and apparently equal in point of regularity.

CUMBERLAND *R.* called by the Indians "Shawanee," and by the French "Shavanon," falls into the Ohio 10 miles above the mouth of Tenneſſee R. and about 24 miles due E. from fort Maſſac, and 1113 below Pittſburg. It is navigable for large veſſels to Naſhville in Tenneſſee, and from thence to the mouth of Obed's or Obas R. The Caney fork, Harpeth, Stones, Red, and Obed's, are its chief branches; ſome of them are navigable to a great diſtance.

The Cumberland mountains in Virginia ſeparate the head waters of this river from thoſe of Clinch R. It runs S. W. till it comes near the S. line of Kentucky, when its courſe is weſterly, in general, through Lincoln co. receiving many ſtreams from each ſide; thence it flows S. W. into the ſtate of Tenneſſee, where it takes a winding courſe, incloſing Sumner, Davidſon, and Tenneſſee counties; afterwards it takes a N. weſtern direction and re-enters the ſtate of Kentucky; and from thence it preſerves nearly an uniform diſtance from Tenneſſee R. to its mouth, where it is 300 yards wide. It is 200 yards broad at Naſhville, and its whole length is computed to be above 450 miles.

CUMBERLAND-River, a place ſo called, where a poſt office is kept, in Tenneſſee, 13 miles from Cumberland mountain, and 80 from the Crab-Orchard in Kentucky.

CUMMASHAWAS, or *Cummaſhawaa*, a ſound and village on the E. ſide of Waſhington iſland, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America. The port is capacious and ſafe, and its mouth lies in 53. 2. 30. N. lat. and in 228. 22. W. long. In this port Capt. Ingraham remained ſome time; and he obſerves, in his journal, that here, in direct oppoſition to moſt other parts of the world, the women maintained a precedency to the men in every point; inſomuch that a man dares not trade without the concurrence of his wife; and that he has often been witneſs to men's being abuſed for parting

ing with ſkins before their approbation was obtained: and this precedency often occaſioned much diſturbance.

CUMMINGTON, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, having 873 inhabitants; lying about 20 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 120 N. W. by W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1779.

CURASSOU, *Curaçoa* or *Queriſoa*, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to the Dutch, 9 or 10 leagues N. E. from Cape Roman, on the continent of Terra Firma. It is ſituated in 12 degrees N. lat. 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. It ſeems as if it were fated, that the ingenuity and patience of the Hollanders ſhould every where, both in Europe and America, be employed in fighting againſt an unfriendly nature; for the iſland is not only barren, and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worſt in America: yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect; they have upon this harbour one of the largeſt, and by far the moſt elegant and cleanly towns in the Weſt Indies. The public buildings are numerous and handſome; the private houſes commodious; and the magazines large, convenient, and well filled. All kind of labour is here performed by engines; ſome of them ſo well contrived, that ſhips are at once lifted into the dock.

Though this iſland is naturally barren, the induſtry of the Dutch has brought it to produce a conſiderable quantity both of tobacco and ſugar; it has, beſides, good ſalt works, for the produce of which there is a briſk demand from the Engliſh iſlands, and the colonies on the continent. But what renders this iſland of moſt advantage to the Dutch, is the contraband trade which is carried on between the inhabitants and the Spaniards, and their harbour being the rendezvous to all nations in time of war.

The Dutch ſhips from Europe touch at this iſland for intelligence, or pilots, and then proceed to the Spaniſh coaſts for trade, which they force with a ſtrong hand, it being very difficult for the Spaniſh guarda coſtas to take theſe veſſels; for they are not only ſtout ſhips, with a number of guns, but are manned with large crews of choſen ſeamen, deeply intereſted in the ſafety of the veſſel and the ſucceſs of the voyage. They have each a ſhare in the cargo, of a value proportioned to the ſtation of the owner, ſupplied by the merchants upon credit, and at a prime coſt. This animates them with an uncommon courage, and they fight bravely, becauſe every man fights in defence of his own property. Beſides this, there is a conſtant intercourſe between this iſland and the Spaniſh continent.

Curaſſou has numerous warehouſes, always full of the commodities of Europe and the Eaſt-Indies. Here are all ſorts of woolen and linen cloth, laces, ſilks, ribbands, iron utenſils, naval and military ſtores, brandy, the ſpices of the Moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch Weſt-India which is alſo their African Company, annually bring three or four cargoes of ſlaves; and to this mart the Spaniards themſelves come in ſmall veſſels, and carry off not only the beſt of the negroes, at a very high price, but great quantities of all the above ſorts of goods; and the ſeller has this advantage, that the refuſe of warehouſes and mercers' ſhops, and every thing that is grown unfaſhionable and unſaleable in Europe, go off here extremely well; every thing being ſufficiently recommended by its being European. The Spaniards pay in gold or ſilver, coined or in bars, cocoa, vanilla, jeſuits bark, cochineal, and other valuable commodities.

The trade of Curaſſou, even in times of peace, is ſaid to be annually worth to the Dutch, no leſs than £. 500,000.; but in time of war the profit is ſtill greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the Weſt-Indies; it affords a retreat to ſhips of all nations, and at the ſame time refuſes none of them arms and ammunition to deſtroy one another. The intercourſe with Spain being then interrupted, the Spaniſh colonies have ſcarcely any other market from whence they can be well ſupplied either with ſlaves or goods. The French come hither to buy the beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the continent of N. America, or exported from Ireland; ſo that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this iſland flouriſhes extremely.

extremely. The Dutch took this iſland from the Spaniards in 1632.

CURIACO, a bay in Terra Firma, S. America, on the North Sea.

CURRITUCK *Co.* is ſituated on the ſea coaſt of Edenton diſtrict, N. Carolina, and forms the N. E. corner of the ſtate; being bounded E. by Currituck ſound, N. by the ſtate of Virginia, S. by Albemarle ſound, and W. by Camden co.; containing 5219 inhabitants, of whom 1103 are ſlaves. Diſmal ſwamp lies in this county, on the S. ſide of Albemarle ſound, and is now ſuppoſed to contain one of the moſt valuable rice eſtates in America. In the midſt of this Diſmal, which contains upwards of 350,000 acres, is a lake of about 11 miles long and 7 miles broad. A navigable canal, 20 feet wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects the waters of the lake with the head of Skuppernong river. About 500 yards from the lake, the proprietors have erected ſeveral ſaw mills: and as the water of the lake is higher than the banks of the canal, the company can at any time lay under water about 10,000 acres of rich ſwamp, which proves admirably fitted for rice. For an account of the other Diſmal, ſee *Great Diſmal.*

CURRITUCK, or *Caratunk*, a townſhip in the diſtrict of Maine, 28 miles above Norridgewalk. In 1792 this was the uppermoſt ſettlement on Kennebeck river, and then conſiſted of about 20 families.

CUSCO, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, is ſituated in the mountainous country of Peru, in 12. 25. S. lat. and 70. W. long. and has long been on the decline. It is yet a very conſiderable place, having about 20,000 inhabitants. This famous city was founded by the firſt Ynca, or Inca Mango, as the ſeat and capital of his empire. The Spaniards, under Don Franciſco Pizarro, entered and took poſſeſſion of it in the year 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the N. part of the city, are the ruins of the famous fort and Palace of the Yncas, the ſtones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Three fourths of the inhabitants are Indians, who are very induſtrious in manufacturing baize, cotton and leather. They have alſo here, as well as at Quito, a taſte for painting; ſome of their performances have been admired even in Italy, and are diſperſed all over South-America.

CUSCOWILLA, in Eaſt-Florida, is the capital of the Aluchua tribe of Indians, and ſtands in the moſt pleaſant ſituation that could be deſired in an inland country; upon a high, ſwelling ridge of ſand hills, within 300 or 400 yards of a large and beautiful lake, abounding with fiſh and fowl. The lake is terminated on one ſide by extenſive foreſts, conſiſting of orange groves, overtopped with grand magnolias, palms, poplar, tilia, live-oaks, &c; on the other ſide by extenſive green plains and meadows. The town conſiſts of 30 habitations, each of which conſiſts of 2 houſes, nearly of the ſame ſize, large and convenient, and covered cloſe with the bark of the cypreſs tree. Each has a little garden ſpot, containing corn, beans, tobacco, and other vegetables. In the great Alachua ſavannah, about 2 miles diſtant, is an incloſed plantation, which is worked and tended by the whole community, yet every family has its particular part. Each family gathers and depoſits in its granary its proper ſhare, ſetting apart a ſmall contribution for the public granary, which ſtands in the midſt of the plantation.

CUSHAI, a ſmall river which empties into Albemarle ſound, between Chowan and the Roanoke, in North Carolina.

CUSHETUNK *Mountains*, in Hunterdon co. New-Jerſey.

CUSHING, a townſhip in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, ſeparated from Warren and Thomaſton by St. George's R. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 942 inhabitants, and lies 216 miles W. by N. of Boſton.

CUSSENS, a ſmall R. in Cumberland co. Maine, which runs a S. E. courſe to Caſco-bay, between the towns of Freeport and North-Yarmouth.

CUSSEWAGA, a ſettlement in Penn-ſylvania.

CUSSITAH, an Indian town in the weſtern part of Georgia, 12 miles above the Broken Arrow, on Chattahooſee river.

CUTTS *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of York co. Maine. See *Neddock river, Cape.*

CUYA, or *Cutio*, a province of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz in the Sierra. The principal commodities are honey and wax.

wax. The chief town is St. John de Frontiera.

CUZCATLAN. See *St. Sebaſtian R.* in New-Spain.

CUZUMEL, an iſland in the province of Yucatan, and audience of Mexico, ſituated in the bay of Honduras; 15 leagues long and 5 broad; its principal town is Santa Cruz. N. lat. 19. long. 87.

CYPRUS *Swamp*, in Delaware ſtate. See *Indian river*.

D

DAGSBOROUGH, a poſt town in Suſſex co. Delaware, ſituated on the N. W. bank of Peper's creek, a branch of Indian river, and contains about 40 houſes. It is 19 miles from Broad hill, or Clowe's and 127 S. from Philadelphia.

DALTON, a fine townſhip in Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, having Pittſfield on the W. and contains 554 inhabitants. The ſtage road from Boſton to Albany runs through it. Dalton was incorporated in 1784, and lies 135 miles W. by N. of Boſton, and about 35 the ſame courſe, from Northampton.

DALTON, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, firſt called Apthorpe, was incorporated in 1784, and has only 14 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. at the 15 mile falls, oppoſite Concord, in Eſſex co. Vermont.

DAMERISCOTTA *Great Bay*, in Lincoln co. Maine, is about 4 miles in circumference.

DAMERISCOTTA *R.* a ſmall ſtream in Lincoln co. Maine, which falls into Booth-bay. A company has been lately incorporated to build a bridge over it.

DAMPIER'*s Straits*, are between the N. E. point of New Guinea, and the S. W. point of New-Britain. S. lat. 6. 15. E. long. from Paris, 146.

DAN, a conſiderable river of N. Carolina, which unites with the Staunton, and forms the Roanoke. In May, 1795, a boat 53 feet long, and about 7 tons burden, paſſed from Upper Saura town to Halifax, about 200 miles above Halifax, under the direction of Mr. Jeremiah Wade. She brought about 9 hhds. from the above place, 6 of which ſhe diſcharged at St. Taminy, 40 miles above Halifax; to which place the R. has been cleared by the donations of individuals. From St. Taminy to Halifax, ſhe brought about 5000 weight through the falls, which hitherto had been deemed impaſſable. Mr Wade thinks, ſafe navigation for boats of a larger burden may be made at a ſmall expence. The famous Burſted hill ſtands on the bank of the Dan, in Virginia, near the borders of N. Carolina. It appears to have been an ancient volcano. There are large rocks of the lava, or melted matter, from 1000 to 1500 weight, lying on the ſummit of the hill. The crater is partly filled, and covered with large trees.

DANBURY, a poſt town in the co. of Fairfield, in Connecticut. It was ſettled in 1687, and the compact part of the town contains 2 churches, a courthouſe, and about 60 dwelling-houſes. On its ſmall ſtreams are iron works, and ſeveral mills. Mr. Lazarus Beach preſented to the Muſeum in New-York city, a quire of paper, made of the aſbeſtos, at his paper mill in Danbury, March, 1792, which the hotteſt fire would not conſume. It lies about 70 miles N. E. of New-York city, and 33 N. W. by. W. of New-Haven. This town, with a large quantity of military ſtores, was burnt by the Britiſh on the 26th of April, 1777.

DANBY, a townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont, E. of Pawlet, and contains 1206 inhabitants. It lies about 32 miles N. of Bennington.

DANIEL, *Port*, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, is a commodious harbour for veſſels of a conſiderable draught of water. It affords a cod fiſhery, and is about 9 leagues from Plato, weſt-north-weſt of Cape Deſpair.

DANISH AMERICA. In the Weſt-Indies the Danes poſſeſs the iſlands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, and St. John's; which are deſcribed under their reſpective names.

The Daniſh policy, in reſpect to their iſlands, is wiſe, and deſerving of imitation. Theſe iſlands were ill managed, and of little conſequence to the Danes, whilſt in the hands of an excluſive company; but ſince the late king bought up the company's ſtock, and laid the trade open, the iſlands have been greatly improved. Santa Cruz, a perfect deſert a few years ſince, has been brought to a high ſtate of cultivation, producing

annually between 30 and 40,000 hhds. of ſugar, of upwards of 13 cwt. each, nd contains 3000 whites and 30,000 negroes. By an edict of the Daniſh king, no ſlaves are to be imported into his iſlands after the year 1802; till then, their importation is encouraged by a law operating as a bounty. Many of the inhabitants of Greenland, and negroes of the Daniſh W. India iſlands, have embraced Chriſtianity under the Moravian miſſionaries, who are unwearied in their humane exertions to promote the happineſs of thoſe who can beſtow no earthly reward.

DANVERS, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts, adjoining Salem on the N. W. in which it was formerly comprehended by the name of Salem village. It conſiſts of two pariſhes, and contains 2425 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1757. The moſt conſiderable and compact ſettlement in it, is formed by a continuation of the principal ſtreet of Salem, which extends more than two miles toward the country, having many work ſhops of mechanics, and ſeveral for retailing goods. Large quantities of bricks and coarſe earthen ware are manufactured here. Another pleaſant and thriving ſettlement is at the head of Beverly R. called New-Mills; where a few veſſels are built and owned. The town of Danvers receives an annual compenſation of £. 10 from the proprietors of Eſſex bridge, for the obſtruction of the river.

DANVILLE, a thriving poſt town in Mercer co. and formerly the metropolis of Kentucky, pleaſantly ſituated in a large, fertile plain, on the S. W. ſide of Dick's R. 35 miles S. S. W. of Lexington. It conſiſts of about 50 houſes, and a Preſbyterian church. From Leeſburg to Danville, the country, for the firſt 20 miles, is of an inferior rate for lands in this country; but round Lexington, and from Leeſburg to Lexington and Boonſborough, is the richeſt land in the country. It is 40 miles S. by E. of Frankfort, 83 from Louiſville, 201 from Hawkins in Tenneſſee, and 830 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 37. 30. W. long. 85. 30.

DANVILLE, a very thriving townſhip in Caledonia co. Vermont. It was a wilderneſs, without ſo much as a ſingle family, a few years ago, and now contains 574 inhabitants. It lies 8 miles N. W. of Barnet.

DARBY, a ſmall town in Delaware co. Pennſylvania, on the E. ſide of Darby creek. It contains about 50 houſes, and a Quaker meeting-houſe, and lies 7 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. There are two townſhips of this name, in the county, called Upper and Lower, from their relative ſituation.

DARIEN, *or Terra Firma Proper*, is the northern diviſion of Terra Firma or Caſtile del Oro. It is a narrow iſthmus, that, properly ſpeaking, joins N. and S. America together; but is generally reckoned as part of the latter. It is bounded on the N. by the gulf of Mexico; on the S. by the South ſea; on the E. by the river or Gulf of Darien, and on the W. by another part of the South Sea and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a bow or creſcent, about the great bay of Panama, in the South-Sea, and is 300 miles in length. Its breadth has generally been reckoned 60 miles from N. to S.; but it is only 37 miles broad from Porto Bello to Panama, the two chief towns of the province. The former lies in N. lat. 9. 34. 35. W. long. 81. 52.; the latter in N. lat 8. 57. 48. W. long. 82. This province is not the richeſt, but is of the greateſt importance to Spain, and has been the ſcene of more actions than any other in America. The wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence exported to Europe. Few of the rivers in this country are navigable, having ſhoals at their mouths. Some of them bring down gold duſt; and on the coaſt are valuable pearl fiſheries. Neither of the oceans fall in at once upon the ſhore, but are intercepted by a great many valuable iſlands, that lie ſcattered along the coaſt. The iſlands in the bay of Panama are numerous: in the gulf of Darien are three of conſiderable ſize, viz. Golden Iſland; another, the largeſt of the three, and the iſland of Pines; beſides ſmaller ones. The narroweſt part of the iſthmus is called ſometimes the iſthmus of Panama. The country about it is made up of low ſickly vallies, and mountains of ſuch ſtupendous height, that they ſeem to be placed by nature as eternal barriers between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which here approach ſo near each other, that, from theſe mountains, the

the waters of both can be plainly ſeen at the ſame time, and ſeemingly at a very ſmall diſtance. The rocky mountains here forbid the idea of a canal; but by going into 12. N. lat. and joining the head of Nicaragua lake to a ſmall river, which runs into the Pacific ocean, a communication between the two ſeas becomes practicable; and by digging 30 miles through a level, low country, a tedious navigation, of 10,000 miles, round Cape Horn, might be ſaved. What would be the conſequences of ſuch a junction, is not eaſy to ſay; but it is very probable, that, in a length of years, ſuch a junction would wear away the earthy particles of the iſthmus, and form a broad ſtrait between the oceans; in which caſe, the Gulf ſtream would ceaſe, being turned into a different channel; and a voyage round the world become an inconſiderable thing.

The Scotch nation had ſo juſt an idea of the great importance of this iſthmus, that they got poſſeſſion of a part of the province in 1699, and though among the pooreſt nations in Europe, attempted to form an eſtabliſhment more uſeful and of more real importance, all the parts of the plan conſidered, than had perhaps ever been undertaken by the greateſt nation in the world. The projector and leader of the Darien expedition was a clergymen, of the name of Paterſon. The riſe, progreſs, and cataſtrophe, of this well-conceived, but ill-fated undertaking, has been deſcribed, in a very intereſting manner, by Sir John Dalrymple, in the 2oth vol. of his memoirs of Great-Britain and Ireland. The fund ſubſcribed, for carrying this great project into effect, amounted to £.900,000 ſterling, viz. £.400,000 ſubſcribed by the Scotch, 300,000 by the Engliſh, and 200,000 by the Dutch and Hamburghers. The Darien council aver, in their papers, that the right of the company was debated before King William III. in the preſence of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, before the colony left Scotland; and while the eſtabliſhment of the colony had been in agitation, Spain had made no complaints to England or Scotland againſt it. In fine, of 1200 brave men, only 30 ever ſurvived war, ſhipwreck, and diſeaſe, and returned to Scotland. The ruin of this unhappy colony happened thro' the ſhameful partiality of William III. and the jealouſy of the Engliſh nation.

The ſtrong country, where the colony ſettled and built their forts, was a territory never poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, and inhabited by a people continually at war with them. It was at a place called Acta, in the mouth of the river Darien: having a capacious and ſtrongly ſituated harbour. The country they called New-Caledonia. It was about mid-way between Porto Bello and Carthagena; but near 50 leagues diſtant from either.

DARIEN, GULF OF, runs S. eaſterly into Terra Firma. On the eaſtern ſide of its mouth, is the town of St. Sebaſtian.

DARIEN, a town in Liberty co. Georgia, by the heights of which glides the N. channel of Alatamaha R. about 20 miles above Sapelo I. and 10 below Fort Barrington. It lies 47 miles S. S. W. of Savannah. N. lat. 31. 23. W. long. 80. 14.

DARLINGTON, the moſt ſouthern county of Cheraw's diſtrict, S. Carolina; bounded S. and S. W. by Lynch's creek. It is about 35 miles long, and 21 broad.

DARTMOUTH-COLLEGE. See *Hanover*.

DARTMOUTH, a town in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, north weſt of the foot of the White Mountains; 33 miles N. E. of Haverhill, New-Hampſhire, and 87 N. weſterly of Portſmouth. It contains 111 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1772.

DARTMOUTH, a thriving ſea-port town in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the W. ſide of Accuſhnet R. 70 miles ſoutherly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1664, and contains 2499 inhabitants. N. lat. 41. 37. W. long. 70. 52.

DARTMOUTH, a town in Elbert co. Georgia, ſituated on the peninſula formed by the confluence of Broad and Savannah rivers, 2 miles from Fort James Dartmouth, which is a mile below Charlotte Fort, which ſee. The town and fort derive their names from James, earl of Dartmouth, whoſe influence in the Britiſh councils obtained from the king, a grant and powers to the Indian trading company in Georgia to treat with the Creeks, for the territory called the *New Purchaſe*, ceded

in diſcharge of debts due to the traders. This tract contains about 2,000,000 of acres, lying upon the head of the Great Ogechee, between the banks of the Savannah and Alatamaha, touching on the Oconee, including all the waters of Broad and Little rivers. This territory comprehends a body of excellent, fertile land, well watered by innumerable rivers, creeks and brooks.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a juriſdiction, fort and ſea-port town in the N. part of the iſland of St. Domingo. This diviſion contains 5 pariſhes. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31 of the ſame year, conſiſted of ſugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, ſpirits, molaſſes, and tanned hides, in value 35,252 dolls. 13 cents. The town of Fort of Dauphin is remarkable for a fountain conſtructed by the orders of M. de Marbois, which coſt 10,678 dollars. N. lat. 19. 41.

DAUPHIN, FORT. See *Ha Braga*.

DAUPHIN, an iſland about 10 miles long, in the mouth of Mobile bay, 5 miles from Maſſacre I. with a ſhoal all the way between them. Theſe are ſuppoſed formerly to have been but one, and went by the general name of Maſſacre, ſo called by Monſ. d'Ibberville, from a large heap of human bones found thereon at his landing. It was afterwards called Dauphin I. The W. end, a diſtance of between 3 and 4 miles, is a narrow ſlip of land with ſome dead trees; the reſt is covered with thick pines, which come cloſe to the water's edge on the E. ſide, forming a large bluff. There is the remains of an old French poſt on the S. ſide of the iſland, and of ſome old houſes of the natives. N. lat. 30. 10. W. long. 88. 7.

DAUPHIN, a fort in the iſland of Cape Breton, round which the French had their principal ſettlement, before they built Louiſburg.

DAUPHIN *Co.* in Pennſylvania, was formerly contained in that of Lancaſter, until erected into a ſeparate county, March 4, 1785. Its form is triangular; its contents 586,400 acres, and is ſurrounded by the counties of Mifflin, Cumberland, York, Berks, and Northumberland. It is divided into 9 townſhips, the chief of which is Harriſburg; the number of its inhabitants 18,177. Nearly one half of the land is under cultivation; but the northern part is very rough and mountainous. In ſeveral of the mountains is found abundance of iron ore of the firſt quality; a furnace and forge have been erected which carry on briſkly the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. The firſt ſettlers here were Iriſh emigrants, who were afterwards joined by a number of Germans. In the town of Derry, on the bank of Swatara creek is a remarkable cavern; its entrance is under a high bank, and nearly 20 feet wide, and about 8 or 10 feet in height. It deſcends gradually nearly to a level with the creek. Its apartments are numerous, of different ſizes, and adorned with ſtalactites curiouſly diverſified in ſize and colour. Near the foot of Blue Mountain is a mineral ſpring, much celebrated by the country people for its efficacy in removing rheumatic and other diſorders.

DAVIDSON, a county in Mero diſtrict in Tenneſſee, bounded N. by the ſtate of Kentucky, E. by Sumner, and S. by the Indian territory. Its chief town Naſhville, lies on the great bend of Cumberland river.

DAVID'S *Town*, on the Aſſanpink R. Hunterdon co. N. Jerſey, 10 or 12 miles from Trenton. Between theſe towns a boat navigation has lately been opened by means of three locks, erected at a conſiderable expenſe. It is propoſed to render this river boatable 10 or 15 miles further, in which diſtance, no locks will be neceſſary.

DAVID'S ISLAND, ST. a pariſh in the *Bermuda Iſlands*, which ſee.

DAVIS'S *Strait*, a narrow ſea, lying between the N. main of America, and the weſtern coaſt of Greenland; running N. W. from Cape Farewell, lat. 60 N. to Baffin's Bay in 80. It had its name from Mr. John Davis, who firſt diſcovered it. It extends to W. long. 75. where it communicates with Baffin's Bay, which lies to the N. of this ſtrait, and of the North Main, or James's Iſland. See *Baffin's Bay*.

DAWFUSKEE, an iſland on the coaſt of S. Carolina, which forms the N. E. ſide of the entrance of Savannah R. and S. W. ſide of the entrance of Broad R. and admits of an inland communication between the two rivers.

DAXABON, *Dajabon*, or *Dahabon*, which the French call *Laxabon*, is a town and ſettlement of Spaniards on the line between the French and Spaniſh

diviſions

diviſions of the iſland of St. Domingo. It was ſettled to prevent ſmuggling, when the Spaniards had their ſhare of the iſland. It is bounded E. by the territory of St. Yago, N. by the extremity of the bed of the Great-Yaqui, and the bay of Mancenilla, W. by the river and little iſland of Maſſacre. It contains about 4000 perſons. The town ſtands 400 fathoms from the E. bank of Maſſacre river, more than 80 leagues N. W. of St. Domingo, and 28 W. of St. Yago. N. lat. 19. 32. W. long. from Paris 74. 9.

DAY's *Point*, on James R. in Virginia. There is a plantation here of about a 1000 acres, which at a diſtance appears as if covered with ſnow; occaſioned by a bed of clam ſhells, which by repeated ploughing have become fine, and mixed with the earth.

DE BOIS BLANC, an iſland belonging to the N. W. territory, a voluntary gift of the Chipeway nation to the United States, at the treaty of peace concluded by gen. Wayne, at Greenville, in 1795.

DEAD CHEST *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin iſles, ſituated near the E. end of Peter's iſland, and W. of that of Cooper's.

DEADMAN's *Bay*, on the E. ſide of Newfoundland iſland, lies S. of St. John's harbour, and N. W. of Cape Spear.

DEDHAM, a poſt town, and the capital of Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, called by the aboriginals Tiot, and by the firſt ſettlers, Clapboard Trees. The townſhip was incorporated in 1637, is 7 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1659 inhabitants. Its public buildings are 3 congregational churches, an epiſcopal church, and a court houſe. It is pleaſantly ſituated, 11 miles S. W. of Boſton, on Charles R. A ſmall ſtream furniſhes water moſt part of the year to 2 griſt mills, 2 ſaw mills, 2 fulling mills and a leather mill, all in the ſpace of three quarters of a mile, and joins Neponſit R. on the borders of Milton. A wire manufactory is erected here, for the uſe of the fiſh-hook and card manufacturers in Boſton.

DEAL, in Monmouth co. New-Jerſey, about 7 miles ſouthward of Shrewſbury. This place is the reſort of great numbers of people from Philadelphia, in ſummer, for health and pleaſure.

DEEP *Spring*, in the ſtate of New-York, is a curioſity, and lies about 9 miles S. of Oneida lake, at the head of Chittenengo creek, and 10 miles S. W. of Oneida caſtle.

DEEP *R.* in North-Carolina, riſes in Wachovia, and unites with Haw R. and forms the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river.

DEERFIELD, a townſhip in Cumberland co. New Jerſey.

DEERFIELD *R.* or the *Pocomtic*, riſes in Stratton, in Bennington co. Vermont, and after receiving a number of ſtreams from the adjoining towns, unite on entering Maſſachuſetts; thence winding in an E. direction, it receives North R. and empties into Connecticut R. between the townſhips of Greenfield and Deerfield, where it is about 15 rods wide. Excellent tracts of meadow ground lie on its banks.

DEERFIELD, a very pleaſant town in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. from which the compact part of the town is ſeparated by a chain of high hills. It is in the midſt of a fertile country, and has a ſmall inland trade. The compact part of the town has from 60 to 100 houſes, principally on one ſtreet, and a handſome congregational church. It was incorporated in 1681, and contains 1330 inhabitants; 17 miles N. of Northampton, and 109 N. by W. of Boſton.

The houſe in which the Rev. Mr. Williams and his family were captivated by the Indians in the early ſettlement of this town, is ſtill ſtanding, and the hole in the door, cut by the Indians with their hatchets, is ſtill ſhewn as a curioſity. An academy, incorporated in 1797, by the name of "The Deerfield Academy," is eſtabliſhed in this town.

DEERFIELD, a well ſettled agricultural town in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, and was a part of the townſhip of Nottingham, 19 miles S. E. of Concord, and 35 N. W. of Portſmouth. It contains 1619 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1766.

DEER *Iſland*, an iſland and townſhip in Penobſcot bay, in Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, containing 682 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, and lies 305 miles N. E. of Boſton.

DEER, an iſland in Paſſamaquoddy bay.

DEERING, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1774. It contains 928 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Concord, and 54 miles W. of Portſmouth.

DEFIANCE, a fort in the N. weſtern territory, ſituated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the rivers of Au Glaize, and the Miami of the lake, nearly half way between Fort Wayne on the Miami, and lake Erie. N. lat. 41. 41. W. long. 84. 43.

DE LA MARCH, a weſtern water of Illinois R. in the N. W. territory. It is 30 yards wide, and navigable 8 or 9 miles.

DELAMATTENOOS, an Indian tribe, in alliance with the Delawares.

DE LA WAR, a town in King William's co. Virginia, ſituated on the broad peninſula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony. The united ſtream thence aſſumes the name of York R. It lies 20 miles N. by W. of Williamſburg in N. lat. 37 31. W.

DELAWARE *Bay* and *River*. The bay is 60 miles long, from the cape to the entrance of the river, at Bombay Hook; and occupies a ſpace of about 630,000 acres; and is ſo wide in ſome parts, as that a ſhip, in the middle of it, cannot be ſeen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic N. W. and S. E. between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. Theſe capes are 18 or 20 miles apart.

Delaware R. was called Chihohocki by the aboriginals, and in an old Nurenberg map is named Zuydt R. It riſes by two principal branches in New-York ſtate. The northernmoſt of which, called the Mohawk's or Cockqug branch, riſes in lake Uſtayantho, lat. 42. 25. and takes a S. W. courſe, and turning S. eaſtwardly, it croſſes the Pennſylvania line in lat. 42.; about 7 miles from thence, it receives the Popachton branch from the N. E. which riſes in the Kaats Kill mountains. Thence it runs ſouthwardly, until it ſtrikes the N. W. corner of New-Jerſey, in lat. 41. 24.; and then paſſes off to ſea through Delaware bay; having New-Jerſey E. and Pennſylvania and Delaware W. The bay and river are navigable from the ſea up to the great or lower falls at Trenton, 155 miles; and are accommodated with buoys and piers for the direction and ſafety of ſhips. A 74 gun ſhip may go up to Philadelphia, 120 miles by the ſhip channel from the ſea. The diſtance acroſs the land, in a S. E. courſe, to New-Jerſey coaſt, is but 60 miles. Sloops go 35 miles above Philadelphia, to Trenton falls; boats that carry 8 or 9 tons, 100 miles farther, and Indian canoes 150 miles, except ſeveral ſmall falls or portages. For other particulars relating to this river, See *Henlopen*, *May*, *Bombay-Hook*, *Reedy I.* *Schuylkill*, *Lehigh*, &c.

It is in contemplation to connect the waters of Cheſapeak bay with thoſe of Delaware R. by 4 different canals, viz. Elk R. with Chriſtiana creek—Broad creek, another branch with Red Lion creek—Bohemia, a third branch of the Elk, with Apoquinemy creek; and Cheſter R. with Duck creek.

DELAWARE, a ſmall river of Eaſt Florida. See *Charlotte Haven*.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, is ſituated between 38. 29. 30. and 39. 54. N. lat. and between 75. and 75. 48. W. long. being in length 92 miles, and in breadth 24 miles—containing 2000 ſquare miles: or 1,200,000 acres. It is bounded E. by the river and bay of the ſame name, and the Atlantic ocean; on the S. by a line from Fenewick's iſland, in N. lat. 38. 29. 30. drawn W. till it interſects what is commonly called the *tangent* line, dividing it from the ſtate of Maryland; on the W. by the ſaid tangent line, paſſing northward up the peninſula, till it touches the weſtern part of the territorial circle; and thence on the N. by the ſaid circle, deſcribed with a radius of 12 miles about the town of Newcaſtle, which divides this ſtate from Pennſylvania. This ſtate derived its name from Lord De-La-War, who was inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing the firſt ſettlement of Virginia. It is divided into 3 counties, Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex; whoſe chief towns are Wilmington, Newcaſtle, Dover, and Lewes. Dover is the ſeat of government. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 59,094, of whom 887 were ſlaves.

The eaſtern ſide of the ſtate is indented with a large number of creeks, or ſmall rivers, which generally have a ſhort courſe, ſoft banks, numerous ſhoals,

ſhoals, and are ſkirted with very extenſive marſhes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the ſouthern and weſtern parts of this ſtate, ſpring the head waters of Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Cheſter, Saſſafras and Bohemia rivers, all falling into Cheſapeak bay; ſome of them are navigable 20 or 30 miles into the country, for veſſels of 50 or 60 tons.

The ſtate of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcaſtle excepted, is, to ſpeak generally, low and level. Large quantities of ſtagnant water, at particular ſeaſons of the year, overſpreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purpoſes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The ſpine, or higheſt ridge of the peninſula, runs through the ſtate of Delaware, inclined to the eaſtern or Delaware ſide. It is deſignated in Suſſex, Kent, and part of Newcaſtle county, by a remarkable chain of ſwamps, from which the waters deſcend on each ſide, paſſing on the eaſt to the Delaware, and on the weſt to the Cheſapeak. Many of the ſhrubs and plants, growing in theſe ſwamps, are ſimilar to thoſe found on the higheſt mountains.

Delaware is chiefly an agricultural ſtate. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and ſcarcely any part of the United States is better adapted to the different purpoſes of agriculture, or in which a great variety of the moſt uſeful productions can be ſo conveniently and plentifully reared. The ſoil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purpoſes of agriculture. From thence to the ſwamps above mentioned, the ſoil is light, ſandy and of an inferior quality.

The general aſpect of the country is very favourable for cultivation. Excepting ſome of the upper parts of the county of Newcaſtle, the ſurface of the ſtate is very little broken or irregular. The heights of Chriſtiana are lofty and commanding; ſome of the hills of Brandywine are rough and ſtony; but deſcending from theſe, and a few others, the lower country is ſo little diverſified, as almoſt to form one extended plain. In the county of Newcaſtle the ſoil conſiſts of a ſtrong clay; in Kent, there is a conſiderable mixture of ſand; and in Suſſex, the quantity of ſand altogether predominates. Wheat is the ſtaple of this ſtate. It grows here in ſuch perfection as not only to be particularly ſought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the Union, but alſo to be diſtinguiſhed and preferred, for its ſuperior qualities, in foreign markets. This wheat poſſeſſes an uncommon ſoftneſs and whiteneſs, very favourable to the manufactures of ſuperfine flour, and in other reſpects far exceeds the hard and flinty grains raiſed in general on the higher lands. Beſides wheat, this ſtate generally produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barly, rye, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. It abounds in natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of graſſes. Hemp, cotton, and ſilk, if properly attended to, doubtleſs would flouriſh very well.

The county of Suſſex, beſides producing a conſiderable quantity of grain, particularly of Indian corn, poſſeſſes excellent grazing lands. This county alſo exports very large quantities of lumber, obtained chiefly from an extenſive ſwamp, called the Indian River or Cypreſs Swamp, lying partly within this ſtate, and partly in the ſtate of Maryland. This moraſs extends ſix miles from eaſt to weſt, and nearly twelve from north to ſouth, including an area of nearly fifty thouſand acres of land. The whole of this ſwamp is a high and level baſon, very wet, though undoubtedly the higheſt land between the ſea and the bay, whence the Pokomoke deſcends on one ſide, and Indian River and St. Martin's on the other. This ſwamp contains a great variety of plants, trees wild beaſts, birds and reptiles.

Almoſt the whole of the foreign exports of Delaware are from Wilmington: the trade from this ſtate to Philadelphia is great, being the principal ſource whence that city draws its ſtaple commodity. No leſs than 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 buſhels of wheat, 170,000 buſhels of Indian corn, beſides barley, oats, flax-ſeed, paper, ſlit iron, ſnuff, ſalted proviſions, &c. &c. to a very conſiderable amount, are annually ſent from the waters of the Delaware ſtate; of which the Chriſtiana is by far the moſt productive, and probably many times as much ſo as any other creek or

river of like magnitude in the Union—245,000 barrels of flour, and other articles, to the amount of 80,000 dollars more, being exported from this creek; of which, to the value of 550,000 dollars, are manufactured on its northern bank, within two or three miles of the navigation. Among other branches of industry exercised in and near Wilmington, are, a cotton manufactory, (lately however burnt); a bolting cloth manufactory has lately been established by an ingenious European; both of which have promised fair to be a lasting advantage to the country. In the county of Newcastle are several fulling-mills, two snuff-mills, one slitting-mill, four paper-mills, and sixty mills for grinding grain, all of which are turned by water. But though Wilmington and its neighbourhood are probably already the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States, yet they are capable of being much improved in this respect, as the country is hilly and abounds with running water; the Brandywine alone might, with a moderate expense, when compared with the object, be brought to the top of the hill upon which Wilmington is situated, whereby a fall sufficient for forty mills, in addition to those already built, would be obtained. The heights near Wilmington afford a number of agreeable prospects; from some of which may be seen the town, the adjacent meadows, and four adjoining states. No regular account of the births and burials has been kept, but the place is healthy. The number of children under sixteen, is probably equal to that of any town which is not more populous, and, according to an accurate account taken the year 1794, there were upwards of 160 persons above 60 years old. The legislature of this state, in 1796, passed an act to incorporate a bank in this town.

There is no college in this state. There is an academy at Newark, incorporated in 1769. The legislature, during their session in January 1796, passed an act to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the state.

Wheat is the staple commodity of this state. This is manufactured into flour and exported in large quantities. The exports from the port of Wilmington, where a number of square rigged vessels are owned, for the year 1786, in the article of flour, was 20,783 barrels superfine, 457 do. common, 256 do. middling, and 346 do. ship stuff. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in any other in the Union. Besides the well constructed mills on Red clay and White clay creeks, and other streams in different parts of the state, the celebrated collection of mills at Brandywine merit a particular description. There are to be seen, at one view, 12 merchant mills (besides a saw mill) which have double that number of pairs of stones, all of superior dimensions, and excellent construction. These mills are 3 miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the southern states. They are called the Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. This stream rises near the Welch mountains in Pennsylvania, and after a winding course of 30 or 40 miles through falls, which furnish numerous seats (130 of which are already occupied) for every species of water works, empties into Christiana creek, near Wilmington. The quantity of wheat manufactured at these mills, annually, is not accurately ascertained. It is estimated, however, by the best informed on the subject, that these mills can grind 400,000 bushels in a year. But although they are capable of manufacturing this quantity yearly, yet from the difficulty of procuring a permanent supply of grain, the instability of the flour market and other circumstances, there are not commonly more than from about 290 to 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn manufactured here annually. In the fall of 1789, and spring of 1790, there were made at the Brandywine mills 50,000 barrels of superfine flour, 1354 do. of common, 400 do. middling, as many of ship stuff, and 2000 do. corn meal. The quantity of wheat and corn ground, from which this flour, &c. was made, was 308,000 bushels, equal to the export of those articles from the port of Philadelphia for the same year.

These mills give employ to about 200 persons, viz. about 40 to tend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers to make casks for the flour, a sufficient number to man 12 sloops of about 30 tons each, which are employed in the transportation of the wheat and flour, the rest in various other

other occupations connected with the mills. The navigation quite to theſe mills is ſuch, that a veſſel carrying 1000 buſhels of wheat may be laid along ſide of any of theſe mills; and beſide ſome of them the water is of ſufficient depth to admit veſſels of twice the above ſize. The veſſels are unloaded with aſtoniſhing expedition. There have been inſtances of 1000 buſhels being carried to the height of 4 ſtories in 4 hours. It is frequently the caſe that veſſels with 1000 buſhels of wheat come up with flood tide, unlade and go away the ſucceeding ebb with 300 barrels of flour on board. In conſequence of the machines introduced by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, three quarters of the manual labour before found neceſſary is now ſufficient for every purpoſe. By means of theſe machines, when made uſe of in the full extent propoſed by the inventor, the wheat will be received on the ſhallop's deck—thence carried to the upper loft of the mill—and a conſiderable portion of the ſame returned in flour on the lower floor, ready for packing, without the aſſiſtance of manual labour but in a very ſmall degree, in proportion to the buſineſs done. The tranſportation of flour from the mills to the port of Wilmington, does not require half an hour; and it is frequently the caſe that a cargo is taken from the mills and delivered at Philadelphia the ſame day. The ſituation of theſe mills is very pleaſant and healthful. The firſt mill was built here about 50 years ſince. There is now a ſmall town of 46 houſes, principally ſtone and brick, which, together with the mills and the veſſels loading and unloading beſide them, furniſh a charming proſpect from the bridge, from whence they are all in full view.

Beſides the wheat and flour trade, this ſtate exports lumber and various other articles. The amount of exports from the year ending September 30th, 1791, was 119,878 dollars, 93 cents—ditto 1792, 133,972 dollars, 27 cents—ditto 1793, 93,559 dollars, 45 cents—ditto 1794, 207,985 dollars, 33 cents—ditto 1795, 158,041 dollars, 21 cents.

In this ſtate there is a variety of religious denominations. Of the Preſbyterian ſect, there are 24 churches—of the Epiſcopal 14—of the Baptiſt, 7—of the Methodiſts, a conſiderable number, eſpecially in the two lower counties of Kent and Suſſex: the number of their churches is not exactly aſcertained. Beſides theſe there is a Swediſh church at Wilmington, which is one of the oldeſt churches in the United States.

There are few minerals in this ſtate, except iron; large quantities of bog iron ore, very fit for caſtings, are found in Suſſex co. among the branches of Nanticoke R. Before the revolution this ore was worked to a great amount; but this buſineſs has ſince declined. Wheat and lumber are the ſtaple commodities of this ſtate. The other articles of produce and manufacture, are Indian corn, barley, oats, flax-ſeed, ſalted proviſions, paper, ſlit iron, ſnuff, &c.

Settlements were made here by the Dutch about the year 1623, and by the Swedes about the year 1627. Their ſettlements were comprehended in the grant to the duke of York; and William Penn united them to his government by purchaſe. They were afterwards ſeparated, in ſome meaſure, from Pennſylvania, and denominated the *Three Lower Counties*. They had their own aſſemblies, but the governor of Pennſylvania uſed to attend, as he did in his own proper government. At the late revolution, the three counties were erected into a ſovereign ſtate; and have eſtabliſhed a republican conſtitution.

DELAWARE *Co.* in Pennſylvania, is S. W. of Philadelphia co. on Delawar river. It is about 21 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 115,200 acres, and ſubdivided into 19 townſhips, the chief of which is Cheſter. The number of inhabitants is 9,483. The lands bordering on the Delaware are low, and afford excellent meadow and paſturage; and are guarded from inundations by mounds of earth or dykes, which are ſometimes broken down in extraordinary freſhes in the R. If this happens before cutting the graſs, the crop of hay is loſt for that ſeaſon, and the reparation of the breaches is expenſive to the proprietors. Great numbers of cattle are brought here from the weſtern parts of Virginia, and North-Carolina, to be fattened for ſupplying the Philadelphia market.

DELAWARE, a new county in the ſtate of New-York, on the head waters of Delaware river, taken from Otſego county.

DELAWARE, a townſhip in Northampton co. Pennſylvania.

DELAWARES, an Indian nation formerly numerous and powerful, and who poſſeſſed part of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and New-York. This name was doubtleſs given them by the Europeans; for they call themſelves Lennilenape, that is, Indian men; or Woapanachky, which ſignifies a people living towards the riſing ſun. They now reſide about half way between lake Erie and Ohio R. They are an ingenious and intelligent people; and like the Six Nations, are celebrated for their courage, peaceable diſpoſition, and powerful alliances. Almoſt all the neighbouring nations are in league with them, eſpecially the Mahikan, Shawanves, Cherokees, Twichtwees, Wawiachtanos, Kikapus, Moſhkos, Tuckachſhas, Chippeways, Ottawas, Putewoatamies, and Kaſkaſkias. The Delawares were lately hoſtile, but made peace with the United States, 1795, and ceded ſome lands. The United States, on the other hand, have engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 1000 dollars a year for ever. Twenty years ago, the Delawares could furniſh 600 warriors; but their number is conſiderably decreaſed by war ſince that time.

DELIVERANCE, CAPE, is the S. E. point of the land of Louiſiade. Bougainville was here, and named it in 1768.

DEL REY, a captainſhip in the ſouthern diviſion of Brazil, whoſe chief town is St. Salvadore.

DEL SPIRITU SANTO, a river which falls into the gulf of Mexico, at the N. W. end of the peninſula of Florida.

DEMERARA, a river in Dutch Guiana, in S. America, is about two miles wide at its mouth, oppoſite the fort, on the E. bank of the river, and about 45 miles diſtant from Abary creek. It is ſcarcely a mile wide, 12 miles above the fort; and its courſe is from S. to N. It is navigable upwards of 200 miles for veſſels which can paſs the bar at its mouth, which is a mud bank, not having above 24 feet at the higheſt tides. The difference between high and low water mark, is from 10 to 12 feet. The fort, if properly ſupplied with men and ammunition, is able effectually to guard its entrance. Staebroeck, the ſeat of government, ſtands on the E. ſide of the river, 1½ miles above the fort.

DEMERARA, a diſtrict in Dutch Guiana, which, together with Eſſequebo, form one government, and have the ſame court of police, but each has a ſeparate court of juſtice. The two diſtricts contain about 3000 whites and 40,000 ſlaves. Demerara R. which gives name to the diſtrict, paſſes thro' it, and is uſually viſited by 40 or 50 large ſhips from Holland, who often make two voyages in a year, beſides upwards of 250 ſmaller veſſels, under the Dutch and other flags. The plantations are regularly laid out in lots along the ſea-ſhore, called façades, about a quarter of a mile wide, and extending ¾ths of a mile back into the country. Each lot contains about 250 acres each; and when fully cultivated, the proprietor may obtain a ſimilar tract back of the firſt, and ſo on in progreſſion. Each lot will contain 120,000 cotton trees, averaging uſually half a pound a tree. Such a plantation is reckoned well ſtocked to have 120 negroes. The ſhores of the rivers and creeks are chiefly planted with coffee, to the diſtance of about 30 miles from the ſea; thence 30 miles further up, the ſoil becomes clayey and more fit for ſugar canes. Beyond this, the fineſt kinds of wood, for building, furniture, &c. are cut. See *Dutch America*.

DEMI-QUIAN, a river, ſwamp and lake on the weſtern ſide of Illinois R. in the N. W. territory. The river runs a S. S. E. courſe, is navigable 120 miles, and has the ſwamp of its name on the northern bank near its mouth; which laſt is 50 yards wide, 32 miles above Sagamond, and 165 miles above the Miſſiſippi. The lake is of a circular form, 200 yards W. of the river, is 6 miles acroſs, and empties into the Illinois by a ſmall paſſage 4 feet deep, 171 miles from the Miſſiſippi.

DENNEY'S *River*, diſtrict of Maine, 22 miles E. of Machias. The country between this river and Machias, in 1794, was a wilderneſs. The banks of the river were at this time thinly ſettled by a regular and well diſpoſed people.

DENNIS, a part of Yarmouth in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts, which was incorporated into a townſhip in 1793.

DENTON, the chief town of Caroline co. in Maryland; ſituated on the E. ſide of

of Choptank creek, the E. main branch of Choptank R. It is laid out regularly, and has a few houſes, and lies 7 miles S. of Greenſborough, and 37 S. S. E. of Cheſter.

DEPTFORD, a townſhip in Glouceſter co. New-Jerſey.

DERBY, a townſhip in Orleans co. Vermont, on the N. line of the ſtate, on the E. ſhore of lake Memphremagog.

DERBY, a town in New-Haven co. Connecticut, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Naugatuck and Houſatonick rivers. This town was ſettled in 1665, under New-Haven juriſdiction, and is now divided into two pariſhes, and has an academy in its infancy. It has a conſiderable trade with the Weſt-Indies for ſo ſmall town, and a number of mills on the falls of Naugatuck, and ſtreams which fall into it, and iron and other works on Eight-mile R. which falls into the Stratford. The Stratford or Houſatonick R. is navigable 12 miles to this town.

DERBY, a town in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania, 7 miles from Cheſter, and 5 from Philadelphia. It is ſituated on Derby creek, which empties into Delaware river, near Cheſter.

DERBY, a townſhip in Dauphin co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the E. ſide of Swatera creek, 2 miles above its confluence with the Suſquehannah, and celebrated for its curious cave. See *Dauphin co.*

DERBY, a townſhip on Suſquehannah R. in Pennſylvania. There are two other townſhips of the ſame name in Pennſylvania; the one in Mifflin co. the other in that of Weſtmoreland.

DERRYFIELD, a townſhip in New-Hampſhire, on the E. bank of Merrimack R. Hillſborough co. containing 362 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1751; the ſoil is but indifferent. It is 49 miles W. of Portſmouth.

DESAQUADERO, a river in Peru, S. America, over which the Ynca Huana Capac built a bridge of flags and ruſhes, to tranſport his army to the other ſide, and which remained a few years ſince.

DESEADA, *Deſirada*, or *Deſiderada*, the firſt of the Caribbee iſlands, diſcovered by Columbus in his ſecond voyage, anno 1494, when he gave it that name. It is ſituated E. of Guadaloupe, and ſubject to the French; and is of little conſequence except in time of war, when it is the reſort of a number of privateers. It is 10 miles long and 5 broad, and looks at a diſtance like a galley, with a low point at the N. W. end. The Spaniards make this in their way to America, as well as Guadaloupe. N. lat. 16. 40. W. long. 61. 20.

DESEADA, or *Cape Deſire*, the ſouthern point of the ſtraits of Magellan, in S. America, at the entrance of the South Sea. S. lat. 53. 4. long. 74. 18. W.

DESERT ISLAND, MOUNT, on the coaſt of the diſtrict of Maine, Maſſachuſetts, contains about 200 families, divided into two different ſettlements, about 15 miles apart.

DESESPOIR, *Cape*, or *Deſpair*, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, is about 3 leagues weſt-ſouth-weſt of Bonaventure Iſland. There is a large cod fiſhery here.

DESPAIR, a bay on the S. weſtern ſide of Newfoundland iſland, adjoining to Fortune bay on the N. eaſtward; which ſee.

DETOUR DES ANGLOIS, or *Engliſh Turn*, is a circular direction of the river Miſſiſippi, ſo very conſiderable, that veſſels cannot paſs it with the ſame wind that conducted them to it, and muſt either wait for a favourable wind, or make faſt to the bank, and haul cloſe; there being ſufficient depth of water for any veſſel that can enter the river. The two forts and batteries at this place on both ſides the river, are more than ſufficient to ſtop the progreſs of any veſſel whatever. Dr. Cox, of New-Jerſey, aſcended the Miſſiſippi to this place, anno 1698, took poſſeſſion and called the country Carolina. It lies 18 miles below New-Orleans, and 87 above the Balize. The banks of the river are ſettled and well cultivated from this to New-Orleans, and there is a good road for carriages all the way.

D'ETROIT, one of the principal towns, and beſt fortified, in the N. W. territory; ſituated on the weſtern bank of the ſtrait St. Clair, or D'Etroit R. between lake Erie and lake St. Clair; 18 miles N. of the W. end of the former, and 9 miles below the latter. Fort D'Etroit is of an oblong figure, built with ſtockades, and advantageouſly ſituated, with one entire ſide commanding the river. It is near a mile in circumference, and encloſes about 300 wooden houſes and a Roman

Roman Catholic church; built in a regular manner, with parallel ſtreets, croſſing each other at right angles. Its ſituation is delightful, and in the centre of a pleaſant and fruitful country. For 8 miles below, and the ſame diſtance above Fort D'Etroit, on both ſides of the river, the country is divided into regular and well cultivated plantations; and from the contiguity of the farmer's houſes to each other, they appear as two long extended villages. The inhabitants, who were moſtly French, were about 2000 in number in 1778, 500 of whom were as good markſmen as the Indians themſelves; and as well accuſtomed to the woods. They raiſe large ſtocks of black cattle, and great quantities of corn, which they grind by wind mills, and manufacture into excellent flour. The chief trade of D'Etroit conſiſts in a barter of courſe European goods with the natives for furs, deer-ſkins, tallow, &c.

By the treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, the Indians have ceded to the United States the poſt of D'Etroit, and all the land to the N. the W. and the S. of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguiſhed by gifts or grants to the French or Engliſh governments, and ſo much more land is to be annexed to D'Etroit as ſhall be comprehended between Roſine R. on the S.; lake St Clair on the N.; and a line the general courſe whereof ſhall be 6 miles from the W. end of lake Erie and D'Etroit river. The fort, &c. was delivered up by the Britiſh in July, 1796, according to treaty. It lies 18 miles N. of lake Erie, 724 N. W. by W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 40. W. long. 82. 56.

D'ETROIT *River*, or *Strait of St. Clair*, flows from lake St. Clair into the W. end of lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. In aſcending it, its entrance is more than 3 miles wide, but it perceptibly diminiſhes; ſo that oppoſite the fort, 18 miles from lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; from thence to lake St. Clair it widens to more than a mile. The channel of the ſtrait is gentle, and wide and deep enough for ſhipping of great burden, although it is incommoded by ſeveral iſlands, one of which is more than ſeven miles in length. Theſe iſlands are of a fertile ſoil, and from their ſituation afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 miles; and ſeveral ſtreams fall into it chiefly from the N. W. viz. Bauche, Clora, Curriere, D'Etroit, and Huron rivers.

DEVIL'S *Mouth*, a name given by ſailors to a frightful volcano, near Leon Nicaraguay, in New-Spain, ſeated near the lake. N. lat. 13. 10. W. long. 65. 10.

DEVIL'S *Noſe*, a promontory on the S. ſide of lake Ontario, 16 miles E. of Fiſhing bay, and 23 N. W. of the mouth of Geneſſee river.

DEVIL'S *Iſland*, on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak bay, is in Somerſet co. Maryland, between Fiſhing bay and Nanokin river.

DEWAERT, an inconſiderable iſland lying at ſome diſtance E. of Terra Magellanica, S. America. It had its name from the firſt diſcoverer.

DEWEE, an iſland in South-Carolina, which forms one of the three harbours of Charleſtown city.

DIAMOND, or *Round Iſland*, one of the Grenadilles, in the W. Indies. See *Rhonde iſle*.

DICKENSON *College*. See *Carliſle*, in Pennſylvania.

DICK'S *R.* in Kentucky, is a branch of Kentucky R. which it joins in a N. W. direction. It is about 50 miles long, and 45 yards wide at the mouth, and has a number of excellent mill ſeats, and runs through a body of firſt rate land.

DICKWASSET, or *Digdeguaſh*, a river, in the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick, which empties into Paſſamaquoddy bay.

DIEP *Town*, or *Deep Town*, a town on the N. weſtern ſide of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the Weſt-Indies, lying on a bay of the ſame name.

DIGBY, ſituated on the S. E. ſide of Annapolis bay, 18 miles S. W. of Annapolis, and 53 N. by E. of Yarmouth, is one of the moſt conſiderable of the new ſettlements of Nova-Scotia.

DIGGES *Cape*, on the S. ſide of Hudſon ſtraits, N. lat. 62. 41. W. long. 78. 50.

DIGHTON, a poſt town in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, 7 miles from Taunton, and 20 from Warren, in Rhode-Iſland. There are 236 houſes in the townſhip, and 1793 inhabitants.

DINWIDDIE, a co. in Virginia, S. of Appamattox R. which divides it from Cheſterfield. It is about 30 miles long, and

and 20 broad, and its chief town is Peterſburg.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a bay on the N. W. coaſt of N. America. N. lat. 52. 15. W. long. 129.

DISMAL, a ſwamp in the townſhip of Milton, Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine.

DISMAL *Swamp*, called the *Great Diſmal*, to diſtinguiſh it from another ſwamp called Diſmal, in Currituck co. is a very large bog extending from N. to S. near 30 miles, and from E. to W. at a medium about 10 miles; partly in Virginia, and partly in North-Carolina. No leſs than 5 navigable rivers, beſides creeks, riſe out of it; whereof two run into Virginia, viz. the S. branch of Elizabeth, and the S. branch of Nanſemond river, and 3 into North Carolina, namely, N. R. North-Weſt R. and Perquimons. All theſe hide their heads, properly ſpeaking, in the Diſmal, there being no ſigns of them above ground. For this reaſon there muſt be plentiful ſubterraneous ſtores of water to feed ſo many rivers, or elſe the ſoil is ſo replete with this element drained from the highlands that ſurround it, that it can abundantly afford theſe ſupplies. This is moſt probable, as the ground of the ſwamp is a mere quagmire, trembling under the feet of thoſe that walk upon it, and every impreſſion is inſtantly filled with water. The ſkirts of the ſwamp, towards the E. are overgrown with reeds, 10 or 12 feet high, interſperſed every where with ſtrong bamboo briars. Among theſe grow here and there a cypreſs or white cedar which laſt is commonly miſtaken for the juniper. Towards the S. end of it is a large tract of reeds, which being conſtantly green, and waving in the wind is called the green ſea. In many parts, eſpecially on the borders, grows an ever green ſhrub, very plentifully, called the gall buſh. It bears a berry which dies a black colour like the gall of an oak, whence it has its name. Near the middle of the Diſmal the trees grow much thicker, both cypreſs and cedar. Theſe being always green, and loaded with very large tops, are much expoſed to the wind and eaſily blown down, the boggy ground affording but a ſlender hold to the roots. Neither beaſt, bird, inſect, or reptile, approach the heart of this horrible deſert; perhaps deterred by the everlaſting ſhade, occaſioned by the thick ſhrubs and buſhes which the ſun can never penetrate, to warm the earth: nor indeed do any birds care to fly over it, any more than they are ſaid to do over the lake Avernus, for fear of the noiſome exhalations that riſe from this vaſt body of filth and naſtineſs. Theſe noxious vapours infect the air round about, giving agues and other diſtempers to the neighbouring inhabitants. On the weſtern border of the Diſmal is a pine ſwamp, above a mile in breadth, great part of which is covered with water knee deep; the bottom, however, is firm, and the pines grow very tall, and are not eaſily blown down by the wind. With all theſe diſadvantages, the Diſmal is, in many places pleaſing to the eye, though diſagreeable to the other ſenſes.

This dreadful ſwamp was judged impaſſable, till the line, dividing Virginia from N. Carolina, was carried through it, in N. lat. 36. 28. in the year 1728, by order of king George II. Although it happened then to be a very dry ſeaſon, the men who were employed in puſhing the line were not altogether free from apprehenſions of being ſtarved; it being 10 whole days before the work was accompliſhed, though they proceeded with all poſſible diligence and reſolution, and beſides had no diſaſter to retard them.

This ſwamp is chiefly owned by two companies. The Virginia company, of which General Waſhington is one, owns 100,000 acres: the North-Carolina company owns 40,000 acres. In the midſt of the ſwamp is a lake, about 7 miles long, called Drummond's pond, whoſe waters diſcharge themſelves to the S. into Paſquotank river, which empties into Albemarle ſound; on the N. into Elizabeth and Nanſemond rivers, which fall into James R. A navigable canal is now digging to connect the navigable waters of the Paſquotank and Elizabeth rivers. The diſtance about 14 miles. This canal will paſs about a mile E. of Drummond's pond, and will receive water from it. The Canal company are incorporated by the concurring laws of Virginia and North-Carolina. This canal, when finiſhed, will open an inland navigation from the head of Cheſapeak bay, including all the rivers in Virginia, to Georgetown in South-Carolina; and when

when the ſhort canal from Elk river to Chriſtiana creek is opened, the communication will extend to Philadelphia and the other ports connected with Delaware river. Such an extenſive inland communication muſt be beneficial in time of peace, and in time of war will be eſſentially ſerviceable.

DIXON's *Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is the paſſage into the ſound between the main land and Waſhington's or Queen Charlotte's iſlands, from the N. W. This ſeems to be what is called in America *Barrells' Sound*; which ſee.

DOBB's *Ferry*, on Hudſon river, is 26 miles above New-York city.

DOBB's *Co.* in Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina, has been divided into two counties, viz. Glaſgow and Lenoir, ſince the cenſus of 1790, and the name no longer exiſts. It contained 6893 inhabitants, of whom 1915 were ſlaves.

DOG's *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin iſlands, ſituated on the weſt of Virgin Gorda, and E. of Tortula. N. lat. 18. 20. W. long. 62. 55.

DOG-RIBBED *Indians*, inhabit round lake Elande, in the N. W. part of N. America. They are often at war with the Arathapeſcow Indians. Both theſe tribes are among the moſt ſavage of the human race. They trade with the Hudſon bay company's ſettlements. Edlande, lake lies N. of the Arathapeſcow ſea, or lake, and near the arctic circle.

DOMINGO, ST. an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, is one of the four great Antilles, the largeſt of them all, except the iſland of Cuba, and proved the cradle of European power in the new world. Chriſtopher Columbus landed on it the 6th of Dec. 1492. The natives called it *Hayti*, ſignifying high or mountainous land. Charlevoix ſays it was called *Quiſqueya*, that is, great country, or mother of countries. Others ſay it had the name of *Bohio*, which means, a country full of habitations and villages. Columbus called it *Hiſpaniola*, or Little Spain, which name the Spaniards ſtill retain, though St. Domingo is the name commonly uſed by other nations; ſo called from *St. Domingo*, the capital of the Spaniſh part; which was thus named by Columbus in honour of his father. St. Domingo is ſituated between 17. 55. and 20. N. latitude, and between 71. and 77. W. longitude from Paris. It lies 45 leagues E. N. E. of Jamaica, 22 S. E. of Cuba, and 20 N. W. by W. of Porto Rico; and is, not including the ſmall dependent iſlands that ſurround it, 160 leagues long from E. to W. and from 60 to 70 broad from N. to S. When the Spaniards diſcovered the iſland, there were on it at leaſt a million of happy inhabitants, and Bartholomew de las Caſas, ſays there were three millions. Such, however, were the cruelties of the Spaniards, and to ſuch an infamous height did they carry their oppreſſion of the poor natives, that they were reduced to 60,000 in the ſhort ſpace of 15 years! It formed five kingdoms, each governed by ſovereigns called caciques. The names of theſe kingdoms were *Maqua Marien*, *Higuay*, *Maguana*, and *Xaraguay*. The Spaniards had poſſeſſion of the whole of the iſland for 120 years. At laſt, about the year 1630, a handful of Engliſh, French, and other Europeans, came and forced them to fight in its defence, and after repeated wars for 50 years, they were forced to divide the iſland with the French. Theſe latter, being the only ſurvivors of the firſt free-booters or buccaniers, or having inſenſibly acquired an aſcendency among them, had, ſo early as 1640, formed this aſſembly of individuals, born under the domination of almoſt all the powers of Europe, into a French colony, under the direction of the general government, firſt eſtabliſhed at St. Chriſtopher's, and afterwards at Martinico. The Spaniſh part is by far the moſt extenſive and the moſt fertile; that of the French the beſt cultivated. The whole iſland now belongs to the French republic, the Spaniards having ceded their part of it to that power in the treaty of 1795.

The Spaniards, however ungrateful to the diſcoverer of the new world during his life, would not leave his duſt out of their territories. The remains of Columbus, who died the 20th of May, 1506, were firſt depoſited in Seville, afterwards removed to the cathedral in the city of St. Domingo, and laſtly conveyed to the Havannah in a 74 gun ſhip; and on the 19th of January, 1796, all that was mortal of that great man, was committed to the earth the third time, with great parade and ceremony.

The

The following particulars relating to this famous iſland are founded on the beſt authority, and many circumſtances require a ſeparate view of the two artificial diviſions of the iſland, viz. the French and Spaniſh territories, before they were united under one head. They are both alike in poſſeſſing the various productions common to the W. Indies. The European cattle are ſo multiplied here that they run wild in the woods; few of theſe are in the French part in compariſon with the Spaniſh.

The two great chains of mountains, which extend from E. to W. and their numerous ſpurs, give the iſland an aſpect, at a diſtance, not ſo favourable as it deſerves. They are, however, the cauſe of the fertility of the iſland. They give ſource to innumerable rivers, repel the violence of the winds, vary the temperature of the air, and multiply the reſources of human induſtry. They abound with excellent timber, and mines of iron, lead, copper, ſilver, gold, ſome precious ſtones, and even mercury.—With reſpect to the vegetable claſs in this iſland, it would be difficult, even in a work devoted to the ſubject, to expreſs or paint all their majeſty. Here are the mountains of *Cibao*, *Selle*, and *Hotte*, reckoned 1000 fathoms above the level of the ſea. In the bowels of the firſt, the cruel Spaniards condemned thouſands of the natives, to ſacrifice their lives, in ſearch of gold. The mines are not now worked, although Valvarde thinks they might be to advantage. In the plains, in the Spaniſh part, the heat is nearly uniform, but varies in proportion to their diſtance from the mountains. In the plains, the thermometer is ſometimes at 99. In the mountains it rarely riſes above 72, or 77. There the nights are cool enough to render a blanket not unwelcome; and there are mountains where even a fire is a very agreeable companion in ſome evenings. The contraſt of violent heats and heavy rains renders St. Domingo humid; hence the tarniſhed appearance of almoſt all metals, however brilliant the poliſh they may originally have had. This is particularly obſervable on the ſea ſhore, which is more unhealthy than the interior parts of the iſland. The ſouthern part of the iſland is pretty much ſubject to hurricanes, called here ſouthern gales, becauſe they are not attended with ſuch dreadful conſequences as the hurricanes in the windward iſlands.

The Spaniſh part is computed to contain about 90 leagues in its greateſt length from E. to W. 60 leagues in its greateſt breadth; having a ſurface of about 3,200 ſquare leagues. About 400 ſquare leagues of this ſurface is in mountains, which are generally more capable of cultivation than thoſe in the French part, and have ſometimes a ſoil that diſputes the preference with that of the vallies. There remains therefore a fine fertile ſurface of more than 2,700 ſquare leagues, divided into vallies and plains of various lengths and breadths.

Many circumſtances conſpired to render this iſland a place of importance to the Spaniards. It was a key to the gulf of Mexico, a convenient place for their ſhipping to touch at, an excellent rendezvous for their ſquadrons and fleets, and an important hold for naval operations of all ſorts; but from the impolitic meaſures of the government, and the reſtraints on commerce, it proved rather a burden than an advantage to the mother country.

The cantons or juriſdictions, beginning at the weſternmoſt point of the Spaniſh frontiers, on the ſouthern coaſt or narrows, are, *Baharuco*, poſſeſſed by the brigands or fugitive Spaniſh and French negroes, who inhabit the mountain of Bahoruco), *Neybe*, *Azua*, *Bani* or Vani, the city of *St. Domingo*, and territory dependent thereon, *St. Laurent des Mines*, *Samana*, *Cotuy*, *La Vega*, *St. Yago*, *Daxabon*, *St. Raphael*, *Hinche*, *Banique*, and *St. John of Maguana*. Over the whole of the Spaniſh part of the iſland, mountains and plains, are ſpread 125,000 inhabitants; of whom 110,000 are free, and 15,000 ſlaves; which does not amount to 40 individuals to one ſquare league. The Spaniſh creoles are inſenſible of all the treaſures which ſurround them, and paſs their lives without wiſhing to change their lot; while the French portion furniſhes three fifths of the produce of all the French Weſt-India colonies put togeth r; or more than 10 millions ſterling. The dreſs and mode of living of the Spaniſh creoles indicate pride, lazineſs, and poverty. A capital, which of itſelf indicates decay, little inſignificant towns here and there, a few colonial ſettlements,

ments, for which the name of manufactories would be too great an honour, immenſe poſſeſſions called *Hattes*, where beaſts and cattle are raiſed with little care, in different grades of domeſtication; as the domeſtic, the gentle, and the ſhy. Thoſe called wild or mountaineers, as alſo the ſhy, coſt the herdſmen, called pioneers and lancers, immenſe labour and danger in the chaſe. The hattes are the moſt numerous ſort of Spaniſh ſettlements, and of an extent far diſproportioned to their utility. Some are ſeveral ſquare leagues, and do not contain above 500 head of cattle, great and ſmall. Some are called horſe-hattes, others cattle-hattes, according to the name of the animals they contain; others uſed in breeding pigs are called corails. A ſmall piece of wood land, called venerie, frequently ſerves as a boundary between the hattes, common to thoſe on both ſides of it, and alſo ſhelters the cattle from the heat of the ſun. The woodland likewiſe attracts the wild animals, and leſſens the labours of the huntſman. In theſe hattes, the people lodge miſerably, and have but poor ſubſiſtence. The ſmall proviſion farms called *Conucos*, fall generally to the lot of the poorer coloniſts, or moſt commonly people of colour, or freed people.

The ſupply of horned cattle to the French part of the iſland cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 15,000 head annually: of which the Spaniards furniſh four fifths. Theſe at 30 dollars a head, and bringing them by the Spaniards, cannot be leſs than 450,000 dollars. This forms three quarters of the produce of the colony; and the impoſt paid to government is 10 per cent. The number of 200,000 head of cattle is the number in the general cenſus taken by order of the preſident in 1780, and if we count the cattle exempted from the tribute, they may amount to 250,000; without comprehending horſes, mules and aſſes, which, with an augmentation eſtimated ſince 1780, would make a ſtock of 300,000 head, and an annual production of 60,000; and ſuppoſe a fifth part of the young ones periſh accidentally, there ſtill remains 48,000. The reſources of the coloniſts are very confined, and their few eſtabliſhments all below mediocrity. There are but 22 ſugar manufactories of any conſequence; the reſt being not worth naming; and even theſe 22 have altogether but about 600 negroes. Of theſe 6 produce ſyrup, and ſome ſugar; but the others which are called trapachies, where animals are employed to turn the mills and preſs the canes, without ſhelter in the open air, make nothing but ſyrop. The whole of which produce is generally uſed in the colony; ſmall quantities are ſometimes ſent to Porto Rico, or to Old Spain; and the goodneſs of the ſugar has proved that of the ſoil, but nothing in favour of the manufacturer. The coffee raiſed here is excellent; each tree in a ſtate of bearing will produce on an average a pound weight, and is ſometimes of a quality equal to that of Mocha, yet chocolate is preferred to it. Cotton grows naturally at St. Domingo, of an excellent quality, even without care in ſtony land, and in the crevices of the rocks. The numerous roots of indigo are only obſtacles to the feeble cultivation of the fields, where it grows ſpontaneouſly. All theſe valuable productions have ſhared the fate of depopulation. Tobacco, ſays Valverde, has here a larger leaf than in any other part of America; it grows every where, and equals ſometimes that of Cuba or the Havannah. It is as much eſteemed as this latter, in the manufactures of Seville, and is even preferable to it in ſegars. Its cultivation has lately become more general. The kernel of the cocoa nut of St Domingo is more acidulated than that of the cocoa nut of Venezuela and Caraca, to which it is not inferior; and experience proves, that the chocolate made of the two cocoas has a more delicate flavour than that made of the cocoa of Caraca alone. Achiote, ginger, and caſſia have ſhared the fate of the other productions.

The population of the Spaniſh part is compoſed of whites, freed people, and ſlaves. There are alſo a few creoles reſembling the Indians, having long, ſtraight and black hair, who pretend to be deſcendants of the ancient natives. They are, however, thought to be deſcended from a mixture of the aborigines and the Spaniards. There were, however, in 1744, ſeveral Indians at Banique, who proved their deſcent from the ſubjects of the unfortunate cacique *Henri*; although hiſtorical authority affirms

affirms that the whole race was exterminated.

The freed people are few in number, if compared with the whites, but conſiderable in proportion to the number of the ſlaves. The people of colour are excluded from almoſt all employments, civil as well as military, as long as the colour of the ſkin betrays its origin; but the political conſtitution of the country admits of no diſtinction between the civil rights of a white inhabitant and thoſe of a free perſon. Indeed the major part of the Spaniſh coloniſts are of a mixed race: this an African feature, and ſometimes more than one, often betrays; but its frequency has ſilenced a prejudice that would otherwiſe be a troubleſome remembrancer. People of colour are admitted to the prieſthood without difficulty; but the Spaniards have not yet brought themſelves to make negro prieſts and biſhops like the Portugueſe. Slaves are treated with extreme mildneſs, and are uſually fed as well as their maſters. A religious principle and an illicit affection tend to their emancipation. A ſlave can redeem himſelf at a price fixed by law. Thus the fate of the ſlave is ſoftened by the hope of freedom and the authority of the maſter by the habit of being confounded, in ſome ſort, with thoſe who were the other day in ſlavery. The laws againſt ſlaves are much neglected; thoſe in their favour are very exactly obſerved.

Few of the creoles can either read or write; hence the want of ſocial intercourſe, which is alſo augmented by the badneſs of the roads. The roads are nothing but paths paſſable only on foot and on horſeback; and 8 leagues a day is very great work, in which ſpace the traveller often does not meet with a ſingle habitation, and muſt conſequently carry with him every neceſſary for nouriſhment and lodging. Such is the low ſtate of commerce in the Spaniſh part, that Don Antonio de Valverde, a native creole, goes ſo far as to aſſert, in his account of the territory, that the commerce in cattle, with the French part, is its only ſupport.

The whole iſland is in general well watered by rivers and brooks without number, but certain ſpaces are deprived of this advantage. From the formation of the iſland, their courſes are but ſhort, and few of them navigable to any diſtance. It is generally impoſſible to conceive, from the tranquil aſpect that theſe rivers uſually wear, what they become when they overflow their banks. A river that but now hardly covered the pebbles on its bed, or wet the foot of the traveller, is changed by one tempeſtuous ſhower into a flood, menacing all that it approaches; and ſhould its banks give way, it ſpreads its watery devaſtation over the plains. Many of theſe are infeſted with alligators. The only lakes or ponds worth notice are thoſe of Henriquelle and Salt pond; the former is a great curioſity. See *Henriquelle*.

The chief of the iſlands which ſurround St. Domingo, part of which belonged to the Spaniſh part, are Altavele, Saone, Beate, St. Catherine, on the S. ſide from W. to E. Mone, and Monique on the S. E. Caymite, and Gonave on the W. between the two peninſulas, and La Tortue, on the N. ſide, towards the W. end of the iſland, and that of Avache on the S. ſide of the ſouthern peninſula.

The ancient diviſion line which ſeparated the French from the Spaniſh part of the iſland extended from the river des Anſes a Pitre or Pedernales, on the S. ſide, to that of Maſſacre, on the N. ſide, at the head of the bay of Mancenille, which, together with the large bay which ſets up from the weſtward, between Cape St. Nicholas and Cape Dame Marie, S. W. of the former, and 43 leagues apart, moulds this diviſion of the iſland into ſuch a figure, as can be beſt comprehended by a view of the map; ſuffice it to ſay, that it contains 2,500,000 acres of land, of an extremely fertile ſoil, preſenting an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods and ſtreams.

The French part of St. Domingo, containing 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 were under high cultivation in 1789, was then divided into 10 juriſdictions, which were ſubdivided into 52 pariſhes. Weſt juriſdictions, Port au Prince, St Mark, Le Petite Goave, and Jeremie—in the north, Cape François, Fort Dauphin, and Port de Paix—thoſe in the ſouth, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel. Before the late revolution, there were in theſe pariſhes about 42,000 white people, 44,000 free people of colour, and 600,000 ſlaves. Other ac-

counts make them conſiderably leſs; the above, however, is from good authority. The number of deaths, during 1789, according to the bills of mortality, 7121—the number of births the ſame year, 4232. The exceſs of deaths, 2889, will be the leſs aſtoniſhing, when it is conſidered, that in the years, 1787, and 1788, there had been imported into the colony nearly 60,000 new negroes. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were 47,516,531lbs. white ſugar, 93,573,300 brown ſugar; 76,835,219 lbs. coffee; 7,004,274 lbs. cotton; 758,628 lbs. indigo; and other articles, as tanned hides, molaſſes, ſpirits, &c. to the value of 46,873 livres. The total value of duties on the above exportations, amounted to 770,801 dollars, 3 cents. Port au Prince is the ſeat of the French government in this iſland, in time of peace, and a place of conſiderable trade. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous ſituation of its port. It is the governor's reſidence in time of war. The Mole, though inferior to theſe in other reſpects, is the firſt port in the iſland for ſafety in time of war, being by nature and art ſtrongly fortified. The other towns and ports of any note, are fort Dauphin, St. Mark, Leogane, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel, which ſee under their different names.

The moſt ancient town in this iſland, and in all America, built by Europeans, is St. Domingo; of which an account is given below. To theſe particular obſervations, we add the following, of a more general nature: The ſugar and indigo plantations were in the flat, the coffee in the mountainous lands. The plantations were for the moſt part enclоſed with live hedges, ſtraight and well dreſſed; the dwelling and manufactory houſes were built and laid out with great neatneſs and taſte; every habitation poſſeſſed a private hoſpital for the accommodation of its ſick negroes, who were parentally dealt with; the roads were excellent; and from the general hoſpitality and cheerfulneſs of its former inhabitants, it was conſidered as one of the moſt enviable ſpots on earth. Such was the French part of St. Domingo in 1789; but, alas! it is no more: the deſtructive ravages of an unrelenting inſurrection, of frightful maſſacres and conflagrations, have laid waſte all thoſe beautiful ſettlements, reduced the buildings to aſhes, and laid low in duſt or ſcattered in exile, its wretched inhabitants.

The firſt interference of the National Aſſembly, in the affairs of the colonies, was by a decree of the 8th of March, 1790, which declared, "That all free perſons, who were proprietors and reſidents of two years ſtanding, and who contributed to the exigencies of the ſtate, ſhould exerciſe the rights of voting, which conſtitute the quality of French citizens." This decree, though in fact it gave no new rights to the people of colour, was regarded with a jealous eye by the white planters; whoſe pride and reſentment dictated to them to repel the people of colour from their aſſemblies. This ſeems to be the true ſource of their calamities; to develope which, and the dreadful conſequences, belong to the profeſſed hiſtorian.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital of the Spaniſh part of the iſland of St. Domingo, or Hiſpaniola, is ſituated on the W. bank of the Ozama, a league below the mouth of Iſabella river, in which diſtance it is 24 feet deep, having a bottom of mud or ſoft ſand, and banks 20 feet perpendicular height; but N. of the city this height is reduced to 4 feet. The Ozama is navigable for 9 or 10 leagues, and has ſeveral ſugar manufactories, tile kilns, and proviſion farms on its banks. The road before the mouth of the Ozama is very indifferent, and lies expoſed from W. S. W. to E. It is impoſſible to anchor in it in the time of the South winds; and the north winds drive the veſſels from their moorings out into the ſea, which here runs extremely high. The port of St Domingo is magnificent in every reſpect; a real natural baſon, with a great number of careenings for the veſſels that can get at them. There is a rock at the entrance, which will only admit veſſels drawing 18 or 20 feet water; which it is aſſerted might be removed without great difficulty.

The city of St Domingo was originally founded on the E. ſide of the Ozama, in 1494, by Bartholomew Columbus, who gave it the name of new Iſabella. Authors aſſert that Chriſtopher Columbus gave it the name of his father,

father, and that the inhabitants of Iſabella on the N. coaſt of the iſland, founded by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1493, removed to New-Iſabella in 1496. In 1502 a hurricane deſtroyed moſt of its buildings, which induced Ovando to remove the inhabitants to the W. ſide of the river. The new city was ſoon built, and that with a grandeur of deſign not unworthy of the firſt metropolis of the New World. The plan of the city is a trapezium of about 540 fathoms on the E. ſide, along the Ozama; near 500 fathoms on the S. bordering on the ſea; and of about 1800 fathoms in circumference. To the W. and to the N. of the city, the land is rough and rocky for about half a league, but after that it becomes good, and the country delightful. Towards the ſea the ſcite of the city lies very high, which forms an inſurmountable dyke againſt the fury of the waves. It is ſurrounded with a rampart 8 feet in diameter, and about 10 feet high. There is a great deal of ordnance at St. Domingo, particularly caſt ordnance, but the fortifications are not ſtrong; and the height of the Ileignes commands it entirely; and its crown is not more than 250 fathoms from the ditch. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and ſtrait as a line, which gives it a pleaſing appearance. Ten of theſe ſtreets run from N. to S. and ten others from E. to W. The greateſt part of the houſes, firſt built, are of a ſort of marble found in the vicinity, and in the ſtyle of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy: thoſe of a more recent conſtruction are of tapia, a ſort of piſe. To erect theſe buildings, a caſe is made of planks, between pillars of maſonry: this caſe is filled by degrees with a reddiſh clay, which is rammed down as it is thrown in, until it forms a ſolid, or ſort of wall, between the pillars. The clay thus preſſed together, acquires an amazing hardneſs, and the walls are ſometimes ſo ſolid and ſtrong, that the pillars of maſonry are uſeleſs. The houſes of St. Domingo are tolerably handſome, in a ſimple ſtyle, and nearly uniform. A conſiderable part of theſe built within theſe 15 years, are of wood, covered with the leaves or taches of palm trees. The roofs are generally platformed, being ſhaped ſo as to conduct the rain-water to the ciſterns. The climate of the capital is, happily, very temperate. The nights of thoſe months which anſwer to the winter in Europe, are even found to be cold.

Among a number of public edifices that merit attention, in this declining city, we may reckon the ruins of the houſe that Diego, ſon of Chriſtopher Columbus, had begun, entirely of hewed ſtone. The walls are yet remaining, and ſome of the ſculpture round the windows. The roof and ceilings are fallen in, the lower floor is become a pen for cattle; and a Latin inſcription over the portal, is now hidden by the hut of a herdſman. The cathedral, of the ſame ſort of ſtone as the houſe of Diego Columbus, ſtands on the S. E. Oppoſite its entrance is a fine ſpacious oblong ſquare, at the S. W. end of which is the town houſe. The cathedral is a noble Gothic pile begun in 1512, and finiſhed in 1540, and was conſtructed after the model of a church at Rome. It merits admiration on account of the boldneſs of its vault, which notwithſtanding the ravages of earthquakes in its neighbourhood, has never, till within theſe 15 or 20 years, had a ſingle flaw. The duſt of Columbus reſted within this pile until the year 1796, when it was removed. Here are 3 convents for men; which have increaſed in importance ſince 1782; 2 nunneries, 3 hoſpitals, a college, and a gaol. The convent of the Cordeliers was built by Ovando in 1503, on a little hill containing a mine of mercury. All the 3 parochial churches of St. Domingo, are beautiful, rich in ornaments, in vaſes of gold and ſilver ſet with precious ſtones, in pictures, in ſtatues of marble and of metal; but the cathedral ſurpaſſes the others in every reſpect. The population of the city of St. Domingo is not very conſiderable; yet it is extraordinarily augmented ſince the year 1780. The cenſus lately taken, amounted to 20,000, of every age and ſex. But this is far below the exact number. The cenſus is taken by the Spaniſh prieſts or vicars, and who go from houſe to houſe to verify thoſe who do not perform their paſchal duties. This liſt does not comprehend children under 7 years of age, nor heads of families abſent from their home or from the city. But the principal cauſe of the inexactneſs, is, one half of the parochial territory of the city is on the outſide of the walls.

This territory comprehends the part called the Plains, a great part of the Monte-de-Plate, and again as well to the E. as to the W. of the city, a very conſiderable number of country ſeats and proviſion habitations, where there are a great many families of blacks, of people of colour, and white cultivators; ſo that there are always 5 or 6000 not included in the cenſus.

Notwithſtanding the declining ſituation of the Spaniſh territory of the iſland, it is far more proſperous than it was 60 years ago. A cenſus even of 1737 ſhows, that the total population at that time did not ſurpaſs 6000 ſouls, and the capital contained hardly 500.

The Spaniſh capital is 70 leagues E. by S. of Port au Prince, the road runs half the way along the ſea coaſt, through Bany, Azua, and Neybe, and thence by the lakes Henriquelle and Brackiſh-pond. In this route you have to croſs two large rivers, Niſai and Neybe, beſides 11 ſmaller ſtreams. It is 90 leagues S. E. of Cape François, going by the road through St. Raphael, Azua, &c.; and about 100 leagues by that of Dahabon, St. Yague, and La Vega. N. lat. 18. 19. 30. W. long. from Paris 72. 37. See *Domingo, St.* the preceding article.

DOMINICA, the laſt of the leeward Charaibee or Caribbee iſlands, taking them from N. W. to S. E.; but the Spaniards call it the laſt of the windward iſlands. It is ſituated about half way betwixt Guadaloupe on the N. W. and Martinico on the S. E. 15 leagues from each, between 15. 20. and 15. 44. 30 N. lat. and between 61. 17. and 61. 30. W. long. being about 29 miles in length from Crab-Point S. to the N. W. cape of Aguſha bay on the N.; and nearly 16 miles broad from Raymond bay E. to Coulihaut on the W.; and contains 186,436 acres of land, and is divided into 10 Pariſhes, viz. St. John, St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Joſeph, St. Paul, St. David, St. George, St. Patrick, St. Luke, and St. Martin. The iſland contains many high and rugged mountains, interſperſed with fertile vallies, and is watered by upwards of 30 rivers, beſide a number of rivulets. Several of the mountains contain unextinguiſhed volcanoes, which frequently diſcharge vaſt quantities of burning ſulphur. Here are ſeveral hot ſprings, eſteemed efficacious in removing tropical diſorders. Some of the waters are ſaid to be hot enough to coagulate an egg. Here are vaſt ſwarms of bees, which produce a great quantity of wax and honey; they hive in the trees, and are thought to have been tranſported from Europe: the native bee of the Weſt Indies being a ſmaller ſpecies, unprovided with ſtings, and very different in its manners from the European. The foreſts afford an inexhauſtible quantity of roſe wood, ſo eſteemed by cabinet makers. The fruits and other productions are ſimilar to thoſe in the neighbouring iſlands; but the ſoil being generally thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than ſugar. The beſt eye-ſtones that are known, are found on the ſhores of this iſland. They have their name from the uſe which is made of them, for clearing the eyes of any dirt. They are ſhaped like a lentil, ſmooth and ſleek, but much ſmaller, and of a grey colour. The value of exports, according to the current London prices in 1788, amounted to 302,987l. 15s. ſter. including exports to the American ſtates, value 7,164l. 5s. The cargoes in 162 veſſels, conſiſted of 71,302 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of ſugar—63,392 gall. of rum—16,803 gall. molaſſes—1,194 cwt. 3 qrs. 2lbs. cacao—18,149 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. coffee—11,250 lbs. indigo—970,816 lbs cotton—161 cwt. ginger, beſides hides, dying woods, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the ſame year, appears to have been 1236 whites—445 free negroes, &c. and 14,967 ſlaves. There are alſo about 30 families of Charaibes, the remains of the ancient natives. The only towns here of any note are Charlotte town, the capital and the ſeat of government, formerly called Roſſeau, on the S. W. ſide of the iſland, and Portſmouth, ſituated at the head of Prince Rupert's bay.

Dominica, from its local ſituation, between Martinico and Guadaloupe, is the beſt calculated of all the Britiſh poſſeſſions in that part of the world, for ſecuring to her the dominion of the Charaibean ſea. A few ſhips of war in Prince Rupert's bay would effectually ſtop all intercourſe of the French ſettlements with each other, as not a veſſel can paſs but is liable to capture, by ſhips cruiſing off that bay, and to windward of the iſland. It is a ſeparate government and a free port. The anchorage is good

good all round the coaſt of Dominica; but it has no port or bay for retiring into; but the veſſels have the advantage of ſhelter behind many of its capes.

It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493; and had its name from being diſcovered on a Sunday. It was taken by the French in the late war, and reſtored to Britain at the peace of 1783.

DOMINICA, LA, one of the Marqueſa iſlands, called by the natives *Heevaroa*, is the largeſt of them all, extending E. and W. 6 leagues; is about 16 leagues in circuit, full of rugged hills, and of a barren aſpect; but is inhabited. S. lat. 9. 44. The long. of the W. end from Greenwich is 139. 13. W.

DON CHRISTOPHER'S *Cove*, lies on the N. ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, having St. Anne's bay on the W. and Mammee bay on the S. E. It is remarkable for having given ſhelter to the diſcoverer of America, during a ſtorm, in 1503, and for being the ſcite of the old town of Sevilla de Nueva.

DONDON, an interior ſettlement in the French part of the iſland of St. Domingo, 3 leagues N. W. of St. Raphael in the Spaniſh part, and 13 leagues E. by N. of Les Gonaives.

DONEGAL. There are 3 townſhips in Pennſylvania of this name; the one in Lancaſter co. the other in that of Weſtmoreland, and the third in Waſhington co.

DOOBOUNT *Lake*, newly diſcovered, about 60 or 70 miles long, and 20 or 30 broad; lies ſouth-eaſt of the head of Cheſterfield inlet, in New South Wales.

DORCHESTER, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1761. In 1790 it contained 175 inhabitants. It lies N. E. of Dartmouth College about 17 miles.

DORCHESTER, an ancient and thriving townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, ſettled as early as 1630. A number of towns have been taken off from it ſince its firſt ſettlement. It is ſituated 2 miles S. by E. of Boſton, and is now about 6 miles long and 3½ broad. The chief manufactures here are paper, chocolate, ſnuff, leather, and ſhoes of various ſorts. It has a handſome church, 256 houſes, and 1722 inhabitants. The N. E. point of the peninſula, called Dorcheſter neck, approaches within half a mile of Caſtle Iſland, and its N. W. point within half a mile of the S. part of Boſton. Forts were erected on the heights in the late war; and this town and its vicinity ſuffered much during the early part of the war.

DORCHESTER, in Cumberland co. New-Jerſey, lies on the E. ſide of Morris R. about 5 miles from its mouth in the bay, and 17 eaſtward of Fairfield.

DORCHESTER *Co.* in Maryland, lies on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak bay; on the S. ſide of Choptank R. which ſeparates it from Talbot co. It has ſeveral iſlands on its coaſt; the chief of theſe, from the mouth of Hudſon river, are, James, Taylor's, Barren, Hooper's, and Goldſborough's, which laſt lies between Hungary river and Fiſhing bay. The length of the county from E. to W. is about 33 miles, and its breadth from N. to S. 27 miles. The number of its inhabitants 15,875, of whom 5337 are ſlaves. The lands in the northern parts are ſomewhat elevated, but in the ſouthern parts low and marſhy, particularly along Fiſhing bay, and up its waters, Tranſquaking, Blackwater, and Fearim creek, and along Hungary R. an arm of the Cheſapeak. The produce is chiefly wheat, corn, and lumber. Its chief town is Cambridge.

DORCHESTER, a ſmall town of Charleſtown diſtrict, S. Carolina, ſeated on the N. E. bank of Aſhley R. 18 miles W. N. W. of Charleſtown city.—This place was ſettled and named as early as 1700, by a colony from Dorcheſter and its vicinity in Maſſachuſetts; and a part of its inhabitants, about the year 1750, left it and ſettled Midway, in Georgia.

DORLACH, a townſhip in Otſego co. New York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 433 of its inhabitants are electors.

DORSET, a townſhip in Bennington co. Vermont, having Rupert W. Manchеſter S. and Danby N.; and contains 958 inhabitants, 27 miles N. by E. of Bennington.

DOUGLASS, a townſhip, the ſouthernmoſt in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, having the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland on the S. and that of Connecticut on the S. W. and through it paſſes the middle road from Boſton to New-York. It is a very rocky townſhip, and contains 1080 inhabitants. It lies 16 miles S. of Worceſter, and 47 S. W. of Boſton. It was incorporated anno 1746, and received

its name in honour of William Douglaſs, M. D. of Boſton, a native of Scotland, and a conſiderable benefactor to the town.

DOUGLASS, a townſhip in Montgomery co. Pennſylvania.

DOUGLASS, a cape on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, which forms the W. ſide of the entrance into Cook's R. oppoſite Point Bede, which forms the E. ſide. It has a very lofty promontory, whoſe elevated ſummit appears above the clouds, forming two exceeding high mountains. Lat. 58. 56. N. long. 206. 10. E.

DOUTY's *Falls*, in York co. Maine, a place where a poſt office is kept; 7 miles from Berwick, and 8 from Sandford.

DOVER, a townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated anno 1650. It contains 485 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles ſouthward of Boſton.

DOVER, a conſiderable townſhip in Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, and the ſhire town of the county; ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of Cochecho R. about 4 miles above its junction with Salmon Fall R. which together form the Piſcataqua; 10 miles S. by E. of Rocheſter, 6 from Berwick, in Maine, and 14 N. W. by N. from Portſmouth. The Indians named it Winichahanat, and Cochecho; by the firſt ſettlers, it was called Northam. It was incorporated in 1633, and contains 1998 inhabitants. The public buildings are a Congregational church, court-houſe and gaol. At Dover is a high neck of land, between the main branch of Piſcataqua and Back R. about two miles long, and half a mile wide, riſing gently along a fine road, and declining on each ſide, like a ſhip's deck. It commands an extenſive and variegated proſpect of the rivers, bays, adjacent ſhores, and diſtant mountains. It has often been admired by travellers as an elegant ſituation for a city, and by military gentlemen for a fortreſs. The firſt ſettlers pitched here, but the trade has long ſince been removed to Cocheco falls; and this beautiful ſpot is almoſt deſerted of inhabitants. N. lat. 43. 11. W. long. 70. 50.

DOVER, a townſhip in Monmouth co. New-Jerſey, between Shrewſbury and New-Stafford, and extends from the ſea to the county line. Although a large townſhip, it contains only 910 inhabitants, who live moſtly upon the ſea-ſhore. There is but one church, the property of a generous and benevolent individual; who gives liberty to miniſters of all denominations to preach in it whenever they pleaſe.

DOVER, the metropolis of Delaware ſtate, in Kent co. on the S. W. ſide of Jones creek, about 4½ miles N. W. from its mouth, in the Delaware; 12 miles from Duck creek, 48 from Wilmington, and 76 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 100 houſes, built principally of brick. There are 4 ſtreets, which interſect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town. The area included within theſe interſections extends into a ſpacious parade; on the E. ſide of which is an elegant ſtate-houſe. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. N. lat. 39. 10. W. long. 75. 34.

DOVER, a town in York co. Pennſylvania, on Fox Run, which falls into Conewago creek, near its mouth, in the Suſquehannah. It contains a German Lutheran and Calviniſt church, united; and about 40 houſes.

DOWNE, or *Downs*, a townſhip in Cumberland co. New-Jerſey.

DOWNS, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, in Cumberland county.

DOWNINGS, a poſt town of Pennſylvania, in Cheſter co. on the E. ſide of Brandywine creek; 33 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and near 7 N. W. of Weſtcheſter.

DOYLSTOWN, a village in Bucks co. Pennſylvania, 10 miles S. W. of Howell's ferry, on Delaware R. 15 N. W. of Newton, and 33 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

DRACUT, a townſhip in the northernmoſt part of Middleſex co. on the norn bank of Merrimack R. oppoſite Patucket Falls. It contains 1217 inhabitants, and lies 30 miles N. by W. of Boſton, and 28. S. W. of Exeter, in New-Hampſhire.

DRAKE, a harbour in California, ſo called after the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, who diſcovered and took poſſeſſion of the peninſula of California, for his miſtreſs, Queen Elizabeth. N. lat. 28. 15. W. long. 111. 39.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, or *Drake's Bay*, a baſon in the middle of the Virgin iſles, in the Weſt Indies, 3 or 4 leagues broad, and 6 or 7 long, the

fineſt that can be imagined; and in which ſhips may anchor, landlocked, and ſheltered from all winds.

DRESDEN, a townſhip in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, ſituated 9 miles from Wiſcaſſet Point, 15 from Fort Weſton, at Hallowell, and 180 N. by E. of Boſton. Swan iſland is in this townſhip.

DRINNON'S *Lick*. See *Jefferſon's co.*

DROMORE, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

DROWNED LANDS. See *Orange co.* New-York.

DRUMMOND, or Accomac court-houſe, in Virginia, is on the poſt road from Philadelphia to Norfolk, 20 miles from Belhaven, and 194 from Philadelphia.

DRYDEN, a military townſhip in the ſtate of New-York, having Ulyſſes W. and Virgil on the E.; and on the S. the town of Owego, in Tioga co. The centre of the town lies 8 miles E. of the S. end of Cayuga Lake.

DRY TORTUGAS. See *Tortuga.*

DUANESBURGH, a townſhip in Albany co. New-York, containing 1470 inhabitants; of whom 260 are electors, and 5 ſlaves.

DUBLIN, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, on a branch of Aſhuelot R. and N. of the Great Monadnock, containing 901 inhabitants. It is 28 miles S. E. of Charleſtown, and 82 W. of Portſmouth. Incorporated in the year 1771.

DUBLIN, a pleaſant town in Philadelphia co. Pennſylvania, 10 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and as far S. W. of Briſtol. Alſo, a townſhip in Huntingdon co. in Pennſylvania.

DUCK, a river in Tenneſſee, which riſes on the N. W. ſide of the Cumberland mountain. It runs a N. W. courſe, and empties into the Tenneſſee in N. lat. 36. W. It is 200 yards wide 5 miles from its mouth, which is 57 miles weſterly of Naſhville; and is boatable 90 miles.

DUCK-CREEK-CROSS-ROADS, or *Saliſbury*, a conſiderable thriving and poſt town in the ſtate of Delaware, ſituated on Duck Creek, which in part divides Kent and Newcaſtle counties. It contains about 90 houſes in one ſtreet, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largeſt wheat markets in the ſtate. It lies 12 miles N. by W. of Dover, and 36 from Wilmington.

DUCKTRAP, a village in the diſtrict of Maine, where a poſt office is kept in Hancock co.; containing 278 inhabitants; 12 miles from Belfaſt and 32 from Penobſcot.

DUDLEY, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 1114 inhabitants. It is 18 miles ſouthward of Worceſter, and 55 miles S. W. of Boſton.

DUKE'S *Co.* in Maſſachuſetts, comprehends Martha's Vineyard I. Chabaquiddick I. Norman's I. and the Elizabeth iſlands; ſituated on the S. E. coaſt of the ſtate. The number of inhabitants is 3265. They ſend 3 repreſentatives, and, in conjunction with Nantucket I. one ſenator to the General Court. Theſe iſlands are deſcribed ſeparately. Chief town, Edgarton.

DUMFRIES, a port of entry and poſt town in Virginia, and chief town of Prince William co. It lies on the N. ſide of Quantico creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potowmack, and 10 miles from Colcheſter. Its public edifices are an Epiſcopal church, a court houſe and gaol. The exports from this port for one year ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted in value to 85,635 dollars. It lies 28 miles N. by E. of Frederickſburg, and 185 S. W. of Philadelphia.

DUMMER *Fort*, is ſituated on Conneticut R. in the town of Cheſterfield, New-Hampſhire.

DUMMER, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated 1773. It is to the S. W. of lake Umbagog, on the waters of Upper Amonooſuck and of Androſcoggin rivers.

DUMMERSTON a townſhip in Windham co. Vermont, N. of Brattleborough, containing 1501 inhabitans.

DUNBARTON, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1765, and containing 917 inhabitants; 9 miles S. of Concord, and 53 W. of Portſmouth.

DUNCANSBOROUGH, a townſhip of Vermont, on the W. ſide of lake Memphremagog.

DUNDERBERG, in Engliſh, *Thunder hill*, is ſituated on the W. ſide of Hudſon R. at the S. E. entrance of the highlands, oppoſite Peek's Kill; and is remarkable for its echoes.

DUNCARD'*s Bottom*, a tract of fine

lands on the E. ſide of Cheat R. in Virginia, about 22 miles from its mouth, and 49 W. S. W. from Fort Cumberland.

DUNKARD's *Town*. See *Ephrata*.

DUNLOPE, a fort on the W. bank of Little Miama R. about 12 miles above Columbia, in the N. W. territory.

DUNSTABLE, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, on the W. ſide of Merrimack R. below the town of Merrimack, and ſeparated by the ſtate line from Pepperel and Dunſtable in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts. It was incorporated in 1746, contains 632 inhabitants, and lies about 40 miles N. W. of Boſton.

DUNSTABLE, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in the northern part of Middleſex co. and on the ſouthern bank of Merrimack R. It contains 380 inhabitants, and lies 37 miles N. weſterly of Boſton.

DUPAGE, a circular lake on the S.E. ſide of Plein river, or rather an enlargement of the channel of that river, 5 miles from its mouth. Plein and Theakiki there form the Illinois.

DUPLIN *Co.* in Wilmington diſtrict, North-Carolina, is bounded E. by Onſlow, and S. W. by Sampſon. The number of inhabitants is 5662 of whom 1383 are ſlaves. The chief town is Sarecto, on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear.

DU QUESNE, FORT. See *Pittſburg*.

DURANGO, a town in the province of Zacatecas, and audience of Guadalaxara, in New-Spain, 10 leagues from Nombre de Dios, and is a biſhop's ſee, at the confluence of ſeveral rivers which render it convenient for trade.

DURHAM, a townſhip in Cumberland co. diſtrict of Maine, on the S. W. bank of Androſcoggin R. which ſeparates it from Bowdoin on the N. E. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 724 inhabitants, and lies 145 miles N. eaſterly of Boſton. N. lat. 43. 55.

DURHAM, a poſt town in Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, on Oyſter river, near where it joins the Piſcataqua; 16 miles W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1633, and contains 1247 inhabitants. It was formerly a part of Dover, which adjoins it on the N. and was called Oyſter river. On the top of a hill in this town is a rock, computed to weigh 60 or 70 tons, ſo exactly poiſed on another rock as to be eaſily moved by one's finger. Its ſituation appears to be natural.

DURHAM, a townſhip in New-Haven co. Connecticut, ſettled from Guildford in 1698, and incorporated in 1708. It is about 22 miles S. W. of Hartford, and 18 miles N. E. of New-Haven. It was called *Cagingchague* by the Indians; which name a ſmall river that chiefly riſes here, ſtill bears.

DURHAM, a townſhip in Bucks co. Pennſylvania.

DUROT, a bay on the N. ſide of the S. peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo.

DUTCHESS *Co.* in New-York, is on the E. ſide of Hudſon R. It has the ſtate of Connecticut on the E. Weſt-Cheſter on the S. and Columbia co. on the N. It is about 48 miles long and 23 broad, and contains 15 townſhips, of which Poughkeepſie and Fiſh-Kill are the chief. It contains 45,266 inhabitants; of theſe 6013 are qualified to be electors, and 1856 are ſlaves. Dutcheſs co. ſends 7 repreſentatives to the aſſembly of the ſtate. In the year 1792, a remarkable cavern was diſcovered in this county, at a place called by the Indians Sepaſcot, at Rhynbeck. A lad, by chance, paſſing near its entrance, which lies between two huge rocks, on the declivity of a ſteep hill, on prying into the gloomy receſs, ſaw the top of a ladder, by which he deſcended about 10 feet, and found himſelf in a ſubterraneous apartment, more capacious than he choſe to inveſtigate. He found, however, that it had been the abode of perſons, who probably during the war, had taken ſhelter here, as bits of cloth and pieces of leather were ſcattered about its floor. It ſince appears to be divided by a narrow paſſage into two apartments; the firſt being about 17 feet in length, and ſo low that a child of eight years old could but juſt walk upright in it; the breadth is about 8 or 10 feet. The ſecond between 12 and 14 feet in length, but much higher and broader than the firſt. Like many other caverns in the United States, it poſſeſſes a petrifying quality; and the water, which is conſtantly percolating through the roofs of its apartments, has formed a variety of tranſparent and beautiful ſtalactites. They have the appearance of icicles, and may be broken

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off by the hand, if not more than two inches in circumference.

But what is moſt to be admired is the ſkeleton of a large ſnake, turned into ſolid ſtone by the petrifying quality of the water before mentioned. It was with ſome difficulty torn up with an axe from the rock it lay upon, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the gentleman who explored the cavern. A want of free air was experienced in the inmoſt receſſes of the cavern, by a difficult reſpiration, though the candles burnt very clear. The air alſo was very warm.

DUTCH AMERICA. The only poſſeſſion which the Seven United Provinces, now called the Batavian Republic, retain on the continent of America, is the province called Dutch Guiana. A part of theſe poſſeſſions have been lately taken by the Engliſh. The iſlands in the Weſt-Indies belonging to the republic are St. Euſtatius and Curaſſou. The ſmall iſland of Saba, near St. Euſtatius, and the iſlands Bonaire and Aruba; which are appendages to Curaſſou, and chiefly improved in raiſing cattle and proviſions for that iſland.

Dutch Guiana, in South-America, is bounded N. by the Atlantic ocean; E. by Cayenne; S. by an unexplored country called Amazonia; W. by Oronoko, a Spaniſh ſettlement. It lies between 5. and 7. N. lat. extending along the coaſt from the mouth of Oronoko R. to the river Marowyne. Theſe ſettlements were eſteemed by admiral Rodney, who captured them in 1780, as an acquiſition of more value to the Britiſh empire, than all their Weſt-India iſlands. It is divided into 3 diſtinct governments, viz. Surrinam, Berbiſch, Eſſequebo, and Demerara. The two laſt are two diſtricts, forming one government. A number of fine rivers paſs through this province; the chief of which are Eſſequebo, Surrinam, Demerara, Berbiſch, and Canya. Eſſequebo is 21 miles wide at its mouth, and is more than 300 miles in length. The others are navigable, and are deſcribed under their different names. The chief towns are Paramabiro and Staebroeck.

In the months of September, October, and November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to ſtrangers. The common diſeaſes are putrid and other fevers, the dry belly-ache, and the dropſy. 100 miles back from the ſea, you come to quite a different ſoil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholeſome air, where a fire ſometimes would not be diſagreeable. Along the ſea coaſt, the water is brackiſh and unwholeſome—the air damp and ſultry. The thermometer ranges from 75. to 90. thro' the year. A north-eaſt breeze never fails to blow from about 9 o'clock in the morning through the day, in the hotteſt ſeaſons. As the days and nights, throughout the year, are very nearly of equal length, the air can never become extremely heated, nor the inhabitants ſo greatly incommoded by the heat, as thoſe who live at a greater diſtance from the equator. The ſeaſons were formerly divided regularly into rainy and dry; but of late years ſo much dependence cannot be placed upon them, owing probably to the country's being more cleared, by which means a free paſſage is opened for the air and vapours. The water of the lower parts of the rivers is brackiſh, and unfit for uſe; and the inhabitants are obliged to make uſe of rain water, which is here uncommonly ſweet and good.

About 70 miles from the ſea on the river Surrinam, is a village of about 40 or 50 houſes, inhabited by Jews. This village and the towns above mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants of this colony, which amount to 3,200 whites, and 43,000 ſlaves. The buildings on the plantations are many of them coſtly, convenient and airy. The country around is thinly inhabited with the native Indians, a harmleſs friendly ſet of beings. They are, in general, ſhort of ſtature, but remarkably well made, of a light copper colour, ſtraight black hair, without beards, high cheek bones, and broad ſhoulders. In their ears, noſes and hair, the women wear ornaments of ſilver, &c. Both men and women go naked. One nation or tribe of them tie the lower part of the leg of the female children, when young, with a cord bound very tight for the breadth of 6 inches about the ancle, which cord is never afterwards taken off but to put on a new one; by which means the fleſh, which ſhould otherwiſe grow on that part of the leg, increaſes the calf to a great ſize, and leaves the bone below nearly bare. This, though it muſt render

render them very weak, is reckoned a great beauty by them. The language of the Indians appears to be very ſoft. They are mortal enemies to every kind of labour; but nevertheleſs, manufacture a few articles, ſuch as very fine cotton hammocks, earthen water pots, baſkets, a red or yellow dye called Roucau, and ſome other trifles, all of which they bring to town and exchange for ſuch articles as they ſtand in need of. They paint themſelves red, and ſome are curiouſly figured with black. Their food conſiſts chiefly of fiſh and crabs and caſſava, of which they plant great quantities, and this is almoſt the only produce they attend to. They cannot be ſaid to be abſolutely wandering tribes, but their huts being merely a few croſs ſticks, covered with branches, ſo as to defend them from the rain and ſun, they frequently quit their habitations, if they ſee occaſion, and eſtabliſh them elſewhere. They do not ſhun the whites, and have been ſerviceable againſt the runaway negroes.

On each ſide of the rivers and creeks are ſituated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at preſent annually about 16,000 hhds. of ſugar, 12,000,000lbs. coffee, 700,000lbs. cocoa, 850,000lbs. cotton: All which articles (cotton excepted) have fallen off within 15 years, at leaſt one third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other cauſes. Of the proprietors of theſe plantations, not above 80 reſide here. In the woods are found many kinds of good and durable timber, and ſome woods for ornamental purpoſes, particularly a kind of mahogany called copic. The ſoil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich, fat, clayey earth, lying in ſome places above the level of the rivers at high water (which riſes about 8 feet) and in moſt places below it. Whenever from a continual courſe of cultivation for many years, a piece of land becomes impoveriſhed (for manure is not known here) it is laid under water for a certain number of years, and thereby regains its fertility, and in the mean time a new piece of wood land is cleared. This country has never experienced thoſe dreadful ſcourges of the Weſt-Indies, hurricanes: and droughts from the lowneſs of the land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been deſtroyed by inſects or by the blaſt. In ſhort, this colony, by proper management, might become equal to Jamaica or any other. Land is not wanting; it is finely interſected by noble rivers, and abundant creeks; the ſoil is of the beſt kind, it is well ſituated, and the climate is not very unhealthy, and is growing better, and will continue ſo to do the more the country is cleared of its woods, and cultivated.

The rivers abound with fiſh, ſome of which are good; at certain ſeaſons of the year there is plenty of turtle. The woods abound with plenty of deer, hares, and rabbits, a kind of buffaloe, and two ſpecies of wild hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having ſomething like its navel on the back.

The woods are infeſted with ſeveral ſpecies of tygers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators from four to ſeven feet long, and a man was a ſhort time ſince cruſhed between the jaws of a fiſh, but its name is not known. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here of a large ſize and great venom, and other inſects without number, ſome of them very dangerous and troubleſome. The torporific eel alſo, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand or any conductor, has the effect of a ſtrong electrical ſhock. Serpents alſo, ſome of which are venomous, and others, as has been aſſerted by many credible perſons, are from 25 to 50 feet long. In the woods are monkeys, the ſloth, and parrots in all their varieties; alſo ſome birds of beautiful plumage, among others the flamingo, but few or no ſinging birds.

The river Surinam is guarded by a fort and two redoubts at the entrance, and a fort at Paramaribo, but none of them of any ſtrength, ſo that one or two frigates would be ſufficient to make themſelves maſters of the whole colony; and never was there a people who more ardently wiſhed for a change of government than the inhabitants of this colony. The interior government conſiſts of a governor and a ſupreme and inferior council; the members of the latter are choſen by the governor

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from a double nomination of the principal inhabitants, and thoſe of the former in the ſame manner. By theſe powers, and by a magiſtrate preſiding over all criminal affairs, juſtice is executed and laws are enacted neceſſary for the interior government of the colony; thoſe of a more general and public nature are enacted by the directors, and require no approbation here by the court.

The colony is guarded farther by about 1600 regular troops, paid by the directors. Theſe troops, together with a corps of about 250 free negroes, paid by the court here, and another ſmall corps of chaſſeurs, and ſo many ſlaves as the court thinks fit to order from the planters from time to time, are diſperſed at poſts placed at proper diſtances on a cordon, ſurrounding the colony on the land ſide, in order, as far as poſſible, to defend the diſtant plantations and the colony in general from the attacks of ſeveral dangerous bands of runaway ſlaves, which from very ſmall beginnings have, from the natural prolificacy of the negro race, and the continual addition of freſh fugitives, arrived at ſuch an height as to have coſt the country very great ſums of money and much loſs of men, without being able to do theſe negroes any effectual injury.

This colony was firſt poſſeſſed by the French as early as the year 1630 or 40, and was abandoned by them on account of its unhealthy climate. In the year 1650 it was taken up by ſome Engliſhmen, and in 1662 a charter was granted by Charles II. About this time it was conſiderably augmented by the ſettlement of a number of Jews, who had been driven out of Cayenne and the Brazils, whoſe deſcendants (with other Jews) compoſe at preſent one half of the white inhabitants of the colony, and are allowed great privileges. In 1667 it was taken by the Dutch, and the Engliſh having got poſſeſſion about the ſame time of the then Dutch colony of New-York, each party retained its conqueſt, the Engliſh planters moſt of them retired to Jamaica, leaving their ſlaves behind them, whoſe language is ſtill Engliſh, but ſo corrupted as not to be underſtood at firſt by an Engliſhman.—At preſent this colony is in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh.

DUTCHMAN'S *Point*, a point of land on the Vermont ſide of lake Champlain, about 16 miles S. of the Canada line. The Britiſh held a ſtockaded hut here, garriſoned by ſix ſoldiers, ſince the peace of 1783. It has ſince been delivered up to the United States.

DUXBOROUGH, a maritime townſhip in Plymouth co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1637. 20 veſſels, the greater part from 60 to 90 tons, are owned here. It is a healthy town, and contains 1460 inhabitants; not a greater number than it contained 50 years ago. It lies S. by E. of Plymouth, 3 miles acroſs Plymouth bay by water, and 8 round by land, and 38 S. E. by S. of Boſton. Within the harbour are Clarke's I. conſiſting of about 100 acres of excellent land, and Sauquiſh I. which was formerly joined to the Gurnet, by a narrow piece of ſand; but the water has inſulated it. The Gurnet is an eminence at the ſouthern extremity of the beach, on which is a light-houſe built by the ſtate. The Indian name of the town was Mattakeeſet, or Namakeeſet. It was ſettled by capt. Standiſh and his aſſociates. The captain came to Plymouth with the firſt ſettlers in 1620.

DUXBURY, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1763; firſt called Dantzick, joined with Sutton in the enumeration of 1775. It has only 169 inhabitants.

DUXBURY, a townſhip in Chittenden co. Vermont, about 20 miles S. E. of Burlington, and contains 39 inhabitants.

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EARL, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

EASTANALLEE, the north-eaſt head branch of Alabama R. in Georgia, on which ſtands the town of Eaſtanallee.

EAST BETHLEHEM, a townſhip in Waſhington co. Pennſylvania.

EAST CHESTER, a townſhip in Weſt Cheſter co. New-York, on Long-Iſland ſound, about 8 miles S. W. of Rye, 5 northerly of Weſt Cheſter, and 17 N. E. of New-York. It contains 740 inhabitants; of whom 106 are electors, and 75 ſlaves.

EASTER, an iſle in the Pacific ocean. S. lat.

S. lat. 27. 8. W. long. 109. 41. It is barren, and has no freſh water.

EASTERN *Iſland*, on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak bay, at the mouth of Cheſter river.

EASTERN-PRECINCT, in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, contains 2068 inhabitants, of whom 468 are ſlaves.

EASTERN-RIVER, a ſettlement in Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, containing 240 inhabitants.

EASTERTON, a village in Dauphin co. Pennſylvania, on the E. ſide of Suſquehannah R. 4 miles N. by W. of Harriſburg, and 111 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

EAST FLORIDA. See *Florida*.

EAST GREENWICH, a poſt town and the chief townſhip in Kent co. Rhode-Iſland; 16 miles S. of Providence, and 22 N. N. W. of Newport, and contains 1824 inhabitants. The compact part, called Greenwich town, has a number of dwelling-houſes, a meeting-houſe, and handſome court-houſe; and, although its commerce is greatly reduced, carries on the fiſheries to advantage, and ſends ſome veſſels to the Weſt-Indies. It is ſituated on the N. W. part of Narraganſet bay. Both this town and Warwick are noted for making good cyder; and formerly for raiſing tobacco for exportation.

EAST HADDAM, a townſhip in Middleſex co. Connecticut, ſituated on the E. ſide of Connecticut R. oppoſite to Haddam, of which it was formerly a part. It was ſettled in 1704, and lies 14 miles ſouthwardly of Middleton, and 21 N. W. of New-London.

EASTHAM, a townſhip in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts, about 10 miles long, ſituated on the peninſula of Cape Cod, between Chatham and Wellfleet, and 95 or 100 miles S. E. of Boſton. It contains 1834 inhabitants.

EAST HAMPTON, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, 6 miles S. of Northampton, and 105 W. by S. of Boſton. It contains 457 inhabitants, and is divided from the W. bank of Connecticut R. by the celebrated mountain called *Mount Tom*.

EAST HAMPTON, a handſome town in Suffolk co. New-York, on the S. E. coaſt of Long-Iſland, 12 miles E. N. E. of South Hampton, and 105 E. of New-York city. It has a Preſbyterian church, an academy, and about 80 dwelling-houſes in one ſtreet. The townſhip contains 1497 inhabitants, of whom 214 are electors. Gardner's Iſland is annexed to this town.

EAST HARTFORD, in Hartford co. Connecticut, lies on the E. bank of Connecticut R. oppoſite to Hartford. The compact part of it lies in one broad ſtreet a mile and a half in length. Here are a number of hills on the different ſtreams which water the town; alſo iron and glaſs works.

EAST HAVEN, a townſhip in New-Haven co. Connecticut, on the E. ſide of New-Haven harbour. There is a fort 2 miles from the mouth of the bay oppoſite Smith's point to defend the paſſage. The Scotch Captain and other ſmall iſlots and rocks lie on the S. ſhore.

EAST HAVEN, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Vermont, W. of Maidſtone, 11 miles S. E. of the ſouthern end of Willoughby's lake, and 18 N. by W. of the upper bar of the 15 mile falls on Connecticut river.

EAST KINGSTON, in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, a part of Kingſton; which ſee. In 1790 it contained 358 inhabitants; and now 906.

EAST MAIN, is that part of New-Britain, or Labrador, in North-America, which lies on the E. ſide of James's bay; as part of New South Wales on the W. ſide of the ſame bay is called WEST MAIN.

The Hudſon's bay factory called Eaſt Main, is ſituated on the S. part of Eaſt Main, between Rupert and Slade rivers, both of which run weſtward into James's bay.

EASTON, a poſt town of Pennſylvania, and capital of Northampton co. pleaſantly ſituated at the mouth of the Lehigh; and on the W. ſide of Delaware R. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 dwelling houſes, a church, court-houſe, regiſter's office, and an academy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Bethlehem, and 70 N. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, the chief town of Talbot co. Maryland, formerly called Talbot Court-Houſe, is on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak bay, near the forks of Treadhaven R. 12 miles from its junction with Choptank R. It has a handſome court-houſe, and market-houſe; about 150 dwelling-houſes, and ſeveral ſtores for the ſupply of the adjacent country. It is 5 miles S. weſterly of Williamſburg, 37 S. of

Cheſter

Cheſter Town, and 118 S. W. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, a townſhip in Waſhington co. New-York. In 1790 it contained 2539 inhabitants, of whom 48 were ſlaves. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears that 347 of its preſent inhabitants are electors.

EASTON, or *Eaſtown*, a townſhip important for its iron manufactures, ſituated in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, near the head of Raynham R.; 6 miles N. W. of Raynham, and 12 W. of Bridgewater. It contains 1466 inhabitants. The beſt mill-ſaws in the ſtate are made here. The art of making ſteel was introduced here by Capt. Eliphalet Leonard, in 1786. It is made in quantities; and is cheaper than imported ſteel, and equal in quality for large work, ſuch as plough ſhares, horſe ſhoes, &c. which require large quantities of hard ſteel. But for edge tools, in general, it is found to be of inferior quality to what is imported. The manufacture of linſeed oil began here in 1792, and from an annual ſtock of 3000 buſhels of ſeed, there has been annually produced near 5000 gallons of oil.

EASTON'S *Beach* and *Bay*, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, is ſeparated from Sachueaſt beach and bay by Eaſton's point. Both lie at the ſouthern end of Rhode-Iſland.

EAST *R.* in the ſtate of New-York, and the waters of North or Hudſon R. form York I. The communication between North R. and Long-Iſland ſound is by Eaſt R. along the eaſtern ſide of New-York Iſland.

EAST or NORTH HAVEN, or *Quinepauge R.* in Connecticut, riſes in Southington, not far from a bend in Farmington R. and paſſing through Wallingford and North-Haven, empties into New-Haven harbour. It has been contemplated to connect the ſource of this river with Farmington R.

EAST-TOWN, in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

EAST-WHITELAND, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

EAST WINDSOR, a townſhip in Hartford co. Connecticut; ſeparated from Windſor by Connecticut R. and about 7 miles N. E. of Hartford. The compact part of the town lies on one broad ſtreet of about 2 miles in length. In the townſhip are 3 Congregational churches. The lands are fertile; and beſides thoſe articles common to the ſtate, produce large quantities of good tobacco.

EATON, a ſmall town in the northern part of Stafford co. New-Hampſhire; 3 miles N. of the Great Oſſipee lake, and about 56 N. by W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 253 inhabitants.

EATONTOWN, improperly called Edentown, a pleaſant village in New-Jerſey, about a mile S. of the town of Shrewſbury, in the ſame townſhip. It is a place of ſome buſineſs and thriving.

EBENEZER, a poſt town, and the capital of Effingham co. Georgia, ſeated on the S. W. bank of Savannah R. 5 miles from Abercorn, 25 N. N. W. of Savannah, 75 S. E. of Louiſville, and 860 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains but a few houſes; and was ſettled in 1735, by a number of Proteſtants driven out of Saltſburg, in the Electorate of Bavaria, by perſecution.

EDEN, a townſhip in Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, incorporated in 1796, taken from the northerly part of Mount Deſert.

EDEN, a townſhip in Orleans co. Vermont, N. W. of Craftſbury, adjoining.

EDENTON, a diſtrict on the ſea-coaſt of North-Carolina, bounded N. by the ſtate of Virginia; E. by the ocean; W. by Halifax diſtrict, and S. by Newbern. It is ſubdivided into nine counties, viz. Chowan, Paſquotank, Perquimins, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It contains 57,770 inhabitants, of whom 19,198 are ſlaves. Its chief town is Edenton. The wood is chiefly pine, oak, cypreſs, and juniper; of all which there is abundance.

EDENTON, the capital of the above diſtrict, is a poſt town and port of entry, at the head of a bay on the N. ſide of Albemarle ſound, and at the N. E. ſide of the opening of Chowan R. It contains above 150 indifferent wooden buildings, and a few handſome ones. The public buildings are an ancient brick Epiſcopal church, a court-houſe and gaol. In or near the town lived the proprietary, and the firſt of the royal governors. Its ſituation is advantageous for trade, but unhealthy; which doubtleſs has tended to retard its proſperity. Its exports in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted

to

to the value of 50,646 dollars. It is 97 miles N. of Newbern, 257 N. N. E. of Wilmington, 139 S. S. E. of Peterſburgh, and 440 S. W. of Philadelphia, N. lat. 36. 6. W. long. 77. 11.

EDESTON, a plantation in Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, containing 110 inhabitants.

EDGARTON, a port of entry and poſt town of Maſſachuſetts, and the chief town of Duke's co. ſituated on the E. ſide of the iſland of Martha's Vineyard. The fertile iſland of Chabaquidick is within the juriſdiction of Edgarton; which has a ſmall trade to the Weſt-Indies. The exports in 1794 for one year ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 2,257 dollars value. It lies about 14 miles S. of Barnſtable co. on the main, and 94 miles S. S. E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1352 inhabitants.

EDGCOMB, a townſhip in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, containing 855 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1774, and lies 180 miles N. by E. of Boſton.

EDGCOMB, a county of Halifax diſtrict, N. Carolina, bounded S. by Pitt co. S. W. by Wayne co. and Tar R. which affords it communication with ſeveral counties in the ſtate; W. by Naſh co. and E. by Martin and Halifax counties. It contains 10,255 inhabitants, of whom 2009 are ſlaves.

EDGEFIELD *Co.* in S. Carolina, is the ſouthernmoſt in the diſtrict of Ninety Six; bounded N. by Saluda R. which divides it from Newbury co.; S. W. by Savannah R. which ſeparates it from the ſtate of Georgia; E. by Orangeburg diſtrict, and W. by Abbeville co. The ridge of elevated land which divides the waters of Saluda from thoſe of Savannah R. paſſes nearly through the middle of the county. Edgefield co. is about 34 miles long and 24 broad, and contains 13,289 inhabitants, of whom 3619 are ſlaves.

EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE, in the above county, where is a poſt-office, is 20 miles from Abbeville court-houſe; 25 from Auguſta and 60 from Columbia.

EDGEMONT, a townſhip in Delaware co. Pennſylvania.

EDISTO, or *Ponpon*, a navigable river in S. Carolina, which riſes in two branches from a remarkable ridge in the interior part of the ſtate. Theſe branches unite below Orangeburgh, which ſtands on the N. fork, and form Ediſto river, which, having paſſed Jackſonburg, leaving it on the S., branches and embraces Ediſto, and ſeveral ſmaller iſles.

EDWARD, a fort in Nova-Scotia, in the town of Windſor, in Hants co. ſaid to be large enough to contain 200 men. It is ſituated on Avon R. which is navigable thus far for veſſels of 400 tons; thoſe of 60 tons can go 2 miles higher.

EDWARD, a fortification in Waſhington co New-York, now in ruins. It is ſituated on the E. bank of Hudſon R. about 14 miles S. by E. of Fort George, on the ſouthern extremity of Lake George, and 19 S. by W. of Skeneſborough, on South bay, an arm of lake Champlain. N. lat. 43. 7. W. long. 74.

EEL *Cove* and *River*, *L'anſe et la Riviere à l'Anguille*, on the ſouth ſide of Chaleur bay, is about 3 leagues from Maligaſh, about weſt. This cove abounds with ſalmon, and great quantities of that fiſh is taken annually, by a few inhabitants who are ſettled here.

EEL RIVER *Indians*, inhabit the lands on Eel R. a head branch of Wabaſh R. They were lately hoſtile; but ceded ſome land at the mouth of the river to the U. States, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795; when government paid them a ſum of money, and engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 500 dollars annually for ever.

EFFINGHAM, formerly Leavitſtown, a townſhip in Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, S. E. of Oſſipee pond, on Oſſipee river, incorporated in 1766, and has 154 inhabitants.

EFFINGHAM *Co.* in the lower diſtrict of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah R. on the N. eaſtward, which ſeparates it from S. Carolina; by Ogechee R. on the S. weſtward, which divides it from Liberty co. It contains 2424 inhabitants, including 750 ſlaves. Chief towns, Ebenezer and Elberton.

EGG-HARBOUR, a town in Glouceſter co. New-Jerſey, on Great Egg Harbour; famous for the exportation of pine and cedar.

EGG HARBOUR R. GREAT AND LITTLE. Great Egg Harbour river riſes between Glouceſter and Cumberland counties, in New-Jerſey. After running E.S.E. a few miles it becomes the diviſional line between Cape May and Glouceſter counties, and falls into the bay of its own name. The inlet from the

the Atlantic ocean lies in 39. 22. The river abounds with ſheepſhead, rock-fiſh, perch, oyſters, clams, &c. which find a ready market at Philadelphia. This river is navigable 20 miles for veſſels of 200 tons.

Little Egg Harbour Inlet, lies about 17 miles N. E. of Great Egg Harbour Inlet. It receives Mulicus R. which riſes in Glouceſter and Burlington counties, and forms part of the diviſional line a few miles from the bay. It is navigable 20 miles for veſſels of 60 tons. The townſhip of *Little Egg Harbour*, in Burlington co. conſiſts of about 23,000 acres; the moſt of which, being thin and barren, is not under improvement. The compact part of the townſhip is called *Clam Town*, where there is a meeting-houſe for Friends, and about a dozen houſes. It has a ſmall trade to the Weſt-Indies. During the late war captains Ferguſon and Collins burnt a number of privateers and other veſſels in Little Egg Harbour, and deſtroyed the place.

EGG *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the N. E. ſide of Delaware bay, in Cumberland co.

EGMONT, an iſland in the South Pacific ocean, diſcovered by capt. Carteret. The Spaniards called it Santa Cruz. S. lat. 19. 20. E. long. from Greenwich 164. 30.

EGREMONT, a townſhip in Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 759 inhabitants incorporated in 1760—15 miles S. W. of Stockbridge, and 145 W. of Boſton.

EIGHTEEN-MILE, or *Long Beach*, the coaſt of New-Jerſey, lies between Little Egg Harbour inlet, and that of Barnegat.

ELBERT, a new county, in the upper diſtrict of Georgia, on the tract of land between Tugulo and Broad rivers. The S. E. corner of the county is at their confluence, at the town of Peterſburg. On the N. W. it is bounded by Franklin county.

ELBERTON, the ſeat of juſtice in the above co. is 23 miles N. W. of Peterſburg, and 30 S. E of Franklin courthouſe.

ELBERTON, a poſt town in Effingham co. Georgia, on the N. E. bank of Ogeechee R. containing about 30 houſes. It is about 19 miles W. of Ebenezer, 48 N. W. of Savannah, and 55 S. E. of Louiſville. N. lat. 32. 18. 45. W. long. 80. 30.

ELUTHERA, or *Alabaſter*, one of the Bahama or Lucaya iſlands, where above 60 families formerly ſettled under Dep. Gov. Holmes, and erected a ſmall fort.

ELIAS, MOUNT ST. a mountain near the ſhore of the N. W. coaſt of North-America, N. W. of Admiralty Bay, and S. E. of Prince William's ſound.

ELIZABETH, CAPE. See *Cape Elizabeth* and *Caſco Bay*.

ELIZABETH CITY *Co.* in Virginia, lies between York and James rivers, having Warwick and York counties on the W. and Cheſapeak bay on the E. and N. There are ſeveral ſmall iſlands on its ſea-coaſt, the chief of which are Long and Egg iſlands. Point Comfort is the S. eaſtern extremity of the co. It contains 3450 inhabitants, of whom 1876 are ſlaves.

ELIZABETH *Iſlands*, ſeveral ſmall iſlands on the S. E. ſide of Buzzard's bay, extending S. weſterly from the extremity of Barnſtable co. in Maſſachuſetts, and bearing N. W. from Martha's Vineyard; ſituated between 41. 24. and 41. 32. N. lat. and between 70. 38. and 70. 56. W. long. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Naſhawn, Paſqui, Naſhawenna, Pinequeſe, and Chatahunk iſlands. All theſe belong to Duke's county.

ELIZABETH, a ſhort ſouthern arm of James R. in Virginia. It affords an excellent harbour, and large enough for 300 ſhips. The channel is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide; and at common flood tide it has 18 feet water to Norfolk, which ſtands near the mouth of its eaſtern branch. The S. branch riſes in the Diſmal Swamp. Craney iſland, at the mouth of Elizabeth, lies 5 miles S. W. of Point Comfort, at the mouth of James river.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, QUEEN, in the ſtraits of Magellan, in S. America. Here freſh water, herbs fit for ſallad, and wild fowl may be had in great plenty. The ſhores alſo abound with ſhell-fiſh.

ELIZABETH, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania, containing about 30 houſes, and a Dutch church; 18 miles N. W. by W. of Lancaſter, and 84 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a poſt town and borough, in Eſſex county, New-Jerſey; pleaſantly

pleaſantly ſituated on a ſmall creek which empties into Arthur Kull. Its ſoil is equal to any in the ſtate. In the compact part of the town, there are about 150 houſes, two brick churches, one for Preſbyterians, very handſome, the other for Epiſcopalians, and an academy. This is one of the oldeſt towns in the ſtate, having been purchaſed of the Indians as early as 1664, and ſettled ſoon after. It lies 6 miles ſoutherly of Newark, and 15 S. W. by W. of New-York.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Alleghany co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the S. E. ſide of Monongahela R. between Redſtone Old Fort, and Pittſburg, about 18 miles from each, and 6 above the mouth of the Youghagany. Many boats are built here for the trade and emigration to Kentucky, and in the environs are ſeveral ſaw mills. N. lat. 40. 13. W. long. 79. 22.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a poſt town of Maryland, and capital of Waſhington co. formerly called Hagarſtown, ſeated in the fertile valley of Conegocheague. It has ſeveral ſtreets regularly laid out. The houſes are principally built of brick and ſtone, in number about 300. Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, and German Lutherans have each a church. The court-houſe and market-houſe are handſome buildings, and the gaol is of ſtone, and ſubſtantial. The trade with the weſtern country is conſiderable; and there are a number of mills in the neighbourhood, on Antietam creek. See *Hagarſtown*.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the chief town of Tyrrel co. in Edenton diſtrict, North-Carolina, has a gaol, court-houſe, and a few dwelling-houſes. It is 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 55 from Wilmington.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a poſt town and the chief in Bladen co. N. Carolina, is ſituated on the N. W. branch of Cape Fear. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 30 houſes; 36 miles ſouthward of Fayetteville, and 47 N. W. of Wilmington.

ELK, a creek in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania, which uniting with Penn's creek, falls into the Suſquehannah, 5 miles below Sunbury.

ELK, a navigable river of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, which riſes in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania, by two branches; Big and Little Elk creeks. At their confluence ſtands Elkton. The canals in contemplation from Elk R. to Delaware bay, are noticed under Delaware bay.

ELK, a ſhort navigable river, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee. It riſes on the N. W. ſide of Cumberland mountain, runs S. weſterly, and falls into the Tenneſſee a little above the Muſcle ſhoals; about 40 miles W. N. W. of the Creeks' Croſſing Place.

ELKHORN, a ſmall water of Kentucky river. The Elkhorn lands are much eſteemed, being ſituated in a bend of Kentucky river, in Fayette co. in which this ſmall river, or creek, riſes.

ELK *Lake*, one of the chain of ſmall lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior. N. lat. 48. 41. W. long. 93.

ELKRIDGE, a ſmall town in Ann Arundel co. Maryland, ſituated on the S. bank of Patapſco R. and on the W. ſide of Deep Run. This place is famous for the bright tobacco called *kite's foot*. It is 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore, and 19 N. W. of Annapolis. N. lat. 39. 12. 30.

ELKTON, a poſt town of conſiderable trade, at the head of Cheſapeak bay, in Maryland, and the capital of Cecil co. It is ſituated at the confluence of the head branches of Elk R. 13 miles from its mouth at Turkey Point, and a mile above French town. The tide flows up to the town, and it enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Upwards of 250,000 buſhels of wheat are collected here annually, for ſupplying thoſe markets, or the neighbouring mills. Elkton conſiſts of one ſtreet, in which are about 90 houſes, a court-houſe, and gaol. On the W. ſide of the town is an academy. It is 12 miles S. W. of Chriſtiana bridge, 10 N. E. of Charleſtown, 47 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 56 N. E. of Baltimore.

ELLINGTON, a townſhip of about 200 families, in Tolland co. Connecticut. It lies about 12 miles N. E. of Hartford city, and 6 W. of Tolland.

ELLIS *R.* in the diſtrict of Maine, is a branch of Saco river.

ELMORE, the ſouthernmoſt townſhip in Orleans co. in Vermont; and contained, by the cenſus, only 12 inhabitants.

EMERY'S

EMERY's *R.* a ſmall river in Tenneſſee, which runs S. E. into the Tenneſſee, 7 miles N. by E. of the mouth of Clinch river.

EMMAUS, a Moravian ſettlement, 8 miles from Bethlehem, in Pennſylvania.

EMMITSBURG, or *Emmtſburgh*, a flouriſhing village in Frederick co. Maryland, ſituated between Flat Run and Tom's creek, weſtern head waters of the Monococy, and about a mile S. of the Pennſylvania line. It is 24 miles N. E. by E. of Frederick, and 50 N. W. of Baltimore. N. lat. 39. 10. 30.

ENCHANTED *Mountain*, See *Tenneſſee*.

ENDLESS *Mountains*, a name ſometimes applied to the Alleghany mountains.

ENDEAVOUR *Straits*, are between the N. point of New-Holland, and the S. coaſt of New-Guinea. S. lat. 10. E. long. from Paris 140.

ENFIELD, a townſhip in Hartford co. Connecticut, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. oppoſite to Suffield, and bounded on the N. by the Maſſachuſetts line: It was granted by the court of Maſſachuſetts, to Springfield, in 1648, and was ſettled in 1681. In 1769 it contained 214 Engliſh families. In the town are two Congregational churches, and a meeting-houſe for Shakers. The compact part of the town, contiguous to the river, is very pleaſant. It is 16 or 18 miles N. of Hartford.

ENFIELD, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, about 11 miles S. E. of Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1761, and has 724 inhabitants, chiefly farmers.

ENGANNO, TROMPEUR, or *Falſe Cape*, is the eaſternmoſt land of the iſland of St. Domingo, $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues northerly of Point de l'Epée, and 22 S. E. of Cape Raphael, or Round Mountain. N. lat. 19. 3. W. long. from Paris 71. 25.

ENGLISH *Harbour*, one of the beſt harbours in the iſland of Antigua, on the S. ſhore, a mile S. E. of the mouth of Falmouth harbour. It is well fortified, and has a royal navy yard and arſenal, with conveniencies for careening ſhips of war. N. lat. 17. 8. 25. W. long. 61. 27. 30.

ENGLISH NEIGHBOURHOOD, a village in Bergen co. New-Jerſey, on a N. E. branch of Hackinſack R. W. of, and in the vicinity of Fort Lee.

ENGLISHTOWN, in New-Jerſey, a ſmall village in the N. weſtern part of Monmouth co. on the road from Princetown to Shrewſbury, 21 miles from the former, 6 W. of Monmouth courthouſe, and 18 E. of Princetown.

ENGLISH TURN. See *Detour des Anglois*.

ENO, a river in N. Carolina, which unites with Little and Flat rivers in Orange co. and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below Hillſborough.

ENOREE, a N. W. branch of Broad R. in S. Carolina. It ſeparates Pinckney and Ninety-Six diſtricts, and joins Broad R. about 5 miles below Tyger R.

ENOSBURG, a townſhip in Franklin co. Vermont, about 18 or 20 miles E. of Swantown.

EPHRATA, or *Dunkard Town*, a village in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the N. W. ſide of Calico creek, which, joining the Coneſtoga, falls into the Suſquehannah. It lies 22 miles N. of the town of Lancaſter, and upwards of 60 W. of Philadelphia, It is ſituated in a romantic and ſequeſtered vale, and poſſeſſed by a religious community called *Tunkers*, who are moſtly of German deſcent, and believe in general redemption. They uſe great plainneſs of dreſs and language, and will neither ſwear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take intereſt for the money they lend. They have many peculiarities; but their innocent manners have acquired them the name of the harmleſs Tunkers. This ſettlement is ſometimes called Tunker's Town, and conſiſts of about 40 buildings; of which 3 are places of worſhip. They ſubſiſt by cultivating their lands, by attending a printing-office, a griſt-mill, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, &c. and the ſiſters by ſpinning, weaving, ſewing, &c. Beſides this congregation at Ephrata, there were in 1770, 14 others of this ſect in various parts of Pennſylvania, and ſome in Maryland. The whole, excluſive of thoſe in Maryland, amounted to upwarde of 2000 ſouls.

EPPING, a plantation in the diſtrict of Maine, of about 25 familes, 12 miles from Narraguague.

EPPING, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, taken from the N. W. part of Exeter, and incorporated in

1741. In 1790 it contained 1233, now 1740 inhabitants. It is 6 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 18 W. of Portſmouth.

EPSOM, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, lies E. of Pembroke, adjoining; 10 miles E. of Concord, and 36 miles N. W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1727; in 1775 it contained 387, and in 1790, 799 inhabitants.

ERIE, FORT, a ſtrong fortification in Upper Canada, ſituated on the N. ſhore of lake Erie, and on the W. bank of Niagara R. 27 miles S. by E of Niagara Fort, and 18 above the carrying place at the Falls of Niagara. N. lat. 42. 59. W. long. 78. 20. 30.

ERIE, a lake of the fourth magnitude in North-America, and through which runs the line between the United States and Upper Canada. D'Etroit R. on the W. brings the waters of the great lakes with which lake Erie has a communication on the N. W. and Niagara R. on the E. forms its communication with the waters of lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. It is ſituated between 41. and 43. N. lat. and between 78. 48. and 83. W. long. Its form is elliptical. Its length is about 225 miles; and its medium breadth about 40. It affords good navigation for ſhipping of any burden. The coaſt on both ſides of the lake is generally favourable for the paſſage of batteaux and canoes. Its banks in many places have a flat ſandy ſhore, particularly to the eaſtward of the peninſula called Long Point, which runs upwards of 18 miles into the lake, and being compoſed of ſand is very convenient to haul boats out of the ſurf upon it, when the lake is too rough for ſailing and rowing; yet in ſome places, chiefly on the S. ſide towards both ends of the lake, it would be dangerous to approach and impoſſible to land, by reaſon of the perpendicular height of the rocks. Some of theſe, (as at Cayahoga, which are already deſcribed) are magnificent beyond deſcription, and muſt alſo inſpire dread in the boldeſt breaſt, when viewed from the water. Lake Erie has a great variety of fine fiſh, ſuch as ſturgeon, eel, white fiſh, trout, perch, &c. Lakes Huron and Michigan afford communication with lake Erie, by veſſels of 8 feet draught. There are portages into the waters of lake Erie from the Wabaſh, Great Miami, Muſkingum, and Alleghany, from 2 to 16 miles. The portage between the Ohio and Potowmac will be about 20 miles, when the obſtructions in the Monongahela and Cheat rivers are removed.

ERIE'S, an Indian nation, called by the French du Chat, or Cat-nation. They were extirpated by the Iroquois about the year 1655. Were it not for the lake which ſtill bears the name of that nation, one would not have known that they ever exiſted.

ERROL, a ſmall town on lake Umbagog, in the N. eaſternmoſt ſettled part of Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1774.

ERVINE, a townſhip in Ontario co. New-York. Of its inhabitants 93 are qualified to be electors.

ESCAMBIA, one of the moſt conſiderable rivers that fall into the bay of Penſacola in Weſt-Florida, empties itſelf near the head of the N. branch, about 12 or 15 miles from Penſacola, through ſeveral marches and channels, which have a number of iſlands between them, that are overflowed when the water is high. A ſhoal near its mouth prevents veſſels drawing more than 5 or 6 feet, from entering; but there is from 2 to 4 fathoms of water afterwards. Capt. Hutchins aſcended it in a boat upwards of 80 miles, and from the depth of water there, it appeared to be navigable for pettiaugers many miles further. It is uncertain where its ſource is. The courſe is very winding. At the mouth of the river on the W. ſide was the town of Cambleton, ſettled by French Proteſtants in 1766, but was afterwards abandoned.

The lands in general on each ſide of the river, are rich, low or ſwampy, admirably adapted for the culture of rice or corn. The great number of rivulets which fall into this river from the high circumjacent country, may be led over any part of the rice lands, at any ſeaſon of the year. The numerous iſlands at the mouth of the river, ſome of very conſiderable extent, are not inferior for rice to any in America. The ſettlements made by Meſſrs. Tait and Mitchell, capt. Johnſon, Mr. McKinnon, and ſome others, are very evident proofs of this aſſertion; who within two years of their firſt ſettlement, had nearly cleared all the expenſes they had been at in making

making very conſiderable eſtabliſhments; and would entirely have done it in another year, had not the Spaniards taken poſſeſſion of the country.

ESCATARI, a ſmall iſland about 5 leagues N. of Louiſbourg, in the iſland of Cape Breton.

ESOPUS. See *Kingſton*, New York.

ESPIRITU SANTO, ISLES DEL, ſituated on the S. W. of Providence, in the W.-Indies. See *Andros Iſles*.

ESPIRITU SANCTO, a bay on the W. coaſt of Eaſt Florida, in 27. 8. N. lat. It has a good harbour, 4 fathom water, and ſafe anchorage; but the land all about the coaſt is very low, and cannot be ſeen from a ſhip's deck when in 7 fathom water. Several low, ſandy iſlands and marches, covered with mangrove buſhes, lie before the main land. Here are immenſe numbers of fiſh in the ſummer time, which may be caught with a ſeine, enough to load a ſhip, (if the climate would admit of curing them) even in a few days.

ESQUIMAUX. See *Labrador* and *New-Britain*.

ESQUIMAUX, a large bay on the Labrador coaſt, into which a river of the ſame name empties. It lies in the N. W. part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the ſtraits of Belle-iſle. Eſquimaux iſlands lie acroſs its mouth.

ESSEQUEBO *Diſtrict* and *River*. Eſſequebo is a diſtrict of Dutch Guiana, in S. America, and receives its name from the large navigable river which waters it. See *Demerara* and *Dutch America*.

ESSEX *Co.* in Maſſachuſetts, is bounded N. by the ſtate of N. Hampſhire; E. & S. by the ocean, and the town of Chelſea in Suffolk co.; W. by Middleſex co.; in length about 38 miles, in breadth 25; and is ſhaped triangularly, Chelſea being the acute point. The chief iſlands on its coaſt, belonging to it, are Cape Anne and Plumb iſlands. It is ſubdivided into 22 townſhips, which contain 7644 houſes and 57,913 inhabitants; being the moſt populous, of its ſize, of any in the ſtate, having about 135 ſouls to a ſquare mile. The firſt ſettlement in Maſſachuſetts Proper was made in Salem, the capital of the county, in 1628, by John Endicot, Eſq. one of the original patentees, and many years governor of the colony. It was made a ſhire in 1643, being one of the three into which the colony was firſt divided. Eſſex co. pays about one ſeventh part of the ſtate tax, elects ſix ſenators and counſellors for the government of the commonwealth, and one repreſentative in the legiſlature of the United States.

The face of the country is pleaſingly variegated with hills, vales, woods, and plains. The land is generally fruitful; but is more favourable to barley than moſt other parts of the ſtate. Quarries of marble and limeſtone are found in this county; and the ſea coaſt is indented with a number of good harbours. Merrimack river interſects the N. part of Eſſex county: between it and the New-Hampſhire line are the towns of Methuen, Haverhill, Almſbury and Saliſbury.

ESSEX *Co.* in Virginia, is bounded E. and N. E. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from Richmond. It is about 55 miles long and 12 broad, and contains 9122 inhabitants, of whom 5440 are ſlaves.

ESSEX *Co.* in New-Jerſey, is in the eaſtern part of the ſtate, and divided from Staten-Iſland by Newark bay. It is about 25 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and has three townſhips, viz. Newark, Elizabethtown and Acquackanack, which contain 17,785 inhabitants, of whom 1171 are ſlaves. The ſoil is very fertile, and its fruits and other productions meet with a quick ſale in New-York city. Eſſex county has within it 7 Preſbyterian churches, 3 for Epiſcopalians, 1 for Anabaptiſts, and 2 for Dutch Calviniſts.

ESSEX *Co.* in Vermont, is the northeaſternmoſt in the ſtate.

ESSEX, a townſhip in Chittenden co. Vermont, contains 354 inhabitants. It lies between Jericho on the S. E. and Colcheſter on the N. W.

ESTAPA, or *Eſtaſe*, a town belonging to the province of Tabaſco, and audience of Mexico, in New-Spain, N. America. It is mentioned by Dampier, as ſituated on Tabaſco R. 4 leagues beyond Villa de Moſe. It is ſaid to be a place of conſiderable trade; and ſo ſtrong, that it repulſed capt. Hewet, when he attacked it with 200 deſperate buccaneers.

ESTAPO, a ſtrong town in New-Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; ſituated at the mouth

of the river Tlaluc. N. lat. 17 30. W. long. 103. 5.

ESTHER *Town*, in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the E. bank of Suſquehannah R. a little N. of Harriſburg.

ETECHIMINES, Indian nations on the borders of Nova-Scotia. See *Malecites* and *Scoodick*.

EUPHASEE, the ancient name of Hiwaſſee R. in Tenneſſee; alſo the name of an Indian town on its S. W. bank, 28 miles from its mouth. See *Hiwaſſee*.

EUSTACE, or *Euſtacia*, called alſo Metanzas, or Slaughter, (from a butchery made on it by the Spaniards.) It is an inconſiderable iſland, about 20 miles in circuit. It forms, with a long point of land, the entrance to the harbour of St. Auguſtine, in Eaſt-Florida.

EUSTATIA *Town*, in the iſland of Euſtatia or Euſtatius, in the Caribbean ſea in the Weſt-Indies. N. lat. 17. 29. W. long. 63. 5.

EUSTATIUS, ST. or *Euſtatia*, is the chief iſland belonging to the Dutch in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated in the Caribbean ſea, in 17. 29. N. lat. and in 63. 10. W. long. and 3 leagues N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's It is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compaſs, riſing out of the ſea, like a pyramid, and almoſt round; but though ſo ſmall and inconveniently laid out by nature, the induſtry of the Dutch has turned it to ſo good account, that it is ſaid to contain 5000 whites, and 15,000 negroes. The ſides of the mountains are laid out in very pretty ſettlements; but they have neither ſprings nor rivers. The produce is chiefly ſugar and tobacco. This iſland, as well as Curaſſou, is engaged in the Spaniſh contraband trade, for which, however, it is not ſo well ſituated; and it has drawn the ſame advantage from its conſtant neutrality. But in the laſt war between Great-Britain and Holland, admiral Rodney, having been ſent to reduce it with a conſiderable land and ſea force, obliged it to ſurrender at diſcretion, on the 3d of February, 1781. The private property of the inhabitants was confiſcated, with a degree of rigour very uncommon among civilized nations, and very inconſiſtent with the humanity and generoſity by which the Britiſh nation uſed to be characterized. The reaſon aſſigned was, that the inhabitants of St. Euſtatius had aſſiſted France and the United States with naval and other ſtores. The Britiſh merchants, as well as thoſe of France and America, ſuffered immenſe loſs by effects depoſited in this iſland. On the 27th of November, the ſame year, it was retaken by the French, under the command of the marquis de Bouille, who had an inconſiderable force. The Dutch firſt took poſſeſſion of this iſland in the year 1635.

EVANSHAM, the capital of Wythe co. in Virginia, is ſituated on the E. ſide of Reedy creek, which falls into the Great Kanhaway, Woods or New river. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 25 houſes; 40 miles W. by S. of Chriſtianburg, 242 in a like direction from Richmond, and 518 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

EVESHAM, a townſhip in Burlington co. New-Jerſey, ſituated between the forks of Moore's creek, which runs N. weſterly to Delaware R. It is 7 miles eaſterly of Haddonfield, 16 E. of Philadelphia, and 25 S. of Burlington.

Here is an Indian ſettlement, called Edge Pittick, a tract of land reſerved by the ancient natives. They have ſome hundreds of acres of improved lands, about 30 houſes, and a meeting-houſe. They formerly had a miniſter of their own order, who ſtatedly officiated in the Indian language.

EXETER, a poſt town in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, and, next to Portſmouth, the moſt conſiderable ſea-port town in the ſtate. It is ſituated at the head of navigation on Swamſcot, or Exeter R. a branch of the Piſcataqua, 15 miles S. W. of Portſmouth, and a like diſtance N. W. of Newburyport, in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts. The tide riſes here 11 feet. It is well ſituated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufactory in its infancy, 6 ſaw mills, a fulling mill, ſlitting mill, paper mill, ſnuff mill, 2 chocolate and 10 griſt mills, iron works, and 2 printing offices. The ſaddlery buſineſs is carried on here to greater extent, than in any town on this ſide Philadelphia. Before the revolution ſhip-building was a profitable buſineſs; and the veſſels were employed in the Weſt-India trade. Notwithſtanding the loſs of this market, there are four or five veſſels, of different burden, built here annually; the river being capable of floating down thoſe of

500

500 tons. An equal number is alſo employed in the foreign trade, chiefly to the Weſt-Indies. The ſituation of this place bids fair for extenſive population. The public edifices are 2 Congregational churches, an elegant building appropriated for the academy, a handſome and capacious court-houſe, and a gaol. The public offices of the ſtate are kept here at preſent. Beſides the celebrated Exeter academy, there are here an Engliſh ſchool, and 6 or 8 private ſchools, chiefly for females.

This townſhip is of irregular figure, and about 4 miles ſquare. It was incorporated in 1638; prior to which, it had the name of Swamſcot Falls, from the falls of the river, which ſeparate the freſh from the tide water; where the body of the town is ſituated; chiefly on the weſtern ſide of the river. The number of inhabitants in 1775, was 1741—and in 1790, 1722. It lies 54 miles N. of Boſton, and 402 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat 42. 59. W. long. 71.

"Phillips Exeter Academy" was founded and endowed by the hon. John Phillips, LL. D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of Aſſembly in 1781. It is a very reſpectable and uſeful inſtitution, under the inſpection of a board of truſtees, and the immediate government and inſtruction of a preceptor and an aſſiſtant. It has a fund of £.15,000, a part of which is in lands not yet productive. The preſent annual income, is £.480. It has commonly between 50 and 60 ſtudents. In 1794, a building was erected, 76 by 36 feet, two ſtories high; which in point of convenience, and perhaps elegance, is exceeded by few buildings of the kind in the United States.

EXETER, the N. weſternmoſt townſhip in Waſhington co. Rhode-Iſland ſtate, has North-Kingſton on the E. and Voluntown, in Connecticut, on the W. The ſeveral branches of Wood R. unite here, and take a S. courſe between Hopkinton and Richmond. It contains 2495 inhabitants, of whom 37 are ſlaves.

EXETER, a townſhip in Luzern co. Pennſylvania.

EXETER, a town in New-Hanover co. in Wilmington diſtrict, N. Carolina; ſituated on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear, about 36 miles N. from Wilmington, and 22 from the N. river.

EXUMA *Iſle*, one of the Bahama iſles, ſituated on the E. of the Great Bank, between Stocking iſles on the S. W. and Long-iſle on the E. Is is now uninhabited, excepting two families, yet is one of the beſt of the Bahamas, not only for its fertility, but for the excellence of its anchoring ground, in the Sound to which it gives name; where all the Britiſh navy could ride in ſafety. N. lat. 24. 30. W. long. 74. 30.

EXUMA *Sound*, lies E. of the Great Bahama Bank, between it and the iſle of Guanahani. N. lat. 24. W. long. 75.

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FABIANE, a river in Louiſiana, which runs S. eaſtward into the Miſſiſippi, in N. lat. 39. 30.; 16 miles above Jaſtioni R. and 50 below the Iowa town and rapids.

FABIUS, one of the military townſhips in New-York.

FAIRFAX *Co.* in Virginia, is about 25 miles long, and 18 broad; on the W. bank of Potowmack river. It contains 12,320 inhabitants, of whom 4574 are ſlaves. Chief town, Alexandria.

FAIRFAX, a townſhip in Franklin co. Vermont, E. of Georgia, and on the bank of La Moille R. and contains 254 inhabitants; and is about 9 miles from lake Champlain.

FAIRFIELD, a plantation in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, on the S. E. bank of Kennebeck R. S. of Canaan, and oppoſite Hancock; about 17 miles from Pittſtown, and 7 from Fort Halifax. It contains 492 inhabitants, and is 225 miles N. E. of Boſton.

FAIRFIELD, a new townſhip in Herkemer county, New-York.

FAIRFIELD, a townſhip in Franklin co. Vermont, E. of St. Alban's; and contains 129 inhabitants. It is 13 miles S. of the Canada line, and as far from the neareſt part of lake Champlain.

FAIRFIELD, a townſhip in Waſhington co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 29 f its inhabitants are electors.

FAIRFIELD, a townſhip in Cumberland co. New-Jerſey, on Cohanzy creek, and at the head of Black creek; 25 miles S. by E. of Salem, in Salem co.

FAIRFIELD *Co.* in Connecticut, is the S. weſternmoſt in the ſtate; bounded

W. by the ſtate of New-York, E. by New-Haven co. N. by Litchfield, and S. by Long-Iſland ſound. Its ſhape is very irregular. It is divided into 13 townſhips, of which Fairfield and Danbury are the chief; and contains 36,250 inhabitants including 433 ſlaves. It is ſeparated from New-Haven co. and part of Litchfield co. by Stratford R. The other parts of the country are watered by ſmall ſtreams, as Sagatuck, Saſco, Peganook, Five Mile, Rodens, Mill, and Mayamus rivers. Several harbours, and a number of ſmall iſles lie along the ſound, in the towns of Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Fairfield, and Stratford. The face of the county is rough, but the ſoil is good.

FAIRFIELD, the *Unquowa* of the Indians, a poſt town and port of entry of Connecticut, and capital of the above county, is pleaſantly ſituated on Mill-Run, a little above its entrance into Long-Iſland ſound, 22 miles S. W. by W. of New-Haven, and 64 From New-York. It contains about 200 houſes, a neat Congregational church, and a court-houſe. About 4 miles N. W. of the body of the town, and in the townſhip is the beautiful pariſh of Greenfield, in which is a flouriſhing academy. A high eminence in the centre of the pariſh commands a delightful proſpect. Fairfield was ſettled from Weatherſfield in 1639, and in 1736 contained 400 families. It was burnt by a party of tories and Britiſh, under the command of gov. Tryon, in 1777; the loſs ſuſtained, amounted to upwards of £.40,000. Fairfield carries on a conſiderable trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 77,425 dollars.

FAIRFIELD, a townſhip in Weſtmoreland co. Pennſylvania.

FAIRFIELD *Co.* in Camden diſtrict, S. Carolina, between Wateree R. which divides it from Lancaſter co. and Broad R. which ſeparates it from Newbury and Union counties. It contains 6138 white inhabitants, and 1485 ſlaves. Its chief town is Winſborough.

FAIRHAVEN, in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, lies on the N. W. ſide of Buzzard's bay, and on the eaſtern ſide of Accuſhnet river, oppoſite to Bedford; which ſee.

FAIRHAVEN, a conſiderable townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont, N. W. of Poultney. It contains 545 inhabitants, and is 51 miles N. of Bennington.

FAIRLEE, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. 16 miles N. of Dartmouth College. The townſhip is hilly, but of a good ſoil, and has ſeveral glades of excellent land. It contains 463 inhabitants.

FAIR WEATHER, CAPE, on the E. coaſt of Patagonia, in S. America, lies northerly from Cape Virgin Mary. S. lat. 51. 45. W. long. from Greenwich 68. 10.

FALKLAND *Iſles*, lie at no great diſtance from the ſtraits of Magellan, at the utmoſt extremity of S. America, between 50. and 56. W. long. and 51. and 53. S. lat. Theſe iſlands were diſcovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; the chief of the two iſlands he named *Hawkins' Maidenland*, in honour of Queen Elizabeth. The ſoil of theſe iſlands is bad, and the ſhores are beaten by perpetual ſtorms. A Britiſh ſettlement was made here, of which they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Spaniards, in 1770, ſoon after it had been eſtabliſhed. The Spaniards now ſend criminals to theſe inhoſpitable ſhores from their ſettlements in America.

FALL *R.* is an inconſiderable ſtream, riſing in Watuper Pond, in Rhode-Iſland, and after a ſhort N. W. courſe, empties into Taunton river.

FALLS, a townſhip in Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

FALLEN CITY, or *Old Jeruſalem*, a range of rocks among the Virgin iſles in the Weſt-Indies, S. W. of Virgin Gorda. N. lat. 18. 10. W. long. 62. 53.

FALLING *Spring*, a branch of James R. in Virginia, where it is called Jackſon's river, riſing in the mountain 20 miles S. W. of the Warm Spring. The water falls over the rock 200 feet, which is about 50 feet higher than the fall of Niagara. Between the ſheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk acroſs dry.

FALMOUTH, a townſhip, formerly including Portland, in Cumberland co. Maine, containing 2991 inhabitants. It is ſituated on Caſco bay, 120 miles N. N. E. of Boſton. Incorporated in 1718.

FALMOUTH, a townſhip in Hants co. Nova Scotia; ſituated on the S. E. ſide of the Baſin of Minas oppoſite Windſor, 28 miles N. W. of Halifax.

FALMOUTH, a maritime townſhip in Barnſtable

Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the N. E. part of the Vineyard ſound, on the W. ſide of the bay of its name; 77 miles S. E. by S. of Boſton, 18 from Sandwich, and 9 from Holme's Hole. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 1637 inhabitants. N. lat. 41. 33 W. long. 70. 35. It is a poſt town.

FALMOUTH, a poſt town in Stafford co. Virginia, ſituated on the N. bank of Rappahannock river, nearly oppoſite to Frederickſburg. It is irregularly built, and contains an Epiſcopalian church and about 150 houſes. It is 23 miles S. W. of Dumfries, 70 N. by E. of Richmond, and 207 S. weſterly of Philadelphia. Conſiderable quantities of tobacco are inſpected here.

FALMOUTH, a town in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the S. E. ſide of Conawago creek, 20 miles weſterly of Lancaſter. It has been lately laid out.

FALMOUTH, a town and harbour on the S. ſhore of the iſland of Antigua, in the Weſt-Indies. It has Engliſh harbour on the E. and Rendezvous bay on the W.; and ſituated in St. Paul's pariſh, at the N. W. corner of the harbour, which is well fortified.

FALMOUTH, in the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt-Indies, commonly called the Point, is ſituated on the S. ſide of Martha Brae harbour; and including the adjoining villages of Martha Brae and the Rock, is compoſed of 220 houſes. Here 30 capital ſtationed ſhips load for Great Britain, excluſive of ſloops and ſmaller craft.

FALSE *Cape Horn*, the ſouth-weſtern point of Terra del Fuego.

FALSINGTON, a village in Pennſylvania, in Bucks co. 28 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FAMINE *Port*, a fortreſs ſeated on the N. E. coaſt of the ſtraits of Magellan, in S. America. Here a Spaniſh garriſon periſhed for want; ſince which time it has been neglected. S. lat. 55. 44. W. long. 70. 20.

FANNET, a townſhip in Franklin co. Pennſylvania.

FAQUIER *Co.* in Virginia, is bounded N. by Loudon and E. by Prince William. It is about 55 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 17,892 inhabitants, of whom 6642 are ſlaves.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the S. point of Weſt Greenland, on the N. ſide of the entrance of Davis's ſtraits; North America. N. lat. 59. 37. W. long. 42. 42.

FARMINGTON, a very flouriſhing townſhip of excellent land, in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, on Sandy river, 35 miles N. W. of Hallowell, 30 ſame courſe from Harrington, and 204 N. N. E. of Boſton. Number of inhabitants, about 1200. A very few years ſince this townſhip was a wilderneſs.

FARMINGTON, a large, pleaſant, and wealthy town in Hartford co. Connecticut, 10 miles S. W. of Hartford city, 32 N. E. of New-Haven, and 22 E. of Litchfield. Farmington river, a water of Connecticut, meanders delightfully through charming intervales, which beautify and enrich this town. The houſes, in the compact part of this town, ſtand chiefly on a ſtreet which runs N. and S. along the gentle declivity of a hill, which aſcends E. of the intervales; about the centre of the ſtreet ſtands a large and handſome Congregational church. This town was ſettled as early as 1645, and its limits then were very extenſive. Several towns have been ſince taken from it.

FARMINGTON, a ſmall river of Connecticut, which paſſes through the town of Farmington, where it receives Cambridge or Poquabock R. from the S. W. when it acquires the name of Windſor R. and falls into Connecticut R. in the town of Windſor, about 4 miles above Hartford city.

FAVOURABLE *Lake*, in N. lat. 52. 48. W. long. 93. 10. is the ſource of two large rivers, at the mouth of one of which, emptying into Winnipeg lake, ſtands the Canadian houſe. The other is the S. W. branch of Severn river.

FAWN, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

FAYETTE, a ſettlement in Tioga co. New-York, between the Unadilla and the main branch of the Chenengo. It is laid out into 100 lots of a ſquare mile each, as nearly as the ground will permit.

FAYETTE *Co.* in Pennſylvania, is bounded N. by Weſtmoreland, S. by part of Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Monongahela R. It is 39 miles in length and 29 in breadth, and contains 473,280 acres; divided into 11 townſhips, of which Union is the chief. The number of inhabitants is 13,325, of whom 282 are ſlaves.

FAYETTE, a diſtrict of N. Carolina,

comprehending 6 counties, viz. Moore, Cumberland, Sampſon, Richmond, Robeſon, and Anſon. It is bounded N. by Hillſborough, S. E. by Wilmington and Newbern, W. by Saliſbury, and S. by the ſtate of S. Carolina. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contains 34,020 inhabitants, of whom 5,678 are ſlaves.

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FRANCISBOROUGH, a ſettlement in York co. diſtrict of Maine, containing 311 inhabitants.

FRANCIS, ST. a lake, or extenſion of the river St. Lawrence, between Kingſton and Montreal, through which paſſes the line dividing Upper from Lower Canada.

FRANCIS, ST. a river in the province of Lower Canada, which riſes from lake Memphremagog, and runs northward into the river St. Lawrence. It is not all the way navigable; elſe it would afford an important communication from the northern parts of Vermont to the markets of Montreal and Quebec.

FRANCIS, ST. a ſmall river in Louiſiana, which runs a S. E. courſe into the Miſſiſippi, 108 miles above Arkanſas R. and 70 miles above Margot R. on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi. It is remarkable for nothing but the general rendezvous for the hunters from New-Orleans, who winter there, and collect ſalt meat, ſuet, and bear's oil, for the ſupply of that city. Kappas Old fort formerly ſtood at the mouth of this river, on the ſouthern ſide. It was built by the French during their wars with the Chickaſaw Indians.

Alſo, the name of a ſmall river in the N. W. territory, which runs a S. W. by W. courſe into Miſſiſippi, between Cold and Rum rivers, 60 miles above St. Anthony's Falls. The country a little above it is hilly, and the ſoil pretty good. To the N. E. are the ſmall lakes called the Thouſand lakes. The Miſſiſippi here is not above 90 yards wide.

FRANCIS, ST. in Brazil, S. America, a long and large river which runs N. eaſterly, and thence S. E. till it empties into the ocean, N. E. of the town of Seregeppe del Rey. It has a number of towns and ſettlements, chiefly on its head waters.

FRANÇOIS, CAPE ST. a juriſdiction, city, and port in the N. weſtern part of the iſland of St. Domingo. This juriſdiction is in the North diviſion of the iſland, in what was called the French part of it; and contains 13 pariſhes. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were as follow: 31,187,636lbs. white ſugar, 7,268,531 lbs. brown ſugar, 32,545,524lbs. coffee, 269,240lbs. cotton, 245,177lbs. indigo; tanned hides, molaſſes, ſpirits, &c. to the value of 21,789 livres. Total value of duties on exportation, 253,590 dollars, 37 cents. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous ſituation of its port. The city, which is the governor's reſidence in time of war, is ſituated on a cape at the edge of a large plain, 20 leagues, long, and on an average 4 broad, between the ſea and the mountains. There are few lands better watered, but there is not a river that will admit a ſloop above 3 miles. This ſpace is cut through by ſtraight roads, 40 feet broad, uninterruptedly lined with hedges of lime and lemon trees, intermixed with long avenues of lofty trees, leading to plantations which produce a greater quantity of ſugar than any ſpot of the ſame ſize in the world. The town, which is ſituated in the moſt unhealthy place of this extenſive and beautiful plain, had, ſome years ſince, ſeveral elegant public buildings, as the governor's houſe, the barracks, the magazine, and two hoſpitals, called the *houſes of Providence*, founded for the benevolent and humane purpoſe of ſupporting thoſe Europeans who came thither without money or merchandiſe. The harbour is admirably well ſituated for ſhips which come from Europe, being only open to the N. from whence ſhips receive no damage, its entrance being ſprinkled over with reefs that break the force of the waves. Before its deſtruction in 1793, this city contained about 8000 inhabitants; whites, people of colour, and ſlaves. See *St. Domingo*.

FRANÇOIS, OLD CAPE, the northeaſternmoſt point of the iſland of St. Domingo or Hiſpaniola; having Balſamo bay N. W. and Scotch bay S. S. E.

FRANCONIA, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, 14 miles N. E. of Haverhill (N. H.) on Connecticut river. Incorporated in 1764, firſt called Morriſtown. It contains 72 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, a townſhip in Hancock co. diſtrict of Maine, on the W. ſide of Penobſcot bay. It has a few houſes, regularly built, and lies 8 miles W. of Penobſcot, 123 W. of Paſſamaquoddy, and 238 N. E. of Boſton.

The

The townſhip contains 891 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, or *Frankford*, a pleaſant, thriving village in Philadelphia co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the N. E. ſide of a creek of the ſame name, a mile and an half from Delaware R. It contains about 50 houſes, chiefly of ſtone, an Epiſcopal and a German church; on elevated ground, about 5 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FRANKFORT, a new townſhip in Herkemer co. New-York, E. of Whiteſtown, adjoining.

FRANKFORT, a thriving village in Hampſhire co. Virginia, on a creek which empties into Potowmack R. It is 13 miles N. W. of Rumney, 4 miles S. of the Potowmack, and 10 S. S. E. of Fort Cumberland.

FRANKFORT, the capital of Pendleton co. Virginia, is ſituated on the W. ſide of a S. branch of Potowmack R. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 30 houſes; 180 miles N. W. of Richmond.

FRANKFORT, the metropolis of Kentucky, is ſituated in Franklin co. on the N. E. bank of Kentucky R. about 50 miles from its confluence with the Ohio. It is a flouriſhing town, regularly laid out, and has a number of handſome houſes. The ſtate-houſe is a handſome ſtone building. Here is alſo a tobacco warehouſe. It is 30 miles N. of Harrodſburg, 40 N. by W. of Danville, 123 from Louiſville, and 790 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 14. W. long. 95. 28.

FRANKLIN, FORT, is in Alleghany co. Pennſylvania, near the poſt called Venango, and was erected in 1787 in order to defend the frontiers of Pennſylvania from the depredations of the neighbouring Indians. It is ſeated on the S. W. bank of Alleghany R. oppoſite the mouth of French creek. N. lat. 41. 1. 40. W. long. 79. 41; 53 miles S. S. E. of Preſque Iſle, and 63 northward of Pittſburg.

FRANKLIN *Co.* the north-weſternmoſt in Vermont, bounded N. by Lower Canada, and W. by lake Champlain. It was lately taken from Chittenden co. and contains 20 townſhips.

FRANLIN *Co.* in Pennſylvania, bounded N. by Mifflin, N. E. by Cumberland, E. by York, S. by Waſhington co. in Maryland, W. by Bedford co. and N. W. by Hunterdon. It is computed to contain 800 ſquare miles, equal to 512,000 acres. It lies chiefly between the N. and S. Mountains, and comprehends the middle part of the beautiful and rich valley of Connegocheague; which is watered by the creek of its name, which falls into Potowmack at William's Port in Maryland. This county exhibits a moſt luxurious landſcape in ſummer, from the top of South Mountain. Iron ore is found here ſufficient already to furniſh work for a furnace and forge. The county is divided into 11 townſhips, which contain 15,655 inhabitants, of whom 330 are ſlaves.

FRANKLIN *Co.* in Kentucky, is bounded N. by Scott co. N. W. and W. by Shelby, S. E. by Fayette, and S. by Woodford. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN *Co.* in Halifax diſtrict, N. Carolina, contains 7559 inhabitants, of whom 2717 are ſlaves. It is bounded N. by Greenville, S. by Johnſton, N. E. by Warren, S. W. by Wake, and W. by Orange co. Chief town, Louiſburg.

FRANKLIN *Co.* in Virginia, is bounded N. by Bedford, N. W. by Botetourt, W. by Montgomery, S. W. by Henry, S. by Patrick, and E. by Campbell co. It is about 40 miles long, and 25 broad, and contains 6842 inhabitants, including 1073 ſlaves. A range of the Alleghany Mountains paſſes through it on the N. W. It is conſequently hilly in general.

FRANKLIN *Co.* in Georgia, is ſituated in the Upper Diſtrict, bounded E. and N. E. by Tugulo R. which ſeparates it from the ſtate of S. Carolina; W. and N. W. by the country of the Cherokees; S. by the head branches of Broad R. and S. E. by Elbert co. It contains 1041 inhabitants, of whom 156 are ſlaves. The court-houſe is 17 miles from Hatton's Ford on Tugulo R. 25 from Elberton, and 77 from Waſhington.

FRANKLIN-COLLEGE, See *Lancaſter*, in Pennſylvania.

FRANKLIN, a townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts; taken from Wrentham, and incorporated in 1778, and contains 17,000 acres of land. It has 1101 inhabitants; is bounded N. by Charles R. which ſeparates it from Medway, and lies 30 miles S. of Boſton.

FRANKLIN, a ſmall iſle at the mouth

of St. George's R. in Lincoln co. Maine; 4 leagues ſouthward of Thomaſton.

FRANKLIN, a new townſhip in Dutcheſs co. New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears there are 210 of its inhabitants qualified to be electors.—Alſo, a new townſhip in Delaware county, of whoſe inhabitants 239 are electors. It lies S. W. from, and borders on Harperſfield, and its W. line runs along the S. eaſtern bank of Suſquehannah R. This town was divided by an act of the Legiſlature, 1797.

FRANKLIN, a townſhip in Weſtmoreland co. Pennſylvania.—Alſo, 3 others in the ſame ſtate, viz. in York co. Fayette co. and in Waſhington co.

FRANKLIN, a townſhip, the northernmoſt in New-London co. Connecticut, 6 miles N. W. of Norwich. It contains above 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly wealthy farmers.

FRANKSTOWN, a townſhip in Huntingdon co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the Frankſtown branch of Juniatta R. 20 miles W. of Huntingdon.

FRAYLES, an iſland near the coaſt of New-Andaluſia, Terra Firma.

FRAYLES, Los, a clump of rocks which riſe above water on the S. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, 4 leagues N. W. of the iſland of Beate, nearly oppoſite the iſles called the Seven Brothers, in the bay of Monte Chriſt, on the N. ſide of the iſland. Theſe rocks are alſo called the Brothers or Monks. The rapidity of the currents renders this part of the coaſt very dangerous.

FREDERICA, a village in Kent co. ſtate of Delaware, ſituated between the two main branches of Mother Kill, a ſtream which falls into Delaware 7 miles from the town, and 3 S. E. of James's creek, which leads up to Dover. It contains about 40 houſes, and lies 12 miles E. of Dover, and 88 from Philadelphia.

FREDERICA, a town of Glynn co. in Georgia, is ſituated on St. Simon's iſland, in a very pleaſant ſituation, and was built by gen. Oglethorpe. The fortreſs was beautiful and regular, but is now in ruins. The town contains but few houſes, which ſtand on an eminence, upon a branch of Alatamaha river, which waſhes the W. ſide of this agreeable iſland, and forms a bay before the town, affording a ſafe and commodious harbour for veſſels of the largeſt burden, which may lie along the wharf. It was ſettled by ſome Scotch highlanders, about the year 1735, who accepted of an eſtabliſhment both here and at Darien, to defend the colony, if needful, againſt the neighbouring Spaniards. N. lat. 31. 15. W. long. 80.

FREDERICK *Co.* in Maryland, is bounded N. by Pennſylvania, W. and N. W. by Waſhington, E. by Baltimore, and S. W. by Potowmack R. On the Monocacy river and its branches are about 37 griſt-mills, a furnace, iron forge, and a glaſs manufactory, called the Etna glaſs works, which are in a thriving ſtate. This county is about 30 miles each way, reckoning from the extreme parts. The Cotoctiny Mountain extends from the Potowmack in a N. direction through this county into Pennſylvania, between the South Mountain and Monocacy Creek; the eaſtern parts are generally level. It contains 30,791 inhabitants, including 3641 ſlaves. Chief town, Fredericktown.

FREDERICK *Co.* in Virginia, is bounded N. by Berkley, S. by Shanandoah, W. by Hampſhire, and E. by Shanandoah R. which ſeparates it from Loudon co. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains 19,681 inhabitants, of whom 4250 are ſlaves. Iron ore is found here in great plenty; and works have been erected which produce 160 tons of bar iron, and 650 tons of pig, annually. In 1 year 300 tons of bar iron were manufactured. Pots and other utenſils, caſt thinner than uſual of this iron, may be ſafely thrown into or out of the waggon, in which they are tranſported. Both this and Berkley co. has a good ſoil. Between the waters of Opeckan creek and the Shanandoah is the richeſt limeſtone land in the eaſtern parts of the ſtate.

Near the North Mountain in this county is a curious cave, by ſome called *Zaney's Cave*. Its entrance is on the top of an extenſive ridge. You deſcend 30 or 40 feet as into a well, from whence the cave then extends, nearly horizontally, 400 feet into the earth, preſerving a breadth of from 20 to 50 feet, and a height of from 5 to 12 feet. After entering this cave a few feet, the mercury, which, in the open air, was at 50, roſe to 57 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. After this may be added the Natural

Well

It is ſaid to be a rich and regularly built city, and a biſhop's ſee. Baudrand makes it 9 leagues from the river. It is alſo called Santa Fe de Grenada; by others New-Mexico. N. lat. 36. W. long. 104.

FE, SANTA, a city of Paraguay, S. America, 150 leagues S. by S. W. of the city of Aſſumption. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in huſbandry, grazing, and weaving cloth. They ſell their productions and manufactures to good profit in Brazil. From hence is a road to Potoſi in Peru, and to Corbuda in Tucumana; which being eaſy and convenient, is very advantageous to this place, the diſtance not being above 350 leagues. It ſtands on the W. ſide of Paraguay river. S. lat. 30. 45. W. long. 60. 40.

FELIPE, Y SANT-YAGO, a large bay on the N. ſide of the iſland Eſpiritu Santo. See *Tierra Auſtral del Eſpiritu Santo*.

FELIX, ST. an iſland in the Pacific ocean, N. N. W. of Juan Fernandes, and due weſt of Copiapo, in S. America. S. lat. 26. W. long. from Paris 83.

FELL'S *Point*. See *Baltimore*.

FER, POINT AU, on the W. coaſt of lake Champlain, lies in Clinton co. nearly 5 miles S. of the diviſion line between New-York and Lower Canada, and 25 miles S. of St. John's. The Britiſh occupied a barrack here, furniſhed with one field piece, a few men, and a ſubaltern officer. It has been given up according to treaty.

FERDINAND NARONKA, an iſland on the coaſt of Brazil, South America, lies in S. lat. 3. 56. W. long. 32. 43.

FERMANAGH, a townſhip in Mifflin co. Pennſylvania.

FERRISBURGH, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, on lake Champlain. It contains 481 inhabitants. Otter creek, Little Otter and Lewis's creeks fall into the lake here. The mouth of Otter creek lies in N. lat. 44. 11. 45. W. long. 73. 9. 47.

FIDLERS *Elbow*, a bend of Wood creek, between the outlet of South bay and the mouth of the creek, at the northern end of lake Champlain, oppoſite the mouth of Eaſt bay. The mouth of Wood creek lies in N. lat. 43. 32. W. long. 73. 15. 12.

FIG-TREE *Bay*, lies on the S. W. ſide of the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, in the Weſt-Indies, at the head of which ſtands Sandy-fort town. The bay is ſecured by a fort on each ſide.

FINCASTLE, a poſt town in Virginia, and capital of Bottetourt co. ſituated on the E. ſide of Catabaw creek, a ſmall ſtream which falls into James R. on the W. ſide of the North Mountain. Here are about 50 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It lies on the poſt road from Richmond to Kentucky, 36 miles eaſterly of Lexington, and 192 W. by N. of Richmond.

FINDLEY, a townſhip in Waſhington co. Pennſylvania.

FISHERSFIELD, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1763, containing 331 inhabitants. Sunapee pond lies partly here, and in the townſhip of Wendel. It is about 16 miles eaſterly of Charleſtown.

FISHER'S *Iſland*, in Long-Iſland ſound, lies oppoſite to Groton in Connecticut, is about 10 miles in length and 2 in breadth, having a light ſoil, favourable for raiſing ſheep. It produces alſo wheat and other grain. It is annexed to the townſhip of Southhold, in Suffolk co. on Long-Iſland.

FISHING *Bay*, in Maryland, lies on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak bay, partly in Dorcheſter and Somerſet counties. It receives ſeveral rivers from each county, the chief of which are Wicomico, Nanticoke; alſo Tranſquaking and Blackwater creeks. The entrance into this large bay lies between Goldſborough and Devil's iſlands.

FISHING *Bay*, on the S. ſide of lake Ontario, is about 37 miles E. of Fort Niagara.

FISHING-CREEK, a townſhip on Suſquehannah river, in Pennſylvania. See *Northumberland Co.*

FISHKILL, a poſt town in Dutcheſs co. New-York, 5 miles E. of Hudſon R. on Fiſhkill or creek, at the foot of the Highlands, which riſe S. of it; containing about 30 houſes, a church for Epiſcopalians, and one for Low Dutch. The townſhip is very extenſive, and contained, in 1790, 5941 inhabitants, of whom 601 were ſlaves. It lies 14 miles S. by E. of Poughkeepſie, oppoſite Newburgh, and 66 N. of New-York city. There are a few houſes only at the Landing, on the margin of the river.

FISH *Kill*, or *Creek*, on which the town

town above deſcribed ſtands, and from which it derives its name, is ſmall, and empties into Hudſon R. about a mile below the Landing, and nearly oppoſite New-Windſor.

Alſo, the name of a ſmall ſtream which runs S. W. into Oneida Lake.

Likewiſe, a ſtream which riſes from Saratoga lake, and runs 6 miles eaſterly to the Hudſon. Its mouth is oppoſite Batten kill, 2 miles above Saratoga town; and on the N. ſide of which Gen. Burgoyne's army laid down their arms as priſoners.

FITCHBURGH, a poſt town of Maſſachuſetts, Worceſter co. 23 miles N. of Worceſter, 24 from Concord, and 42 N. W. of Boſton. It has 1151 inhabitants.

FITZWILLIAM, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, about 16 miles E. of Connecticut R. and ſeparated from Royalſton in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, by the ſtate line. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1038 inhabitants.

FINE *Fort*, is ſituated 185 miles W. S. W. of Winnipeg lake, N. lat. 49. 42. W. long. 102.

FLAMBOROUGH, a factory of the Hudſon bay company, on the S. weſtern ſide of Hudſon bay.

FLATBUSH, the chief town of King's co. Long-Iſland, New-York. It is a pleaſant and healthy town, ſituated on a ſmall bay which opens E. from New-York harbour, and is 5 miles S. by E. from New-York city. It contains a number of dwelling houſes, moſtly in one ſtreet; many of which are elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are chiefly of Dutch extraction. It contains 941 inhabitants, of whom 107 are qualified electors, and 378 are ſlaves. The productions are various kinds of fruit, vegetables, grain, &c. which find a ready market in the metropolis. The land lies low; and in ſummer the whole townſhip appears like an extenſive garden. The public buildings are a Dutch church, a court-houſe, and an academy, called Eraſmus Hall, the moſt flouriſhing of all the academies in the ſtate. It is in a pleaſant and healthful ſituation, 4 miles from Brookline ferry.

A bloody battle was fought near this town on the 27th of Auguſt, 1776, when the Americans were defeated by the Britiſh with great loſs. The remains of the American army retreated to New-York under the cover of a thick fog.

FLATLANDS, a ſmall townſhip in King's co. Long-Iſland, diſtant from New-York city 6 or 7 miles. It contains 423 inhabitants, of whom 44 are qualified to be electors, and 137 are ſlaves.

FLAT *Rock*, is an expanſive, clear, flat rock, but a little above the ſurface of the ground, and near the banks of a delightful rivulet of excellent water, which is one of the head branches of Great Ogeechee R. in Georgia. This is a common rendezvous or camping place for traders and Indians.

FLATTERY, CAPE, ſo named by captain Cook, on account of its promiſing at a diſtance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48. 15. long. 235. 30. E. This cape, captain Ingraham of Boſton, found to be the S. ſide of the entrance of the ſtraits of Juan de Fuca. N. lat. 48. 25. W. long. 124. 52. See *Fuca*.

FLEMINGTON, a ſmall poſt town of New-Jerſey, in Hunterdon co. lies about 6 miles N. eaſtward of Amwell on Delaware R. 23 N. N. W. of Trenton, 9 S. of Pittſtown, and 53 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains about a dozen compact houſes.

FLETCHER, a townſhip in Franklin co. Vermont, containing only 47 inhabitants. It has Cambridge on the S. E. and Georgia W.

FLINT *River*, a conſiderable river of Georgia, which riſes in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a S. and thence a S. W. courſe, joins the Appalachicola, at its entrance into Florida. The Flint is about 30 rods wide, and from 12 to 15 feet deep in ſummer, and has a gentle current. The territory lying on this river, eſpecially on the upper part of it, preſents every appearance of a delightful and fruitful region in ſome future day; it being a rich ſoil, and exceedingly well ſituated for every branch of agriculture, and offers an uninterrupted navigation to the bay of Mexico, and Atlantic ocean, and thence to the Weſt-India iſlands and over the whole world. There are a number of villages of Creek Indians on this river.

FLINT, a ſmall river, about 28 miles long, in the Geneſſee country, in New-York,

York, which runs N. N. E. into Canandarqua creek.

FLINTSTON, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, having 180 inhabitants. It has one eminence in it called Saddle-Back mountain, but the country in general is level enough for cultivation. One half of it is covered with pine and white oak.

FLORIDA, a townſhip in Orange co. New-York, 6 or 8 miles S. of Goſhen, and 50 N. W. of New-York city. 377 of its inhabitants are qualified to be electors. It has been lately incorporated.

FLORIDA, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, belonging to Spain, ſituated between 25 and 31 N. lat. and between 80. and 91. W. long. about 600 miles in length. Its breadth is various; the broadeſt part of Weſt Florida is about 130 miles, while the narrow peninſula of Eaſt Florida extends, in the ſame direction, from S. to N. 400 miles. It is bounded N. by Georgia, S. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by the Miſſiſippi, which ſeparates it from Louiſiana, and is nearly of the form of the letter L. Among its rivers that fall into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the chief. Seguana, Appalachicola, Chatahatchi, Eſcambia, Mobile, Paſcagoula and Pearl rivers all riſe in Georgia, and run ſoutherly into the gulf of Mexico. The principal bays are St. Bernard's, Aſcenſion, Mobile, Penſacola, Dauphin, Joſeph, Apalachy, Spiritu Sancto; and the chief capes are Blanco, St. Blaize, Anclotte, and cape Florida at the extremity of the peninſula. The climate is little different from that of Georgia. There are, in this country, a great variety of ſoils; the eaſtern part of it, near to, and about St. Auguſtine, is by far the moſt unfruitful; yet even there, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers which water the Floridas, and the parts contiguous, are of a ſuperior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The fine lands near the river Eſcambia, are deſcribed under the account of that R. The interior country, which is high and pleaſant, abounds with wood of almoſt every kind; particularly white and red oak, live oak, laurel magnolia, pine, hickory, cypreſs, red and white cedar. The live oaks, though not tall, contain a prodigious quantity of timber. The trunk is generally from 12 to 20 feet in circumference, and riſes 10 or 12 feet from the earth, and then branches into 4 or 5 great limbs, which grow in nearly a horizontal direction, forming a gentle curve. "I have ſtepped ſays Bartram, "above 50 paces, on a ſtraight line, from the trunk of one of theſe trees to the extremity of the limbs." They are ever green, and the wood almoſt incorruptible. They bear a great quantity of ſmall acorns, which is agreeable food when roaſted, and from which the Indians extract a ſweet oil, which they uſe in cooking hominy and rice.

The laurel magnolia is the moſt beautiful among the trees of the foreſt, and is uſually 100 feet high, though ſome are much higher. The trunk is perfectly erect, riſing in the form of a beautiful column, and ſupporting a head like an obtuſe cone. The flowers, which are on the extremity of the branches, are large, white and expanded like a roſe, and are the largeſt and moſt complete of any yet known; when fully expanded, they are from 6 to 9 inches diameter, and have a moſt delicious fragrance. The cypreſs is the largeſt of the American trees. "I have ſeen trunks of theſe trees," ſays Bartram; "that would meaſure 8, 10 and 12 feet in diameter, for 40 and 50 feet ſhaft." The trunks make excellent ſhingles, boards, and other timber; and when hollowed, make durable and convenient canoes. The garden vegetables are in high perfection; the orange and lemon trees grow here, without cultivation, to a large ſize, and produce better fruit than in Spain and Portugal. The intervales between the hilly parts of this country are extremely rich. The principal town in Weſt Florida is Penſacola; in Eaſt Florida, St. Auguſtine.

The Spaniſh ſtrength in the Floridas, and Louiſiana, in 1790, was as follows, according to Mr. Melford's account: Troops and levies at St. Auguſtine and on St. John's river, 400—St. Mark's, 100—Penſacola, 350—Mobile and Tombigbee, 150—at the Natchez, 200—Red river, 100—Illinios river, 300—in all 1600 men, called the Orleans or Louiſiana Regiment.

The number of American families that have been Spaniſh ſubjects ſince 1783, amounts to 1720, viz. at Tenſau, near

near Mobile bay, 90—on Tombigbee river, 130—at the Natchez on the Miſſiſippi, 1500. All the ſettlers in theſe diſtricts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and ſubject to martial law; with an appeal from ſtage to ſtage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the ſubject at his deceaſe is to be managed by the commandant, whoſe fees, by law, are enormous.

Until the year 1586 the continent of North-America went by the name of Florida. It received this name from John Ponce, becauſe when he landed in N. lat. 38. 8. in April 1513, he found the country there in full bloom. Florida has frequently changed maſters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. Weſt-Florida, as far as Perdido R. was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all Eaſt-Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to their being ceded to the Britiſh, at the peace of 1763. The Britiſh divided this country into E. and W. Florida. During the American war, both the Floridas were reduced by the Spaniards, and guaranteed to the crown of Spain by the definitive treaty of 1783.

FLORIDA, CAPE, the ſouthernmoſt point of land of the peninſula of Eaſt-Florida. It is 100 miles N. of the iſland of Cuba. N. lat. 25. 20. W. long. 80. 20.

FLORIDA KEYS, or *Martyr's Iſlands*, a number of rocks and ſand banks, bounded W. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida. The great ſand bank extends from the peninſula of Eaſt-Florida inward, to the gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook; its W. point is divided from the bank called the Dry Tortugas, by Tortuga channel.

FLORIDA, GULF OF, is the channel between the peninſula of Florida and the Bahama iſlands, N. of the iſland of Cuba; and through which the Gulf Stream finds a paſſage, and runs to the N. E. along the American coaſt. See *Gulf Stream* and *Mexico*.

FLOWERTOWN, in Pennſylvania, is a ſmall village about 12 miles N. of Philadelphia, in Montgomery co.

FLOYD, a new townſhip in Herkemer co.

FLUSHING, a town in Queen's co. New-York, ſituated on the N. W. part of Long Iſland, and on the S. ſide of Hell Gate; 7 miles E. by N. of New-York city. It contains 1607 inhabitants; of whom 210 are qualified electors, and 340 are ſlaves.

FLUVANNA. See *James River*.

FLUVANNA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Albemarle, N. E. by Louiſa, E. by Goochland, W. by Amherſt, and S. by Fluvanna or James river, which divides it from Buckingham. It is about 22 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 3921 inhabitants, including 1466 ſlaves. There is great plenty of marble, both white and variegated with blue, red and purple veins, found here, on James R. at the mouth of Rockfiſh; where it forms a large precipice, overhanging a navigable part of the river.

FOGGY *Cape*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is ſituated on the S. eaſtern ſide of the peninſula of Alaſka, and W. of Kiſhtac iſland.

FOGGY *Iſle*, on the ſame ſide of the peninſula as the above, lies a ſhort way S. by W. of Foggy Cape.

FOLLOWFIELD, a townſhip in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania. Eaſt and Weſt Followfield are alſo two townſhips, in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

FONSECA, GULF OF, lies in New-Spain on the Pacific ocean, 40 miles S. E. of the town of St. Miguel, and about 290 miles N. W. of Cape Blanco, on the weſtern ſide of the gulph of Nicoya.

FONTAINE, BELLE, a ſettlement in the N. W. territory, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi, about 18 miles N. of St. Phillips, and 23 below Cahokia.

FONT, or FONTE, STRAITS DE, lie on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, in N. lat. 54. 35. W. long. 9. 55. There is a large iſland in the middle of the entrance. This is thought to be the ſame ſtrait that De Fonte, a Spaniſh admiral, diſcovered in 1640, whoſe account of it has been long treated as fabulous. It has been ſeen by captains Gray and Ingraham, of Boſton.

FORALONES, in the iſland of Gunra, and coaſt of Peru, in S. America, are old walls of ſome ancient building in the time of the Yncas, which ſerve here as light-houſes for the ſhipping which ſail from Callao to Paita, on the S. Sea coaſt.

FORESTERTON, a village in Burlington co. New-Jerſey, which lies between Ayerſton

Well on the lands of Mr. Lewis. It is ſomewhat larger than a common well, and riſes as near the ſurface of the earth as in the neighbouring artificial wells; and is of a depth, as yet unknown. It is uſed with a bucket and windlaſs as an ordinary well. It is ſaid there is a current in it tending ſenſibly downwards. Chief town, Wincheſter.

FREDERICK *Houſe*, a trading ſtation in Upper Canada, on the head water of Abbitibbe river. N. lat. 48. 35. W. long. 82. 6.

FREDERICK, a fort in Waſhington co. Maryland, ſituated on the N. E. bank of Potowmack R. near the S. line of Pennſylvania.

FREDERICK, a townſhip in Montgomery co. Pennſylvania.

FREDERICK, a town on the N. ſide of Saſſafras R. in Cecil co. Maryland, and ſeparated by that river from George Town in Kent co. It lies 6 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 14 E. of Grove point in Cheſapeak bay. N. lat. 39. 22. 30.

FREDERICKSBURG, a poſt town in Spotſylvania co. Virginia; ſituated on the S. W. bank of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth in Cheſapeak bay. It is an incorporated town, and regularly laid out into ſeveral ſtreets. the chief of which runs parallel with the river, and in all contains upwards of 200 houſes, two tobacco warehouſes, and ſeveral ſtores of well aſſorted goods. Its public buildings are an Epiſcopal church, an academy, court-houſe and gaol. It is a place of conſiderable trade and contains about 2000 inhabitants, of whom 587 are ſlaves. A forge in this neighbourhood made ſome time ago, about 300 tons of bar iron in a year, from pigs imported from Maryland. It is 50 miles S. S. W. of Alexandria, 68 N. by E. of Richmond, 102 S. W. of Baltimore, and 205 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 22. W. long. 77. 36.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a townſhip in Dutcheſs co. New-York, which contains 5932 inhabitants, of whom 188 are qualified to be electors, and 63 are ſlaves.

FREDERICKTON, a conſiderable townſhip in the province of New-Brunſwick, 90 miles up St. John's R. which is thus far navigable for ſloops.

FREDERICKTOWN, a poſt town of Maryland, and capital of Frederick co. ſituated on both ſides of Carroll's creek, a ſmall ſtream that empties into Monocacy R. over which are two bridges. The ſtreets are regularly laid out, interſecting each other at right angles. The dwelling-houſes, chiefly of ſtone and brick, are about 700 in number, many of which are handſome and commodious. The public edifices are, one church for Preſbyterians, two for German Lutherans and Calviniſts, and one for Baptiſts, an elegant court-houſe, a gaol, and a brick market-houſe. It is a very flouriſhing town, and has conſiderable trade with the back country. The Etna glaſs works are ſituated 4 miles above the town, on Tuſkarora creek. Fredericktown is 4 miles E. of Cotoctin mountain, 47 W. by N. of Baltimore, 24 E. of Sharpſburg, and 148 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, N. lat. 39. 24.

FREEHOLD, a town in Monmouth co. New-Jerſey, 15 miles W. of Shrewſbury, and 20 S. E. by S. of New-Brunſwick. In this town was fought the obſtinate battle called the Monmouth battle, on the 28th of June, 1778. See *Monmouth*. There is an academy in this town. Freehold contains 3785 inhabitants, of whom 627 are ſlaves. See *Upper Freehold*.

FREEHOLD, a townſhip in Albany co. New-York, containing 1822 inhabitants, of whom 562 are qualified electors, and 5 are ſlaves.

FREEPORT, a townſhip in Cumberland co. diſtrict of Maine, ſituated at the head of Caſco bay; adjoining to Durham on the N. E. and to North Yarmouth on the S. W.; about 10 miles N. E. of Portland, and 140 N. by E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1789, and contains 1330 inhabitants.

FREESTONE-GAP, a place ſo called, in Tenneſſee, 25 miles from Hawkin's court-houſe, and 35 from Cumberland mountain.

FREETOWN, a thriving townſhip in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1683, contains 2202 inhabitants, and lies 50 miles ſoutherly of Boſton.

FRENCH, a ſmall river in Maſſachuſetts, has its ſource in a ſmall pond, on the borders of Leiceſter and Spencer, in Worceſter co. and runs through Oxford and joins Quinebauge river, in Thompſon townſhip, in Connecticut. It derives its name from the French Proteſtants, who obtained a ſettlement

in the town of Oxford, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685.

FRENCH AMERICA. The only part of the continent which the French nation now poſſeſs, is the diſtrict or province of Cayenne, and the iſland of the ſame name on its coaſt, in S. America.

In the Weſt-Indies the French claim the following iſlands, to which the reader is referred for a particular deſcription: *St. Domingo*, or Hiſpaniola, *Guadaloupe*, *St. Lucia*, *Tobago*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Deſeada*, and *Marigalante*.

The French were among the laſt nations who made ſettlements in the W. Indies; but they made ample amends by the vigour with which they purſued them, and by that chain of judicious and admirable meaſures which they uſed in drawing from them every advantage that the nature of the climate would yield, and in contending againſt the difficulties which it threw in their way.

FRENCH BROAD, a navigable river in Tenneſſee, which riſes on the S. E. ſide of the Great Iron and Bald mountains, in N. Carolina. It is formed by two main branches, which receive ſeveral ſtreams in their courſe. Theſe unite about 58 miles from the ſource of the Nolachucky, the eaſtern branch; thence it flows N. weſterly about 25 miles, and joins the Holſton 11 miles above Knoxville, and is 400 or 500 yards wide. The navigation of this branch is much interrupted by rocks, as is alſo the Tenneſſee branch, which joins the main river 50 miles below this.

A large, clear, medicinal ſpring, ſaid to be efficacious in curing many diſeaſes, has been lately diſcovered on the waters of this river, about 30 miles in a direct line from its mouth. The water is ſo hot, that a patient at firſt going into it can ſcarcely ſupport it. Nearer the mouth of the river, a valuable lead mine has been diſcovered.

FRENCH *Creek*, a N. weſtern water of Alleghany river, into which it falls along the N. ſide of Fort Franklin, 80 miles N. by E. of Pittſburg. It affords the neareſt paſſage to lake Erie. It is navigable with ſmall boats to Le Beuf, by a very crooked channel; the portage thence to Preſque Iſle, from an adjoining peninſula, is 15 miles. This is the uſual route from Quebec to Ohio.

FRENCH *Lick*, in Tenneſſee, is the name of a ſalt ſpring, near which the town of Naſhville now ſtands.

FRENCHMAN'*s Bay*, lies on the ſea coaſt of Lincoln co. Maine, and is formed by Mount Deſert iſland on the weſtward, and the peninſula of Goldſborough townſhip on the eaſtward.—Round Mount Deſert iſland it has an inland circular communication with Blue Hill bay.

FRENCH *Town*, in Cecil co. Maryland, lies on the E. ſide of Elk R. a mile S. of Elkton, from which it is ſeparated by Elk creek. Elk ferry is 6 miles below this.

FRENEUSE *Lake*, a large collection of water, through which St. John's R. in New-Brunſwick, paſſes. In ſome maps this appears only as a dilation of the river; but in others it appears as a large lake of very irregular figure, and receiving conſiderable ſtreams from the circumjacent country.

FRIEDBURG, a Moravian ſettlement in Wachovia, or Surry co. N. Carolina.

FRIEDLAND, a Moravian ſettlement in Wachovia.

FRIEDENSHUETTEN, a Moravian ſettlement, whoſe name ſignifies *Tents of Peace*, ſituated on Suſquehannah R. in Pennſylvania, about 24 miles below Tioga point; eſtabliſhed by the United Brethren in 1765. It then conſiſted of 13 Indian huts, and upwards of 40 houſes, built after the European manner, with a neat chapel. Next to the houſes the ground was laid out in gardens; and between the ſettlement and the river about 250 acres were divided into regular plantations of Indian corn.

FRIEDENSTADT, or *Town of Peace*, a Moravian ſettlement which was eſtabliſhed between Great Beaver and Yellow creeks; about 40 miles N. W. of Pittſburg. It was abandoned in 1773.

FROBISHER'*s Straits*, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and Weſt Greenland, and were diſcovered by Sir Martin Frobiſher. N. lat. 63. W. long. 42.

FROG'*s Point* or *Neck*, in Weſt Cheſter co. New-York, lies on the coaſt of Long-Iſland Sound, 9 miles from Harlaem heights.

FRONTINAC, FORT, a fortreſs in Canada, ſituated at the head of a fine bay or harbour, on the N. W. ſide of the outlet of Lake Ontario, where all ſorts of veſſels may ride in ſafety. It is a league

league from the mouth of the lake, and a ſhort diſtance S. of Kingſton, and about 300 miles from Quebec. The winter about this place is much ſhorter than at Quebec; and the ſoil is ſo well cultivated, as to produce all ſorts of European and Indian corn, and fruits. Here is one of the moſt charming proſpects in the world, during ſpring and ſummer. The St. Lawrence and the mouth of Lake Ontario, contain a number of beautiful and fertile iſlands of different magnitudes, and well wooded, and the bay often preſents to the view veſſels at anchor, and others paſſing to and from the lake. But the misfortune is, that the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal and Quebec, is ſomewhat difficult and dangerous, on account of the river being full of rocks and water falls. This, together with the ambuſcades of the Iroquois Indians, induced the French to abandon and deſtroy the ſtrong works they had erected here. This happened in 1689. After this they re-took and repaired the place. At length the Britiſh, under col. Bradſtreet, took it in 1759, to whom it was confirmed at the peace in 1763.

A river has lately been ſurveyed by the deputy ſurveyor general of Canada, from its entrance into the lake at Kenty, near Cadaraqui, to its ſource in lake St. Clie; from which there is an eaſy and ſhort portage acroſs N. W. to the N. E. angle of Lake Huron, and another that is neither long nor difficult, to the ſouthward, to the old ſettlement of Toronto. This is a ſhort route from Fort Frontenac to Michillimackinack. See *Kingſton*.

FROWSACK *Channel*, or the Gut of Canſo, a ſtrait between Nova-Scotia and Cape Breton Iſland, 5 French leagues long, and one broad.

FRYDUFFRIN, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

FRYING-PAN, a dangerous ſhoal ſo called from its form. It lies at the entrance of Cape Fear R. in North-Carolina; the S. part of it is in N. lat. 33. 32. 6 miles from Cape Fear pitch, and 24 S. E. by S. from the light-houſe on Bald Head.

FRYSBURGH, or *Fryburg*, a townſhip pleaſantly ſituated in York co. in the diſtrict of Maine, in a bow formed by the N. branch of Great Oſſipee R. It was incorporated in 1777, has a flouriſhing academy, and contains 447 inhabitants. This is the ancient Indian village Peckwalket, through which the upper part of Saco meanders; 60 miles from the ſea, and 120 N. by E. of Boſton. N. lat. 44. 2. W. long. 70. 47. 30.

FUCA, STRAITS OF JUAN DE, lie on the N. W. coaſt of N. America. The entrance lies between Cape Flattery on the S. ſide, in N. lat. 48. 25. W. long. 124. 52. to the oppoſite coaſt of the Quadras iſles, in N. lat. 48. 53. 30. It communicates with Pintard's ſound, and thus forms Quadras iſles; in the S. eaſtern coaſt of which lies Nootka ſound. See *Pintard's ſound*. The Spaniards jealous of their right to the American coaſt, eſtabliſhed a ſettlement at this place.

FUEGO. See *Terra del Fuego*.

FULL MOON *Shoal*. See *Hatteras*.

FUNDY, a large bay in N. America, which opens between the iſlands in Penobſcot bay, in Lincoln co. Maine, and Cape Sable, the S. weſtern point of Nova-Scotia. It extends about 200 miles in a N. E. direction; and with Verte bay, which puſhes into the land in a S. W. direction from the ſtraits of Northumberland, forms a very narrow iſthmus, which unites Nova-Scotia to the continent; and where the diviſion line runs between that province and New-Brunſwick. From its mouth up to Paſſamaquoddy bay, on its N. W. ſide, ſituated between the province of New-Brunſwick and the diſtrict of Maine, are a number of bays and iſlands on both ſides, and thus far it contracts its breadth gradually. It is 12 leagues acroſs from St. John's, in New-Brunſwick, to the Gut of Annapolis, in Nova-Scotia; where the tides are rapid, and riſe 30 feet. Above this it preſerves nearly an equal breadth, until its waters are formed into two arms, by a peninſula, the weſtern point of which is called Cape Chignecto. At the head of the N. eaſtern arm, called Chignecto channel, which, with bay Verte forms the iſthmus, the tides riſe 60 feet. In the Baſin of Minas, which is the E. arm or branch of this bay, the tides riſe 40 feet. Theſe tides are ſo rapid as to overtake animals feeding on the ſhore.

FUNKSTOWN. See *Jeruſalem*, in Maryland.

G

GABARON, a bay on the S. W. of Louiſburg, in the iſland of Cape Breton.

GABORI, a bay on the S. E. coaſt of Cape Breton iſland. The entrance into it, which is not more than 20 leagues from the iſles of St. Pierre, is between iſlands and rocks about a league in breadth. The bay is 2 leagues deep, and affords good anchorage.

GABRIEL, ST. an iſland in the great river La Plata, S. America, diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, in the year 1526.

GACHPAS, an Indian tribe, formerly in alliance with the Delawares.

GAGE's *Town*, a ſettlement in Sunbury co. New-Brunſwick; on the lands granted to general Gage, on the W. ſide of St. John's R. on the northern ſhore of the bay of Fundy. The general's grant conſiſts of 20,000 acres of land; the up-land of which is in general very bad. There is ſome intervale on the river ſide, on which are a few ſettlers; excluſive of theſe ſettlements, there is very little good land of any kind.

GALEN, a military townſhip in the ſtate of New-York, ſituated on Canadaque creek, 12 miles N. W. of the N. end of Cayuga lake, and 13 S. by E. of Great Sodus. It is bounded S. by Junius.

GALETS, an iſland at the E. end of lake Ontario, and in the ſtate of New-York, 5 miles S. weſtward of Roebuck iſland, 5 northerly of Point Gaverſe, and 21 S. E. of Point au Goelans.

GALETTE, LA, a neck of land in the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. From the point oppoſite to l'iſle de Montreal, a road might be made to Galette, ſo as to ſave 40 leagues of navigation, which the falls render almoſt impracticable, and always very tedious. The land about La Galette is very good; and in two days time a barque may ſail thence to Niagara, with a good wind. La Galette is a league and a half above the fall called les Galots.

GALIBIS, or *Charaibes*, a nation of Indians inhabiting near New-Andaluſia, in S. America; from which the Charaibes of the Weſt-Indies are thought to be deſcended.

GALICIA, an audienc in Old Mexico or New-Spain, containing 7 provinces. Guadalaxara is the capital city.

GALIPAGO *Iſles*, the name of ſeveral uninhabited iſles in the South Sea, on both ſides the equator, not far from the coaſt of Terra Firma; belonging to Spain. They lie between 3. N. and 4. S. lat. and between 83. 40. and 89. 30. W. long. There are only 9 of them of any conſiderable ſize; ſome of which are 7 or 8 leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. Dampier ſaw 14 or 15 of them. The chief of theſe are Norfolk, neareſt the continent, Wenmore among the N. weſternmoſt and Albemarle the weſternmoſt of all. A number of ſmall iſles lie W. from theſe, on both ſides the equator; one of which, Gallego I. lies in the 1ſt degree of N. lat. and 102. of W. long. Many of theſe iſles are well wooded, and ſome have a deep black mould. Vaſt quantities of the fineſt turtle are to be found among theſe iſlands, where they live the greateſt part of the year; yet they are ſaid to go from thence over to the main to lay their eggs, which is at leaſt 100 leagues diſtant.

GALLAN, ST. a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Peru, in lat. 14. S. 5 miles N. of the high land *Morro Veijo*, or Old Man's Head; between which iſland and the high land, is a moſt eligible ſtation to cruize for veſſels bound for Callao, N. or S.

GALLIOPOLIS, a poſt town in the N. W. territory, ſituated on a bend of the Ohio, and nearly oppoſite to the mouth of the great Kanhaway. It is ſaid to contain about 100 houſes, all inhabited by French people. It is 140 miles eaſtward of Columbia, 300 S. W. of Pittſburg, and 550 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 2. W. long. 83. 9.

This town is ſaid to be on the decline, their right to the lands not being ſufficiently ſecured.

GALOTS, the loweſt of the falls on the river St. Lawrence in Canada. Between the neck of land la Galette and les Galots is an excellent country, and no where can there be ſeen finer foreſts.

GALOTS, L'ISLE AUX, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, in Canada; 3 leagues beyond l'iſle aux Chevres, in N. lat. 43. 33.

GALLO, an iſland in the province of Popayan, S. America, in N. lat. 2. 40. Captain Dampier ſays it is ſituated in a deep bay, and that off this iſland there

is not above 4 or 5 fathom water; but at Segnetta, which is on the N. ſide, a veſſel may ride in deep water, free from any danger. The iſland is high, provided with wood and good water, and having good ſandy bays, where a ſhip may be cleaned.——Alſo, the name of an iſland of the S. ſea, near the coaſt of Peru, which was the firſt place poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conqueſt of Peru.

GALLOWAY, a townſhip in Glouceſter co. New-Jerſey.

GALWAY, a townſhip in the new county of Saratoga, in New-York. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it appears that 491 of its inhabitants are qualified to be electors.

GAMBLE'*s Station*, a fort about 12 miles from Knoxville, in Tenneſſee.

GAMMON, POINT, anciently called Point Gilbert, by Goſnold, forms the caſtern ſide of the harbour of Hyanis or Hyennes, in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts.

GANNELOR, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N. lat. 48. near Bird iſland.

GARAZU, a town in Brazil; and province of Pernambuco, 25 miles N. of Olinda.

GARDNER, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1785. It contains about 14,000 acres, well watered, chiefly by Otter R. The road from Connecticut R. thro' Peterſham, Gerry, and Templeton on to Boſton, paſſes through it. It contains 531 inhabitants, and is 26 miles N. by W. of Worceſter, and 60 N. W. of Boſton.

GARDNER'*s Iſland*, or *Iſle of Wight*, lies at the E. end of Long-Iſland, in New-York ſtate, ſheltered within Oyſter Pond and Montauk points; 10 miles N. W. of the latter, and as far S. W. of Plumb I. It contains about 3000 acres of fertile land, the property of one perſon, and yields excellent graſs, wheat and corn. Fine ſheep and cattle are raiſed on it. It is annexed to Eaſt Hampton, and lies 40 miles ſouth-weſterly of Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

GASPE, or *Gachepe*, a bay and headland S. of Florell iſle, which lies between it and Cape Roſiers, on the E. coaſt of Lower Canada, and W. ſide of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

GASPEE, or *Namquit Point*, 7 miles S. of Providence (R. I.) projecting from the weſtern ſhore of Providence river, remarkable as being the place where the Britiſh armed ſchooner, called the Gaſpee, was burnt, June 10, 1772, by about 60 men from Providence, painted like Narraganſet Indians. For the cauſe of this tranſaction, ſee Gordon's Hiſt. of the Amer. Rev. vol. I. p. 311.

GASPESIA, a tract of country on the S. ſide of the mouth of St. Lawrence R. and on the N. ſide of Chaleurs bay, in Lower Canada. Its E. extremity is Cape Roſiers. The Indians called Gaſpeſians inhabit here.

GATES *Co.* in Edenton eaſtern diſtrict, N. Carolina, is bounded N. by the ſtate of Virginia, S. by Chowan co. It contains 5392 inhabitants, including 2219 ſlaves. Chief town, Hertford.

GAY *Head*, is a kind of peninſula on Martha's Vineyard, between 3 and 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and almoſt ſeparated from the other part of the iſland by a large pond. The Indians inhabiting this part, when lately numbered, amounted to 203. The ſoil is good, and only requires cultivation to produce moſt vegetables in perfection. There are evident marks of there having been volcanoes formerly on this peninſula. The marks of 4 or 5 craters are plainly to be ſeen. The moſt ſoutherly and probably the moſt ancient, as it is grown over with graſs, now called the Devil's Den, is at leaſt 20 rods over at the top, 14½ at the bottom, and full 130 feet at the ſides, except that which is next the ſea, where it is open. A man now alive relates, that his mother could remember when it was common to ſee a light upon Gay Head in the night time. Others ſay, their anceſtors have told them, that the whalemen uſed to guide themſelves in the night by the lights that were ſeen upon Gay Head. The ſea has made ſuch encroachments here, that, within 30 years, it has ſwept off 15 or 20 rods. The extremity of Gay Head is the S. W. point of the Vineyard. N. lat. 41. 20. W. long. from Greenwich 70. 50.

GEḴELEMUEKPECHUENK, a town of the Delaware Indians, on a creek of the ſame name, a head water of the Muſkingum. This was the northernmoſt Moravian ſettlement on Muſkingum R. It lies 12 miles N. E. by N. of Salem, and 78 N. weſterly of Pittſburg.

GEMESIE, a fort on the river St. John's, which was taken by the Engliſh in 1674.

GENESSEE, a townſhip in Ontario co. New-York, having 217 electors.

GENESSEE *Country*, a large tract of land in the ſtate of New-York, bounded N. and N. W. by lake Ontario, S. by Pennſylvania, E. by the weſtern part of the military townſhips, in Onondago co. and W. by lake Erie and Niagara R. It is a rich tract of country, and well watered by lakes and rivers; one of the latter, Geneſſee R. gives name to this tract. It is generally flat, the rivers ſluggiſh, the ſoil moiſt, and the lakes numerous.

GENESSEE *River*. See *Cheneſſee*.

GENEVA, a lake in Upper Canada, which forms the W. extremity of lake Ontario; to which it is joined by a ſhort and narrow ſtrait.

GENEVA, a poſt town in Onondago co. New-York, on the great road from Albany to Niagara, ſituated on the bank of the N. W. corner of Seneca lake, about 74 miles W. of Oneida caſtle, and 92 W. of Whiteſtown. The Friends ſettlement lies about 18 miles below this. Here were 20 log-houſes, and a few other buildings ſeveral years ago, which have much increaſed ſince.

GENEVIEVE, ST. or *Miſſire*, a village in Louiſiana, on the weſtern bank of the Miſſiſippi, nearly oppoſite to the village of Kaſkaſkias, 12 miles ſoutherly of Fort Chartres. It contained about 20 years ago, upwards of 100 houſes, and 460 inhabitants, beſides Negroes.

GEORGE'S ST. a cape and iſlands nearly oppoſite to the river Apalachicola on the coaſt of E. Florida. Cape St. George's lies about 6 leagues to the eaſtward of Cape Blaize, being an elbow of the largeſt of St. George's iſlands, in N. lat. 29. 8. There is a large ſhoal running out from it a conſiderable way, but how far has not yet been aſcertained. The coaſt between it and Cape Blaize, forms a kind of hollow bay, with deep ſoundings and a ſoft bottom. There are two iſlands to the N. W. of St. George's Cape; that neareſt to it is ſmall, and remarkable for a clump of ſtraggling trees on the middle of it; the other is pretty large, and of a triangular form, and reaches within 3 leagues of Cape Blaize, having a paſſage at each end of it for ſmall craft into the bay, between theſe iſlands and the river Apalachicola; but this bay is full of ſhoals and oyſter-banks, and not above two or three feet water at moſt, in any of the branches of that river.

GEORGE, FORT, was ſituated on Point Comfort, at the mouth of James R. and 5 miles N. E. of Craney iſland, at the mouth of Elizabeth R. in Virginia. See *Comfort*.

GEORGE, FORT KING, an ancient fort in Georgia, which ſtood 5 miles N. E. of the town of Darien, in Liberty co. ſituated at the head of a creek which flows into the ocean oppoſite Sapelo I. It is now in ruins.

GEORGE, LAKE, in Eaſt Florida, is a dilation of the river St. Juan, or St. John, and called alſo Great Lake. It is about 15 miles wide, and generally about 15 or 20 feet deep, excepting at the entrance of the river, where lies a bar, which carries 8 or 9 feet water. The lake is beautified with two or three fertile iſlands. The largeſt is about 2 miles broad, and commands a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect of the waters, iſlands, E. and W. ſhores of the lake, the capes, the bay and mount Royal; and to the S. the view is very extenſive. Here are evident marks of a large town of the aborigines, and the iſland appears to have been once the choſen reſidence of an Indian prince. On the ſcite of this ancient town ſtands a very pompous Indian mount, or conical pyramid of earth, from which runs in a ſtraight line, a grand avenue or Indian highway, through a magnificent grove of magnolias, live oaks, palms and orange trees, terminating at the verge of a large, green, level ſavanna. From fragments dug up, it appears to have been a thickly inhabited town. See *St. John's river*.

GEORGE, LAKE, lies to the ſouthward of lake Champlain, and its waters lie about 100 feet higher. The portage between the two lakes is a mile and a half; but with a ſmall expence might be reduced to 60 yards; and with one or two locks might be made navigable through, for batteux. It is a moſt clear, beautiful collection of water; 36 miles long, and from 1 to 7 wide. It emboſoms more than 200 iſlands, ſome ſay 365; very few of which are any thing more than barren rocks, covered with heath, and a few cedar, ſpruce and hemlock trees, and ſhrubs, and abundance of rattle-ſnakes. On each ſide it is ſkirted by prodigious mountains;

mountains; from which large quantities of red cedar are annually carried to New-York for ſhip timber. The lake is full of fiſhes, and ſome of the beſt kind, as the black or Oſwego baſs, alſo large ſpeckled trouts. It was called lake Sacrament by the French, who, in former times, were at the pains to procure this water for ſacramental uſes in all their churches in Canada: hence probably it derived its name. The remains of Fort George ſtand at the S. end of the lake, about 14 miles N. by W. of Fort Edward, on Hudſon river. The famous fort of Ticonderoga, which ſtood at the N. ſide of the outlet of the lake, where it diſcharged its waters into lake Champlain, is now in ruins. See *Champlain* and *Ticonderoga*.

GEORGE'S, ST. an iſland and pariſh belonging to the Bermuda iſles, in the Weſt-Indies. N. lat. 32. 45. W. long. 63. 30.

GEORGE'S, ST. a large and deep bay on the W. ſide of Newfoundland iſland, N. lat 48. 12.

GEORGE'S BANK, ST. a fiſhing bank in the Atlantic ocean, E. of Cape Cod, in Maſſachuſetts. It extends from N. to S. between 41. 15. and 42. 22. N. lat. and between 67. 50. and 68. 40. W. long.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST. was one of the principal Britiſh ſettlements in the bay of Honduras. It was taken by the Spaniards during the American war, but retaken by the Britiſh ſoon after.

The Britiſh ſettlements on the Moſquito ſhore, and in the bay of Honduras, were ſurrendered to the crown of Spain, at the Spaniſh convention, ſigned at London, the 14th of July, 1786.

GEORGE'S RIVER, ST. in St. Mary's co. Maryland, is a very broad but ſhort creek, whoſe mouth lies between Piney Point and St. Mary's R. on the N. bank of the Potowmack, oppoſite the iſland of the ſame name.

GEORGE'S RIVER, ST. in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, or rather an arm of the ſea, lies about 2 leagues S. W. of Penobſcot bay. Four leagues from the mouth of this river ſtands Thomaſton. This river is navigable for brigs and ſhips of a large burden up to the narrows; and from thence about 4 miles higher, to nearly the head of the tide, for ſloops and ſchooners of 80 or 90 tons. It is about half a league wide up to the narrows. Of late ſeveral conſiderable veſſels have been built in this river, which are employed in coaſting, and ſometimes in foreign voyages. There are now owned in this river, though it does not in all exceed 4 leagues in length, 1 brig, 2 topſail ſchooners, and 9 ſloops: in all about 1100 tons. The navigation, however, is generally interrupted in winter, when not only the ſtreams through the country, but the ſalt water rivers are locked up until ſpring. Fiſh abound here, of almoſt all kinds, in their ſeaſon; and even lobſters, oyſters, clams, and other delicacies of the aqueous kind, are plenty in this river.

GEORGE'S, ST. a village nearly in the centre of Newcaſtle co. Delaware, on a creek of its own name, which falls into Delaware R. 4 miles below, a little above Reedy Iſland. It is 17 miles S. by W. of Wilmington, and 45 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGE'S, ST. the capital of the iſland of Grenada, in the W. Indies; formerly called Fort Royale, which name the Fort ſtill retains. It is ſituated on a ſpacious bay, on the W. or lee ſide of the iſland, not far from the S. end, and poſſeſſes one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious harbours in the Britiſh W. Indies, which has lately been fortified at a very great expence, and declared a free port. This town was deſtroyed by a dreadful fire in 1771, and on November 1, 1775, it met with the like misfortune; and the loſs was valued at £. 500,000. The town now makes a very handſome appearance, has a ſpacious ſquare or parade; the houſes are built of brick, and tiled or ſlated; ſome few are built of ſtone, excepting the warehouſes and dwelling houſes round the harbour, which are moſtly wooden buildings. Theſe are in a great meaſure ſeparated from the town by a very ſteep and rocky hill, the houſes on which, with the trees which ſerve for ſhade, have a romantic appearance. The town is computed to contain about 2000 inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy merchants. This was its ſituation before the inſurrection of the negroes; of its preſent ſtate we have not authentic information.

GEORGETOWN, the chief town of Suſſex co. Delaware, is ſituated 16 miles W. S. W. of Lewiſtown, and 103 S. of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houſes, and has lately been made the ſeat of the county courts.

GEORGETOWN, a poſt town in Maryland, ſituated in Kent co. on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak bay, of about 30 houſes. It is 9 miles from the mouth of the river Saſſafras, being ſeated on the S. ſide oppoſite to Frederick, 60 N. E. of Cheſter, and 65 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Fayette co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the S. E. ſide of Monongahela R. at the mouth of George's creek. Here a number of boats are annually built for the trade and emigration to the weſtern country. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Union.

GEORGETOWN, a poſt town and port of entry, in Montgomery co. Maryland, and in the territory of Columbia. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a number of ſmall hills, upon the northern bank of Potowmack R.; bounded eaſtward by Rock creek, which ſeparates it from Waſhington city, and lies 4 miles from the capitol, and 8 N. of Alexandria. It contains about 230 houſes, ſeveral of which are elegant and commodious. The Roman Catholics have eſtabliſhed a college here, for the promotion of general literature, which is at preſent in a very flouriſhing ſtate. The building being found inadequate to contain the number of ſtudents that applied, a large addition has been made to it. Georgetown carries on a ſmall trade with Europe and the W. Indies. The exports in one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 128,924 dollars. It is 46 miles S. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 148 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, is ſituated on both ſides of Kennebeck R. It was incorporated in 1716, is the oldeſt town in the county, and contains 1333 inhabitants. It is bounded ſoutherly by the ocean, weſterly by the towns of Harpswell and Brunſwick, N. weſterly by Bath, and eaſterly by Woolwich; being entirely ſurrounded by navigable waters, excepting about 2 miles of land, which divides the waters of Winnagance creek, a part of the Kennebeck, from an arm or influx of Caſco bay, called Stephen's R.

The entrance at the mouth of Kennebeck R. is guided on the E. by Parker's iſland, belonging to this townſhip. It contains about 28,000 acres of land and ſalt marſh, and is inhabited by more than one third part of the people of the townſhip. This was the ſpot on which the Europeans firſt attempted to colonize New-England, in the year 1607. It is a part of what was called Sagadahock; and the patentees of the Plymouth company began here to lay the foundation of a great ſtate. They ſent over a number of civil and military officers, and about 100 people. By various misfortunes they were forced to give up the ſettlement, and in 1608, the whole number who ſurvived the winter returned to England.

There was a tradition among the Norridgewalk Indians, that theſe planters invited a number of the natives, who had come to trade with them, to draw a ſmall cannon by a rope, and that when they were ranged in a line, the white people diſcharged the piece, and thereby killed and wounded ſeveral of them. The reſentment of the natives at this treacherous murder, obliged the Europeans to reimbark the next ſummer. Georgetown is 15 miles S. of Pownalborough, and 170 N. by E. of Boſton.

GEORGETOWN, a poſt town of Georgia, in the co. of Oglethorpe, 50 miles S. W. of Auguſta, ſurrounded by a poor country; but nevertheleſs, exhibits marks of growing proſperity.

GEORGETOWN, a large maritime diſtrict in the lower country of S. Carolina, ſituated in the S. E. corner of the ſtate; bounded N. E. by the ſtate of N. Carolina, S. E. by the ocean, S. W. by Santee river, which divides it from Charleſton diſtrict, and N. W. by Camden and Cheraw diſtricts. It is about 112 miles from N. to S. and 63 from E. to W. and is divided into the pariſhes of All Saints, Prince George, and Prince Frederick. It contains, according to the cenſus of 1790, 22,122 inhabitants, of whom 13,131 are ſlaves. It ſends to the ſtate legiſlature 10 repreſentatives and 3 ſenators, and pays taxes to the amount of 3585l. 12s. 6d.

GEORGETOWN, a poſt town, port of entry, and capital of the above diſtrict, and is ſituated on a ſpot near which ſeveral ſtreams unite their waters, and form a broad ſtream called Winyaw bay, 12 miles from the ſea. See *Pedee River*. Its ſituation connects it with an extenſive

ſive back country of both the Carolinas, and would be a place of vaſt importance, were it not for a bar at the entrance of Winyaw bay, which interrupts the entrance of veſſels drawing above 11 feet water, and is in many reſpects a dangerous place. It contains tains above 300 houſes, built chiefly of wood. The public buildings are a court-houſe, gaol, and academy; 3 churches, of which the Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, and Methodiſts have one each. There is here a ſmall trade to the Weſt Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1795, were to the value of 21,511 dollars. It is 60 miles N. E. by N. of Charleſton, 127 S. W. of Wilmington, N. Carolina, and 681 from Philadelphia, N. lat. 33. 24. W. long. 79. 35.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of N. America, is ſituated between 30. 37. and 35 N. lat. and between 80. 8. and 91. 8. W. long. being about 600 miles in length, and on an average 250 in breadth. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by E. and W. Florida; W. by the river Miſſiſippi; N. E. and N. by S. Carolina and the Tenneſſee ſtate. It was formerly divided into pariſhes, afterwards into 3 diſtricts, but lately into two diſtricts, viz. Upper and Lower, which are ſubdivided into 24 counties as follow: In the lower diſtrict are Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, M'Intoſh, Effingham, Scriven, and Burke. The counties in the Upper Diſtrict are Montgomery, Waſhington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferſon, Jackſon, Bullock, Columbia, and Richmond. The principal towns are Auguſta, formerly the ſeat of government, Savannah, the former capital of the ſtate, Sunbury, Brunſwick, Frederica, Waſhington, and Louiſville, which is the metropolis of the ſtate; and here are depoſited the records of the ſtate, ſuch of them as a late legiſlature did not order to be publicly burnt.

The principal rivers which water Georgia are, Savannah, which ſeparates it from S. Carolina; Ogeechee river, which runs parallel with the former, and Alatamaha, which runs parallel with the others. Beſides theſe and their numerous branches, there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked R. and St. Mary's, which forms a part of the ſouthern boundary of the United States. The rivers in the middle and weſtern parts will be noticed under the head of *Georgia Weſtern Territory*. All theſe are ſtored with a great variety of fiſh, as rock, mullet, whiting, ſhad, trout, drum, baſs, catfiſh, white, brim, and ſturgeon; and the bays and lagoons are ſupplied with oyſters, and other ſhell-fiſh, crabs, ſhrimps, &c. The clams, in particular, are large, their meat white, tender, and delicate. The ſhark and great black ſtingray are inſatiable cannibals, and very troubleſome to the fiſhermen. The chief lake or marſh is Ekanfanoka, by ſome called Ouaquaphenogaw, which is 300 miles in circumference.

The eaſtern part of the ſtate, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, a tract of country more than 120 miles from N. to S. and from 50 to 80 E. and W. is level, without a hill or ſtone. At the diſtance of about 40 or 50 miles from the ſea board, or ſalt marſh, the lands begin to be more or leſs uneven, until they gradually riſe to mountains. The vaſt chain of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, which commence with the Kaats Kill, near Hudſon R. in the ſtate of New-York, terminate in Georgia, 60 miles S. of its northern boundary. From the foot of this mountain ſpreads a wide extended plain, of the richeſt ſoil, and in a latitude and climate well adapted to the cultivation of moſt of the productions of the ſouth of Europe, and of the Eaſt Indies. In the low country, near the rice ſwamps, bilious complaints and fevers of various kinds are pretty univerſal, during the months of July, Auguſt, and September: but the fertility of the ſoil, and the eaſe with which it is improved, are a ſufficient inducement to ſettlers, and an unfailing ſource of wealth. Before the ſickly ſeaſon approaches, the rich planters, with their families, remove to the ſea-iſlands, or ſome elevated, healthy ſituation, for the benefit of the freſh air. In the winter and ſpring, pleuriſies, peripneumonies, and other inflammatory diſorders, occaſioned by violent and ſudden colds, are conſiderably common, and frequently fatal. Conſumptions, epilepſies, cancers, palſies, and apo-

plexies

plexies, are not ſo common among the inhabitants of the ſouthern as northern climates.

The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleaſant. Snow is ſeldom or never ſeen; nor is vegetation often prevented by ſevere froſts. Cattle ſubſiſt tolerably well during the winter, feeding in the woods and ſavannas, and are fatter in that ſeaſon than in any other. In the hilly country, which begins about 50, and in ſome places 100 miles, from the ſea, the air is pure and ſalubrious, and the water plenty and good. From June to September the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer commonly fluctuates from 76. to 90. In winter from 40. to 60. The moſt prevailing winds are S. W. and E.; in winter N. W. The E. wind is warmeſt in winter and cooleſt in ſummer. The S. wind in ſummer and fall particularly, is damp, ſultry, unelaſtic, and of courſe unhealthy. In the S. E. parts of this ſtate, which lie within a few degrees of the torrid zone, the atmoſphere is kept in motion by impreſſions from the trade winds. This purifies the air; ſo that it is found to have ſalutary effects on conſumptive habits.

In the low lands are the rice fields. In the interior and hilly parts, wheat, Indian corn, and the other productions more common to the northern ſtates. Rice is at preſent the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate; tobacco, wheat and indigo are the other great articles of produce. Beſides theſe the ſtate yields cotton, ſilk, corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, &c. The foreſts conſiſt of oak, hickory, mulberry, pine, cedar, &c. The whole coaſt is bordered with iſlands; the principal of which are Skidaway, Waſſaw, Oſſabaw, St. Catherines, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland, &c. Theſe iſlands are ſurrounded by navigable creeks, between which and the main land is a large extent of ſalt marſh, fronting the whole ſtate, not leſs, on an average, than 4 or 5 miles in breadth, interſected with creeks in various directions, admitting, through the whole, an inland navigation, between the iſlands and the main land, from the N. E. to the S. E. corners of the ſtate. The E. ſides of theſe iſlands are, for the moſt part, clean, hard, ſandy beaches, expoſed to the waſh of the ocean. Between theſe iſlands are the entrances of the rivers from the interior country, winding through the low ſalt marſhes, and delivering their waters into the ſounds, which form capacious harbours of from 3 to 8 miles over, and which communicate with each other by parallel ſalt creeks.

The ſoil and its fertility are various, according to ſituation and different improvement. The iſlands in their natural ſtate are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak, hickory, live oak [an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood] and ſome red cedar. The ſoil is a mixture of ſand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey ſoil. A conſiderable part of it, particularly that whereon grow the oak, hickory and live oak is very rich, and yields on cultivation, good crops of indigo, cotton, corn, and potatoes. The ſoil of the main land, adjoining the marſhes and creeks is nearly of the ſame quality with that of the iſlands: except that which borders on thoſe rivers and creeks, which ſtretch far back into the country. On theſe, immediately after you leave the ſalts, begin the valuable rice ſwamps, which, on cultivation, afford the preſent chief ſtaple of commerce.

The ſoil between the rivers, after you leave the ſea board, and the edge of the ſwamps, at the diſtance of 20 or 30 miles, changes from a grey to a red colour, on which grows plenty of oak and hickory, with a conſiderable intermixture of pine. In ſome places it is gravelly, but fertile, and ſo continues for a number of miles gradually deepening the reddiſh colour of the earth, till it changes into what is called the Mulatto ſoil, conſiſting of a black and red earth. The Mulatto lands are generally ſtrong, and yield large crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. To this kind of land ſucceeds by turns a ſoil nearly black and very rich, on which grow large quantities of black walnut, mulberry, &c. This ſucceſſion of different ſoils continues uniform and regular, though there are ſome large veins of all the different ſoils intermixed; and what is more remarkable, this ſucceſſion, in the order mentioned, ſtretches acroſs this ſtate nearly parallel with the ſea coaſt, and extends through the ſeveral ſtates, nearly in the ſame direction, to the banks of Hudſon river.

Cotton was formerly planted here, only

only by the poorer claſs of people, and that only for family uſe. They planted two kinds, the *annual* and the *Weſt Indian*; the former is low, and planted every year; the balls are large, and the phlox long, ſtrong, and perfectly white. The latter is a tall perennial plant, the ſtalk ſomewhat ſhrubby, ſeveral of which riſe up from the root for ſeveral years ſucceſſively, the ſtems of the former year being killed by the winter froſts. The balls of the Weſt-India cotton are not quite ſo large as the other, but the phlox or wool is long, extremely fine, ſilky and white. A plantation of this kind will laſt ſeveral years, with moderate labour and care. The culture of cotton is now much more attended to; ſeveral indigo planters have converted their plantations into cotton fields. A new ſpecies is about to be introduced into this ſtate, the ſeed of which was lately brought by Capt. Joſiah Roberts from Waitahoo, one of the Marqueſa iſlands in the S. Pacific ocean, and ſent to a gentleman in Georgia by a member of the Hiſtorical Society in Boſton. This cotton is of a very fine texture, and is expected will prove a conſiderable acquiſition to the ſouthern ſtates. The cotton at preſent raiſed in Georgia, is diſtinguiſhed by ſome into two kinds, the green and black ſeed; the former is planted in the *Upper Country*, the latter on the ſea-iſlands and adjacent lands, and was brought, about the year 1788, from the Bahamas. And there is now a proſpect, that in a few years the States of S. Carolina and Georgia may be able to raiſe more than *ten millions* of pounds of cotton annually for exportation. Moſt of the tropical fruits would flouriſh in this State, with proper attention. The ſouth-weſtern part of this State, and the parts of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, which lie adjoining, will, probably, in ſome future time, become the vineyard of America. The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, indigo, ſago, lumber, naval ſtores, leather, deer-ſkins, ſnake-root, myrtle and bees wax, corn, and live ſtock. The planters and farmers raiſe large ſtocks of cattle, from 1,000 to 1,500 head, and ſome more. The value in ſterling money, of the exports of Georgia, in the year 1755, was 15,744l.--in 1772, 121,677l.—in 1791, value in dollars 491,472—in 1792, 458,973—in 1794, 501,383—in 1796, 676,154, and in 1796, 950,158. In 1790, the tonnage employed in this ſtate was 28,540, and the number of American ſeaman 11,225. In return for her exports Georgia receives W. India goods, teas, wines, cloathing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the northern States, cheeſe, fiſh, potatoes, apples, cider, and ſhoes. The imports and exports are principally to and from Savannah, which has a fine harbour, and is the place where the principal commercial buſineſs of the State is tranſacted. According to the cenſus of 1790, the number of inhabitants amounted to 82,548, of whom 29,264 were ſlaves. The increaſe by emigration and otherwiſe, has been very conſiderable ſince. The different religious ſects are Preſbyterians, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, and Methodiſts. They have but few regular miniſters among them. The citizens of Georgia have lately reviſed and altered their conſtitution, and formed it upon a plan ſimilar to the federal Conſtitution of the United States. The literature of this State, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which, if ever carried into effect, will be very advantageous to the State. A college with ample and liberal endowments, is inſtituted in Louiſville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the centre of the State. There is alſo proviſion made for the inſtitution of an academy in each county of the State, to be ſupported from the ſame funds, and conſidered as parts and members of the ſame inſtitution, under the general ſuperintendance and direction of a preſident and board of truſtees, ſelected for their literary accompliſhments from the different parts of the State, and inveſted with the cuſtomary powers of corporations. This inſtitution is denominated *The Univerſity of Georgia*. The funds for the ſupport of literary inſtitutions are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to 50,000 acres, a great part of which is of the beſt quality, and at preſent very valuable; together with nearly 6000l. ſterling in bonds, houſes, and town lots in Auguſta. Other public property to the amount of 1000l. in each county, has been ſet apart for the purpoſes of building and furniſhing their reſpective academies. The funds originally deſigned to ſupport the literary orphan-houſe, founded by the Rev. Geo. Whitefield,

Whitefield, are chiefly in rice plantations and negroes. On the death of the Counteſs of Huntingdon, to whom Mr. Whitefield bequeathed this property, as truſtee, the legiſlature, in the year 1792, paſſed a law veſting it in 13 commiſſioners, with powers to carry the original intention of Mr. Whitefield into execution; and in compliment to the Counteſs, the ſeminary is ſtyled Huntingdon College.

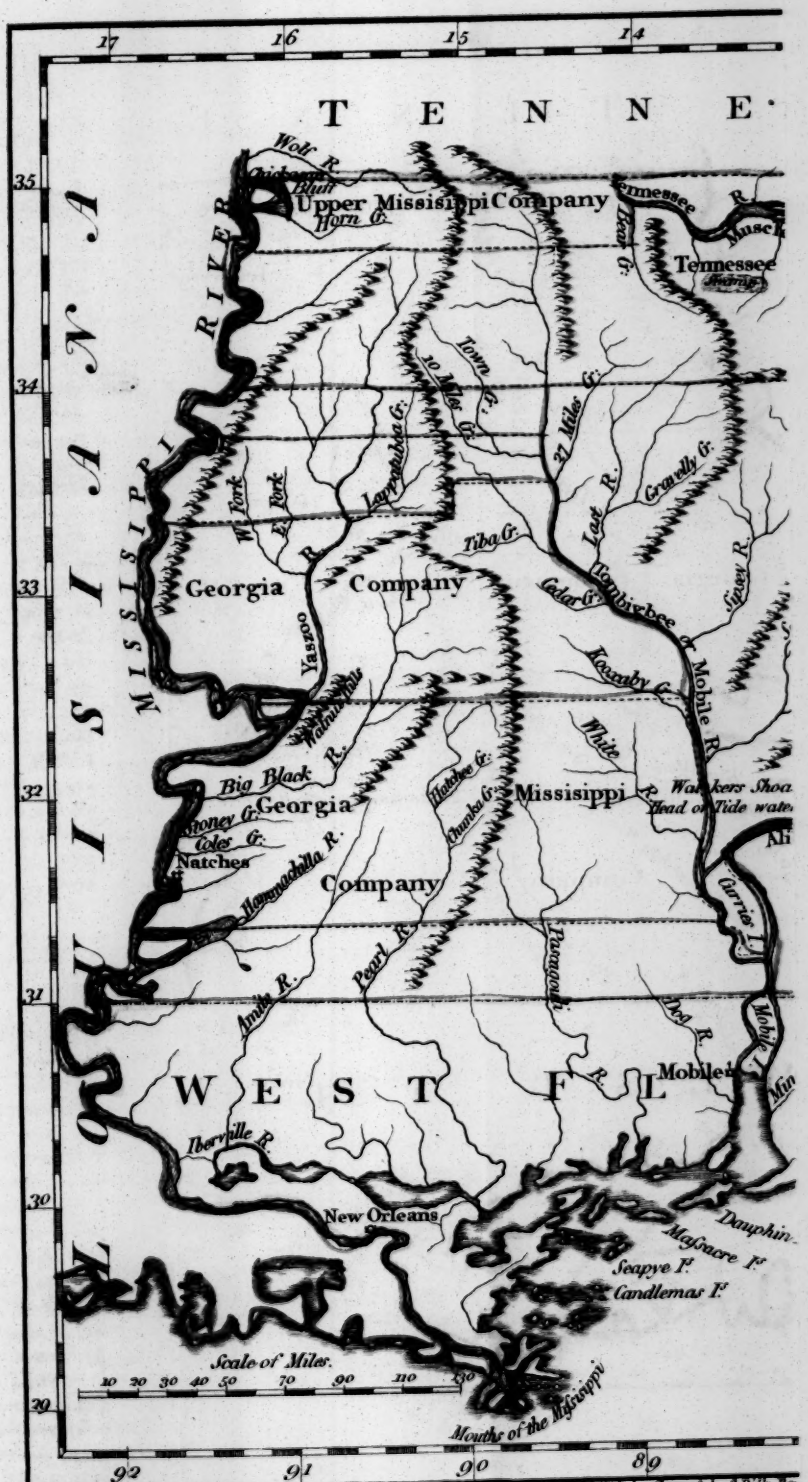
This State was firſt ſettled in the year 1732, and was the only colony ſettled at the expence of the crown.

GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY. Under this name is included all that part of the State of Georgia which lies weſt of the head waters of thoſe rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. This extenſive tract of country embraces ſome of the fineſt land in the United States, is interſected with a great number of noble rivers, which may be ſeen by an inſpection of the map, and is inhabited (except ſuch parts wherein the Indian title has been extinguiſhed) by three nations of Indians, viz. the Muſkogulge or Creek, the Chactaws, and Chickaſaws. The Cherokees alſo have a title to a ſmall portion of the northern part of this territory, on the Tenneſſee river. Theſe nations together can furniſh between 8 and 9000 warriors. About 2000 families of white people inhabit thoſe parts of this territory where the Indian title has been extinguiſhed, chiefly at the Natchez, and the Yaxoo river, on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, and a conſiderable number on the Tombigbee river, and ſcattered among the Creek Indians. This territory, for reaſons which will hereafter appear, has lately become an object of much public attention and inquiry, in Europe, as well as in the United States; and on this account, the following deſcription of it and ſtatement of facts relative to the ſale of certain parts of it, and the claims of the United States, &c. have been collected and arranged with great care from the moſt authentic ſources that can be obtained, and given under this head for the information of the public.* This territory, lying between the 31ſt and 35th degrees of N. latitude, is not ſubject to the extremes of heat or cold: the climate is temperate and delightful through the year; and except in low grounds, and in the neighbourhood of ſtagnant waters, is very healthful. White froſts, and ſometimes thin ice, have been ſeen as far S. as the 31ſt degree of latitude; but ſnow is very uncommon in any part of this territory. A perſon reſiding at the Natchez writes to his friend, in the eaſtern part of Georgia, that "this country affords the beſt ſpring water: every perſon almoſt is in blooming health."† Others who have viſited

* The ſources whence the author has derived his information, in drawing up the following account, are Capt. Thomas Hutchins's "Hiſtorical narrative and topographical deſcription of Louiſiana and Weſt Florida," comprehending alſo many of the rivers and ſettlements in the Georgia Weſtern Territory; publiſhed in 1784. Private letters and journals; minutes taken from verbal deſcriptions of gentlemen of veracity and intelligence who have reſided in that country. The journals and laws of the State of Georgia—State Papers and Reports both printed and M. S. of Congreſs, and of Agents of the ſeveral companies who have purchaſed lands in this territory.

† The letter here alluded to contains the following paragraphs: "Our navigation is excellent; our high lands preferable to Beach Iſland,§ when in its bloom; ſtock is as eaſy come at as where you are; lands are riſing faſt, and I expect will be very high in a few years. The canes in common, on the high lands, larger than in the river-ſwamps, [meaning in the eaſtern part of Georgia] from 30 to 35 feet high, and upwards, and in many places ſtand ſo thick, that one can ſcarcely walk a mile in half an hour. Some families muſt be coming to this moſt flouriſhing country in the world. I wiſh you to adviſe any of my relations you ſee to come with all haſte; if they can get here, and are turned out naked in the world, in one year they might be fixed again. I am ſure could I have time to ſay as much as I wiſh to ſay, you would be with me this fall. I could venture to almoſt promiſe, if you would be wiſe and come, to make good any deficiencies you might find in the place." The Author is in poſſeſſion of the original letter, above mentioned, which has every mark of authenticity; and the above extracts are inſerted, as containing the ſimple, honeſt deſcription of a plain farmer; and on which more dependence is to be placed, than on the moſt elaborate and elegant deſcriptions, of intereſted individuals.

§ *Alluding to a remarkably fertile iſland in the eaſtern part of Georgia, in the neighbourhood of the writer's correſpondent, and with which both were well acquainted.*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27 Miles C.
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Lappatubba C.
W. Fork
E. Fork
Tiba C.
Georgia Company
Last R.
Tombigbee & Mobile R.
Cedar C.
Lizzy R.
Yazoo R.
Kosusby C.
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Chumba C.
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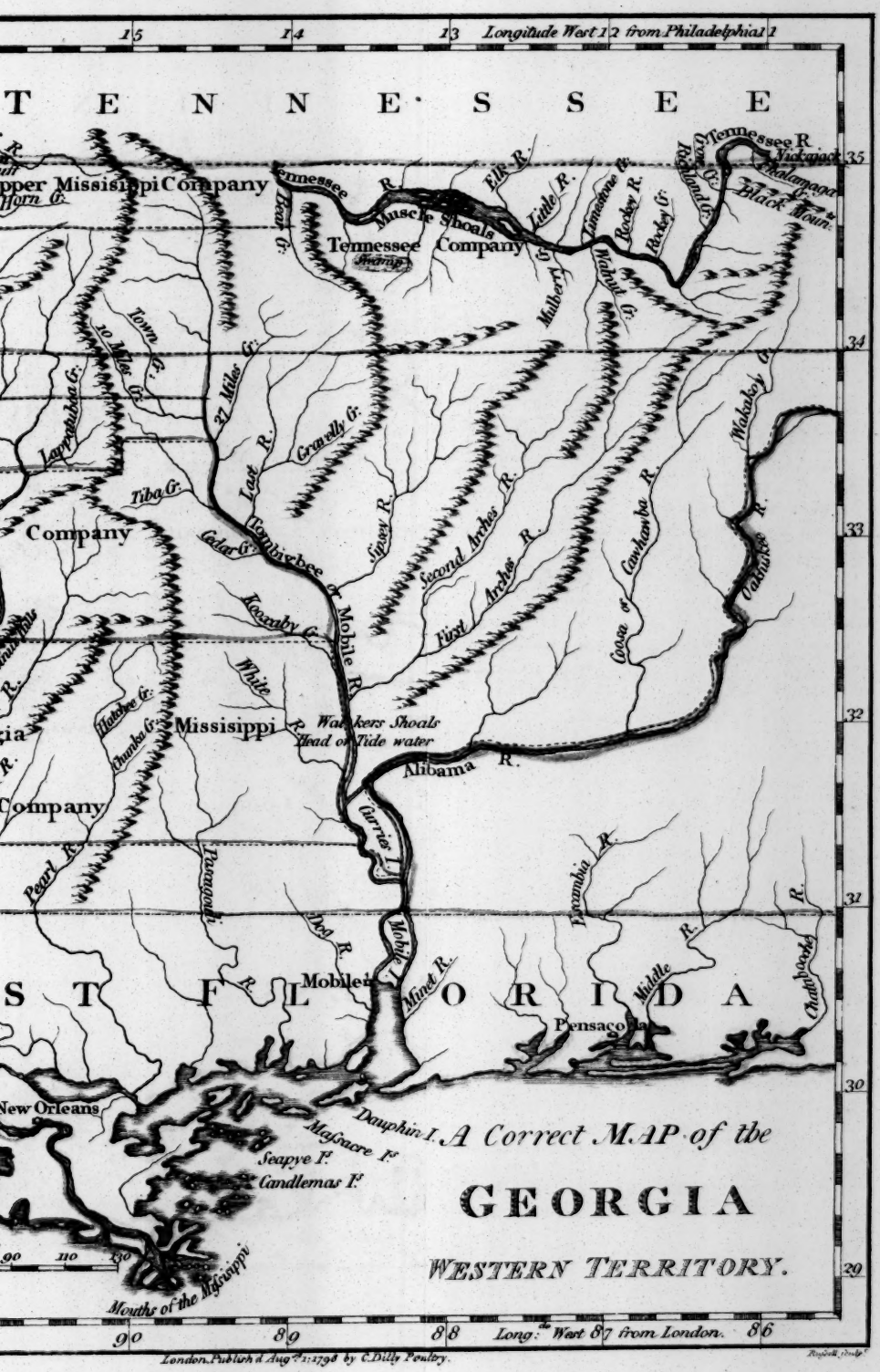
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Walnut Cr.
Mulberry Cr.
Bear Cr.
Town R.
10 Miles Cr.
27 Miles Cr.
Lost R.
Crawfly Cr.
Sipsey R.
Second Arches R.
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Coosa or Cawhawba R.
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Tiba Cr.
Cedar Cr.
Tombigbee or Mobile R.
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Missisippi R.
Walkers Shoals
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Pearl R.
Pascagoula
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London. Publish'd Aug.st 1.1798 by C. Dilly Poultry.
Ridgell Sculp.t

viſited it, ſay of that part of the territory which borders on the Miſſiſippi, that "the water is good for 20 miles back from the river, and the country healthy and pleaſant, and of all others that they have ſeen the moſt deſirable." Mr. Hutchins, ſpeaking of the ſame tract, ſays, "the climate is healthy and temperate, the country delightful and well watered, and the proſpect is beautiful and extenſive; variegated by many inequalities, and fine meadows, ſeparated by innumerable copſes, the trees of which are of different kinds, but moſtly of walnut and oak. The elevated, open, and airy ſituation of this country, renders it leſs liable to fevers and agues (the only diſorders ever known in its neighbourhood) than ſome other parts bordering on the Miſſiſippi, where the want of a ſufficient deſcent to convey the waters off, occaſions numbers of ſtagnant ponds whoſe exhalations infect the air." Another traveller deſcribes the country between the Tombigbee and the Cooſa and Alabama as being healthy, well watered with many pleaſant rivulets, affording delightful ſituations for ſettlements, and the water pure and very good.

To give a juſt view of the rivers, and to aſcertain the advantages derived from them to this territory, it is neceſſary to trace them from their mouths in the Gulf of Mexico. The Miſſiſippi bounds this territory on the W. The free navigation of this noble river is now enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States. It empties, by ſeveral mouths of different depths, from 9 to 16 feet, into the Gulf of Mexico, in about lat. 29 N. The bars at the mouth of this river frequently ſhift; after paſſing them into the river, there is from 3 to 10 fathoms of water, as far as the S. W. paſs; and thence to the Miſſouri, a diſtance of 1,142 computed miles, 12, 15, 20, and 30 fathoms is the general depth.

In aſcending the Miſſiſippi there are extenſive natural meadows, with a proſpect of the Gulf of Mexico on each ſide, the diſtance of 32 miles, to a place called Detour-aux-Plaquemines, in W. Florida. Thence 20 miles to the ſettlements, the banks are low and marſhy, generally overflowed and covered with thick wood, palmetto buſhes, &c. apparently impenetrable by man or beaſt. Thence to Detour-des-Anglois, at the bend of the river, the banks are well inhabited; as alſo from hence to New-Orleans 18 miles, which diſtance there is a good road for carriages. Veſſels paſs from the mouth of this river to New Orleans 105 miles, in 7 or 8 days, commonly; ſometimes in 3 or 4.

From New-Orleans, the capital of Louiſiana, there is an eaſy communication with Weſt-Florida by Bayouk Creek, which is a water of lake Ponchartrain, navigable for veſſels drawing four feet water, ſix miles up from the lake, to a landing place two miles from New Orleans. For nearly 50 miles, as you proceed up the river, both its banks are ſettled and highly cultivated, in part by emigrants from Germany, who furniſh the market with indigo of a ſuperior quality, cotton rice, beans, myrtle, wax, and lumber. In 1762, ſome rich planters attempted the cultivation of canes and the making of ſugar, and erected mills for the purpoſe. This ſugar was of an excellent quality, and ſome of the crops were large; but ſome winters proving ſo ſevere as to kill the canes, no dependence can be placed on the culture of that article.

The ſettlements of the Acadians, which were begun in the year 1763, extend on both ſides of the river, from the Germans, to the river Ibberville, which is 99 miles above New-Orleans, and 270 from Penſacola, by way of lakes Ponchartrain and Maurepas.

At Point Coupee, 35 miles above the Ibberville, are ſettlements extending 20 miles on the W. ſide of the river, which 30 years ago, had 2,000 white inhabitants, and 7,000 ſlaves, who were employed in the cultivation of tobacco, indigo, Indian corn, &c. for the New-Orleans market, which they furniſhed alſo with poultry, and abundance of ſquared timber, ſtaves, &c.

Mr. Hutchins, from his perſonal knowledge, deſcribes the country on both ſides of the Miſſiſippi, between the latitudes 30. and 31. bordering on Georgia, as follows:

"Although this country might produce all the valuable articles raiſed in other parts of the globe, ſituated in the ſame latitudes, yet the inhabitants principally cultivate indigo, rice, tobacco, Indian corn, and ſome wheat; and they raiſe large ſtocks of black cattle, horſes, mules, hogs, ſheep, and poultry. The

ſheep

ſheep are ſaid to make the ſweeteſt mutton in the world. The black cattle, when fat enough for ſale, which they commonly are the year round, are driven acroſs the country to New-Orleans, where there is always a good market.

This country is principally timbered with all the different kinds of oak, but moſtly with live-oak, of the largeſt and beſt quality, uncommonly large cypreſs, black walnut, hickory, white aſh, cherry, plum, poplar trees, and grape vines; here is found alſo a great variety of ſhrubs and medicinal roots. The lands bordering the rivers and lakes, are generally well wooded, but at a ſmall diſtance from them are very extenſive natural meadows, or ſavannas, of the moſt luxuriant ſoil, compoſed of a black mould, about one and a half feet deep, very looſe and rich, occaſioned in part, by the frequent burning of the ſavannas; below the black mould is a ſtiff clay of different colours. It is ſaid, this clay, after being expoſed ſome time to the ſun, becomes ſo hard, that it is difficult either to break or bend, but when wet by a light ſhower of rain, it ſlackens in the ſame manner as lime does when expoſed to moiſture, and becomes looſe and moulders away, after which it is found excellent for vegetation."

After paſſing the 31ſt degree of N. lat. from W. Florida into Georgia, you enter what is called the *Natchez Country*, bordering on the Miſſiſippi. Fort Roſailie, in this country, is in lat. 31. 40. 243 miles above New-Orleans.

"The ſoil of this country is ſuperior to any of the lands on the borders of the river Miſſiſippi, for the production of many articles. Its ſituation being higher, affords a greater variety of ſoil, and is in a more favourable climate for the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. than the country lower down, and nearer to the ſea. The ſoil alſo produces in equal abundance, Indian corn, rice, hemp, flax, indigo, cotton, potherbs, pulſe of every kind, and paſturage; and the tobacco made here, is eſteemed preferable to any cultivated in other parts of America. Hops grow wild; all kinds of European fruits arrive to great perfection and no part of the known world is more favourable for the raiſing of every kind of ſtock. The riſing grounds, which are clothed with graſs and other herbs of the fineſt verdure, are well adapted to the culture of vines: the mulberry trees are very numerous, and the winters ſufficiently moderate for the breed of ſilk worms. Clay of different colours, fit for glaſs works and pottery, is found here in great abundance; and alſo a variety of ſtately timber, fit for houſe and ſhip building, &c."

Another gentleman, well informed,* ſays, "The lands on the Miſſiſippi, extending eaſtward about 20 miles, are hilly, without ſtones or ſand, extremely rich, of a deep black ſoil, covered thick with canes, white and black oak, walnut, hickory, aſh, ſome ſugar maple, beech, and dogwood; that there are very few ſtreams or ſprings of water; that the water is not good, and taſtes as if impregnated with ſulphur; that the country is much infeſted with inſects; that the land is high and bluff three-fourths of the diſtance along the river Miſſiſippi, and a part overflowed and drowned." But it is apprehended that this deſcription is not perfectly juſt, ſo far as it applies to the ſcarcity and badneſs of the water; as a gentleman of reſpectable character, who reſided 9 months at the Natchez, ſays, "The lands on the Miſſiſippi are more level, and better watered, than is above repreſented; and that the water is good, and the country healthy and remarkably pleaſant."

This country was once famous for its inhabitants, the Natchez Indians; who, from their great numbers, and the improved ſtate of ſociety among them, were conſidered as the moſt civilized Indians on the continent of America. Nothing now remains of this nation but their name, by which their country continues to be called. The diſtrict of the Natchez, as well as all along the eaſtern bank of the Miſſiſippi to the river Ibberville, was ſettling very faſt by emigrations from the northern States, till the capture of the Britiſh troops on the Miſſiſippi, 1779, put an entire ſtop to it.

"From fort Roſailie to the Petit Goufre is 31½ miles. There is a firm rock on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi for near a mile, which ſeems to be of the nature of lime-ſtone. The land near the river is much broken and very high, with

* Mr. Iſaac Perry, of Burke county, Georgia.

with a good ſoil, and ſeveral plantations on it. From the Petit Goufre to Stoney river, is 4¾ miles. From the mouth to what is called the fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this diſtance there are ſeveral quarries of ſtone, and the land has a clay ſoil, with gravel on the ſurface of the ground. On the north ſide of this river, the land in general is low and rich; that on the ſouth ſide is much higher, but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed; both ſides are ſhaded with a variety of uſeful timber. At the fork, the river parts almoſt at right angles, and the lands between and on each ſide of them are ſaid to be clay and marl ſoil, not ſo uneven as the lands on this river lower down. From Stoney river to Louſa Chitto, or Big Black river, is 10 miles. This river, at the mouth, is about 30 yards wide, but within, from 30 to 50 yards, and is ſaid to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues. About a mile and a half up this river, the high lands are cloſe on the right, and are much broken. A mile and a half further, the high lands appear again on the right, where there are ſeveral ſprings of water, but none as yet have been diſcovered on the left. At about 8 miles further, the high lands are near the river, on the left, and appear to be the ſame range that comes from the Yazoo cliffs. At ſix miles further, the high lands are near the river on both ſides, and continue for two or three miles, but broken and full of ſprings of water. This land on the left was choſen by Gen. Putnam, Capt. Enos, Mr. Lyman, and other New-England adventurers, as a proper place for a town; and, by order of the governor and council of Weſt-Florida, in 1773, it was reſerved for the capital. The country round is very fit for ſettlements. For four or five miles above this place, on both ſides of the river, the land is rich, and not ſo much drowned, nor ſo uneven, as ſome parts lower down. About ſix miles and a half further, there is a rapid water, ſtones and gravel bottom, 160 yards in length; and in one place a firm rock almoſt acroſs the river, and as much of it bare, when the water is at a moderate height, as confines the ſtream to nearly 20 feet; and the channel is about four feet deep.

From the Louſa Chitto to the Yazoo Cliffs, is 40 miles. From this cliff the high lands lie north-eaſtward and ſouth-ſouth-eaſtward, bearing off from the river, full of cane and rich ſoil, even on the very higheſt ridges. Juſt at the S. end of the cliffs, the bank is low, where the water of the Miſſiſippi, when high, flows back and runs between the bank and high land, which ranges nearly northerly and ſouth-ſouth-eaſterly to the Louſa Chitto, occaſioning much wet ground, cypreſs ſwamp, and ſtagnant ponds. From the Cliffs, is ſeven miles and a half to the river Yazoo. The mouth of this river is upwards of 100 yards in width, and was found by Mr. Gaul to be in lat. 32.37. and by Mr. Purcell in 32.28. N. The water of the Miſſiſippi, when the river is high, runs up the Yazoo ſeveral miles, and empties itſelf again by a number of channels, which direct their courſe acroſs the country, and fall in above the Walnut Hills. The Yazoo runs from the N. E. and glides through a healthy, fertile and pleaſant country, greatly reſembling that about the Natchez, particularly in the luxuriancy and diverſity of its ſoil, variety of timber, temperature of climate, and delightful ſituation. It is remarkably well watered by ſprings and brooks; many of the latter afford convenient ſeats for mills. Further up this river the canes are leſs frequent, and ſmaller in ſize, and at the diſtance of 20 miles there are ſcarcely any. Here the country is clear of under-wood, and well watered, and the ſoil very rich, which continues to the Chactaw and Chickaſaw towns, on the eaſtern and north-weſtern branches of Yazoo river. Theſe branches unite 50 miles from the Miſſiſippi, following the courſe of the river; the navigation to their junction, commonly called the Fork, is practicable with very large boats in the ſpring ſeaſon, and with ſmaller ones a conſiderable way further, with the interruption of but one fall, where they are obliged to make a ſhort portage, 20 miles up the N.W. branch, and 70 miles from the Miſſiſippi. The country in which the Chactaw and Chickaſaw towns are ſituated, is ſaid to be as healthy as any part of the continent, the natives ſcarcely ever being ſick. Such of them as frequent the Miſſiſippi, leave its banks as the ſummer approaches, leſt they might partake of the fevers that

that ſometimes viſit the low, ſwampy lands bordering upon that river. Wheat, it is ſaid, yields better at the Yazoo than at the Natchez, owing probably to its more northern ſituation. One very conſiderable advantage will attend the ſettlers on the river Yazoo, which thoſe at the Natchez will be deprived of, without going to a great expenſe; that is, the building with ſtone, there being great plenty near the Yazoo, but none has yet been diſcovered nearer to the Natchez than the Petit Goufre, or Little Whirlpool, a diſtance of about 31 miles. Between this place and the Balize, there is not a ſtone to be ſeen any where near the river. Though the quantity of good land on the Miſſiſippi and its branches, from the Bay of Mexico to the river Ohio, a diſtance of nearly one thouſand miles, is vaſtly great, and the conveniences attending it; ſo likewiſe we may eſteem that in the neighbourhood of the Natchez, and of the river Yazoo, the flower of it all.

About a mile and a half up the Yazoo river, on the N. ſide, there is a large creek, which communicates with the Miſſiſippi above the river St. Francis, about 100 leagues higher up, by the courſe of the river. It paſſes through ſeveral lakes by the way. At the diſtance of 12 miles from the mouth of the river Yazoo, on the S. ſide, are the Yazoo hills. There is a cliff of ſolid rock at the landing place, on which are a variety of broken pieces of ſea-ſhells, and ſome entire. Four miles further up, is the place called the Ball Ground, near which a church, fort St. Peter, and a French ſettlement, formerly ſtood. They were deſtroyed by the Yazoo Indians in 1729. That nation is now entirely extinct." [*Hutchins.*]

From about 20 miles eaſtward of the Miſſiſippi, to Half way or Pearl river, the diſtance of about 60 miles, (ſome ſay leſs) is "a fine, level country, very fertile, and better watered than nearer the Miſſiſippi. There is ſome mixture of ſand with loam, the timber the ſame, with the addition of black-jack, and poſt-oak. This tract is interſperſed with what the French call *Prairies* or *Savannas*, which are extenſive intervals of 1000 and 2000 acres of excellent land, of a deep black ſoil, free of all timber and trees. It is this kind of land which the Indians cultivate. From the Miſſiſippi to this river, there are no Indians. To a tract of this country, extending along the Miſſiſippi from the 31ſt degree of latitude to the Yazoo river, at the S. end, 30 miles wide, and narrowing as you proceed northerly to the width of 15 miles, the Indian title has been extinguiſhed. It was at firſt purchaſed by the Engliſh; but they not having completed the payment for it, before it fell into the hands of the Spaniards, they, (the Spaniards) in the year 1792, paid the balance. At Walnut Hills, the Spaniards have a fort, which, according to treaty is to be given up (if not already done) to the United States. To the country N. of the Yazoo, the Indian title is not yet extinguiſhed. About one half of the ſouthern part, a diſtance of about 50 miles up the Yazoo, is owned by the Chactaws, the northern half by the Chickaſaws." The gentleman who gives the above information, and who was in this country in the year 1792, ſays, "that the Yazoo is about 90 yards wide; is boatable 100 miles; that he croſſed the country by different routes, 3 or 4 times from the Miſſiſippi to the Tombigbee; paſſed over the Yazoo ſeveral times; went up and down the river on the ſhore, and ſays that the lands to the E. of the Yazoo (the diſtance of about 100 miles) are very excellent."

Pearl river is about 40 yards wide; a branch of it paſſing E. of the Natchez and neareſt, in Coxe's map, bears the name of Buffaloe river. On the E. ſide of Pearl river, commence the Chactaw ſettlements, and extend thick to the Chickaſaw Hay river; thence, about 40 miles eaſtward, the ſettlements are ſparſe, and extend near to the Tombigbee. This is a numerous nation, containing about 3000 hunters, a peaceable and friendly people. The country inhabited by theſe Indians is noted in Coxe's map, to be "poor and barren land, covered generally with long-leafed pine." Other accounts repreſent it as much the ſame as that between the Miſſiſippi and Pearl rivers, with the addition of ſome pine land, and better watered. The ſtreams on which the Chactaws are ſettled, as laid down on Coxe's map, are, proceeding from W. to E. the Homachitta, (called by Purcell Hoſtaphatcha) Chactaw, and Souhawtee, which unite,

and

and the main ſtream retains the name of Homachitta till it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. This is probably the ſame river that Hutchins calls Paſcagoula; which ſee. The head branches of this river ſpread extenſively through the northern part of this territory, chiefly weſtward of the Chactaw nation. White, or Bluff river, on Coxe's map, appears to riſe in about lat. 33. N. takes a courſe to the E. of the Chactaws, and empties into the Tombigbee, ſome diſtance below the head of the tide water, and is laid down as about the ſize of Pearl river.

From the compact ſettlements of the Chactaws eaſtward to the weſtern branches of the Tombigbee, the land is tolerably good: the timber generally oak and pine, with ſome hickory, well watered and level. Of this kind is the country a diſtance of about 40 miles W. of the weſtern branches of the Tombigbee; thence to the Tombigbee, the land is more uneven, interſperſed with large favannas, and the whole generally good land, and pretty well watered; the water, however, has a limy taſte. The natural growth much the ſame as on the Miſſiſippi. The intervale, or as they call it in this country, the *bottom lands*, are generally about a mile wide on the river, extremely rich, and thickly overgrown with canes. This general deſcription will apply to the whole tract belonging to the "Georgia Miſſiſippi Company." Mr. Coxe, on his map, remarks that, "On the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers there are bodies of fine rich land, but low down, towards Mobile bay, unhealthy."

We have now arrived eaſtward to the Mobile, the principal river in this territory. "On the bar at the entrance of the bay of Mobile, there is only about 15 or 16 feet water; two-thirds of the way through the bay, towards the town of Mobile, there is from two to three fathoms; and the deepeſt water to be depended on in the upper part of the bay is only 10 or 12 feet, and in many places not ſo much. Large veſſels cannot go within ſeven miles of the town." [*Hutchins.*] "This bay is about 30 miles long, and from 10 to 12 wide. The tide flows 60 or 70 miles above this bay, and is ſo far navigable for ſea veſſels. Thence 150 or 200 miles north, is good boat navigation, ſmooth water, generally 100 to 150 yards wide, and eight to 10 feet deep." [*M. S. Minutes from Mr. Perry.*] "The bay of Mobile terminates a little to the north-eaſtward of the town, in a number of marſhes and lagoons; which ſubject the people to fevers and agues, in the hot ſeaſon.* The river Mobile, as you aſcend it, divides into two principal branches, about 40 miles above the town; one of which, called the Tanſaw, falls into the eaſt part of the bay; the other empties itſelf cloſe by the town, where it has a bar of 7 feet; but there is a branch a little to the eaſtward of this, called Spaniſh river, where there is a channel of 9 or 10 feet, when the water is high; but this joins Mobile river about 2 leagues above the town. Two or three leagues above the Tanſaw branch, the Alabama river falls into Mobile river, after running from the north-eaſt a courſe of about 130 miles; that is, from Alabama fort, ſituated at the confluence of the Cooſa, and Talipooſee, both very conſiderable rivers; on which and their branches are the chief ſettlements of the Upper Creek Indians. The French fort at Alabama was evacuated 1763, and has not ſince been garriſoned. Above the confluence of Alabama and Mobile, the latter is called the Tombigbee river, from the fort of Tombigbee, ſituated on the weſt ſide of it, about 96 leagues above the town of Mobile. The ſource of this river is reckoned to be about 40 leagues higher up, in the country of the Chickaſaws. The fort of Tombigbee was taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, but abandoned again in 1767, by order of the commandant of Penſacola. The river is navigable for ſloops and ſchooners about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile. The banks, where low, are partly overflowed in the rainy ſeaſons, which adds greatly to the ſoil, and adapts it particularly to the cultivation of rice. The ſides of the river are covered in many places with large canes, ſo thick that they are almoſt impenetrable; there is alſo plenty of remarkable large red and white cedar, cypreſs, elm, aſh, hickory, and various kinds of oak. Several people have ſettled on this river,

* Mr. Coxe, in his map, extends Mobile Bay ſome diſtance north of the 31ſt degree of latitude. Other accounts ſay this bay does not extend into the State of Georgia.

who find the ſoil to anſwer beyond expectation. The lands near the mouth of the Mobile river are generally low; as you proceed upwards, the land grows higher, and may with propriety be divided into three ſtages. Firſt, low rice lands on or near the banks of the river, of a moſt excellent quality. Secondly, what are called by the people of the country, ſecond low lands, or level flat cane lands, about 4 or 5 feet higher than the low rice lands. And, thirdly, the high upland or open country. The firſt, or low lands, extend about an half or three-quarters of a mile from the river, and may almoſt every where be eaſily drained and turned into moſt excellent rice fields, and are capable of being laid under water at almoſt all ſeaſons of the year. They are a deep black mud or ſlime, which have in a ſucceſſion of time been accumulated, or formed by the overflowing of the river. The ſecond low grounds being, in general, formed by a regular riſing of about 4 or 5 feet higher than the low lands, appear to have been originally the edge of the river. The ſecond claſs or kind of land is in general extremely rich, and covered with large timber and thick ſtrong canes, extending in width upon an average three-quarters of a mile, and in general a perfect level. It is excellent for all kinds of grain, and well calculated for the culture of indigo, hemp, flax, or tobacco. At the extremity of theſe ſecond grounds, you come to what is called the high or uplands, which is covered with pine, oak, and hickory, and other kinds of large timber. The ſoil is of a good quality, but much inferior to the ſecond or low land. It anſwers well for raiſing Indian corn, potatoes, and every thing elſe that delights in a dry ſoil. Further out in the country again, on the weſt ſide of this river, you come to a pine barren, with extenſive reed ſwamps and natural meadows or ſavannas, which afford excellent ranges for innumerable herds of cattle. On the eaſt of the river Mobile, towards the river Alabama, is one entire extended rich cane country, not inferior, perhaps, to any in America. Whenever portages are made between the Mobile and Tenneſſee river, or their branches, which are probably but a few miles apart, the Mobile will be the firſt river for commerce (the Miſiſſippi excepted) in this part of the world, as it affords the ſhorteſt and moſt direct communication to the ſea." [*Hutchins.*]

In addition to, and confirmation of, the above account of Capt. Hutchins, ſeveral other gentlemen of intelligence who have been in this country, ſay that "the Tombigbee is navigable for ſea veſſels 60 miles into the State of Georgia;*" others, that "it is navigable in boats of 20 tons up to the junction of 10 and 20 Mile Creek. The Alabama and Cooſa are navigable for boats of 40 tons, as high as the big ſhoals of Cooſa river. The principal rivers which meander through this tract of country, are Seprey's and Cane Brake rivers, both which fall into the Tombigbee, and are navigable for boats as high as the 33d degree of latitude; and the Cawhawbon river, which falls into Alabama river, below the junction of Cooſa and Oakfuſkee, are boatable as far N. as the rivers laſt mentioned. The ſoil on the E. ſide of Tombigbee, is of a reddiſh caſt, producing naturally oak, hickory, and abundance of very high graſs. The country appears well calculated for the culture of wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley. The bottoms or intervales on the rivers are not ſubject to inundations, and are exceedingly rich. The country is well watered with good wholeſome water. Further north, the country becomes uneven and ſomewhat hilly, that part particularly which divides the waters of Tombigbee from Tenneſſee river, but as you deſcend to a lower latitude, the country is more level; and down about the mouth of Cane Brake river, and thence acroſs to the Alabama, is almoſt one entire cane brake."

"The ridge which divides the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers is ſtony, and the ſoil inferior to that on the rivers; of this deſcription alſo is the country lying between the Cawhawbon and Alabama rivers; but the bottom lands on the water courſes are exceedingly rich. The country is pleaſant and healthy, being generally overgrown with high graſs, well calculated for farming, particularly for raiſing cattle. There are many extenſive and rich bottoms

* Col. Hammond, late Surveyor General of Georgia.

toms of cane land on the Alabama. The river which falls into the Tombigbee next above Seprey's river, has much rich land on its banks, and is boatable ſome diſtance in ſmall boats, and ſpreads into many branches, through a pleaſant, healthy, and well watered country." [*Coxe's M. S. Letter.*] As you advance eaſtward of the Alabama, in the territory we are deſcribing, you come firſt to the Eſcambia river, and then to the Chatta Hatcha, or Pea river, which Capt. Hutchins thus deſcribes—"The river Eſcambia is the moſt conſiderable that falls into the bay of Penſacola. See *Eſcambia River*. The Chatta Hatcha or Pea river, which alſo heads in the Georgia Weſtern Territory, empties from the N. E. into Roſe Bay, which is 30 miles long and from 4 to 6 broad. The bar at the entrance into the bay has only 7 or 8 feet water, at deepeſt; but, after croſſing the bar, has 16 or 17 feet. The mouths of the river (for almoſt all the ſouthern rivers have ſeveral mouths) are ſo ſhoal, that only a ſmall boat or canoe can paſs them. Mr. Hutchins aſcended this river about 75 miles, and found that its banks very much reſembled thoſe of Eſcambia. Further eaſt are the Appalachicola, Flint, and Alabaha rivers, which are deſcribed under their reſpective heads.

The northern parts of this Territory are watered by the great bend of the Tenneſſee, and its tributary ſtreams. This noble river bends ſouthward as far as latitude 34. 15. according to Capt. Hutchins' map, and divides, into nearly equal parts, the purchaſe of the *Tenneſſee Company*. North of the Tenneſſee, in this purchaſe, there is not an Indian inhabitant. From the ſouth, the Tenneſſee, in its courſe through Georgia, receives, beſides ſmaller ſtreams, the Hiwaſſee, Chiccamauga, and Occochappo or Bear Creek, which are deſcribed under their reſpective heads. Travellers ſpeak of the lands on the bend of the Tenneſſee, in terms of the higheſt commendation.

Of the territory deſcribed above, the State of Georgia, by act of their legiſlature, paſſed Jan. 7, 1795, ſold about 22 millions of acres to four different companies, whoſe names and the limits of their reſpective purchaſes, as defined by the act, follow.

1. "All that tract or parcel of land including iſlands, beginning on Mobile bay, where the lat. 31. N. of the equator interſects the ſame, running thence up the ſaid bay to the mouth of the lake Tenſaw; thence up the ſaid lake Tenſaw, to the Alabama river, including Curreys and all other iſlands therein; thence up the ſaid river Alabama, to the junction of the Cooſa and Oakfuſkee rivers; thence up the Cooſa river, above the Big Shoals, to where it interſects the latitude of 34. N. of the equator; thence a due W. courſe to the Miſſiſippi river; thence down the middle of the ſaid river, to the latitude of 32. 40; thence a due E. courſe to the Dan or Tombigbee river; thence down the middle of the ſaid river to its junction with the Alabama river; thence down the middle of the ſaid river to Mobile bay; thence down the ſaid Mobile bay, to the place of beginning, ſhall be ſold unto James Gunn, Matthew M'Alliſter, and George Walker, and their aſſociates, called *The Georgia Company*."

2. "All that tract of country, including iſlands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning on the river Miſſiſippi, at 31. 18. N. lat. thence a due E. courſe to the middle of Dan or Tombigbee river; thence up the middle of the ſaid river to N. lat. 32. 40; thence a due W. courſe along the Georgia Company line, to the river Miſſiſippi; thence down the middle of the ſame, to the place of beginning, ſhall be ſold to Nicholas Long, Thomas Glaſſcock, Ambroſe Gordon, and Thomas Cummings, and their aſſociates, called *The Georgia Miſſiſippi Company*."

3. "All that tract of country, including iſlands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning at the Miſſiſippi river, where the northern boundary line of the State ſtrikes the ſame; thence along the ſaid northern boundary line, due E. to the Tenneſſee river; thence along the ſaid Tenneſſee river, to the mouth of Bear Creek; thence up Bear Creek, to where the parallel of latitude 25 Britiſh ſtatute miles S. of the northern boundary line of the State interſects the ſame; thence along the laſt mentioned parallel of latitude, acroſs Tombigbee or Twenty Mile Creek, due W. to the Miſſiſippi river; thence up the middle of the ſaid river, to the beginning, ſhall be ſold to John B. Scott,

John C. Nightingale, and Wade Hampton, called *The Upper Miſſiſippi Company.*

4. "All that tract of land, including iſlands, within the following boundaries, viz. beginning at the mouth of Bear Creek, on the S. ſide of Tenneſſee river; thence up the ſaid creek to the moſt ſouthern ſource thereof; thence due S to lat. 34 10. N. thence due E. 120 miles; thence a due N. courſe to the Great Tenneſſee river; thence up the middle of the ſaid river to the northern boundary line of the State; thence a due W. courſe along the ſaid line to where it interſects the Great Tenneſſee river, below the Muſcle Shoals; thence up the ſaid river to the place of beginning, ſhall be ſold to Zachariah Cox, Mathias Maher, and their aſſociates, called *The Tenneſſee Company.*"

The ſame law enacts alſo, "that all lands lying weſtward and ſouthward of the eaſtern boundary of the ſeveral Companies' purchaſes, and not included therein, eſtimated at one-fourth of the whole lands lying weſtward and ſouthward of the eaſtern boundary of the ſaid purchaſes, and ſuppoſed to contain 7,250,000 acres, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be reſerved and ſet apart to, and for the uſe and benefit of this State, to be granted out, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as future legiſlatures may direct." [*Act of Georgia Legiſlature of Jan. 7th*, 1795.]

The purchaſe-money, amounting to 500,000 dollars, was duly paid by the reſpective Companies, into the State treaſury of Georgia, agreeably to the terms of the act. This land was ſoon after ſold by the original Companies, to various gentlemen, principally in the Middle and Eaſtern States. The ſale of this territory excited a warm and violent oppoſition in Georgia. The act authoriſing this ſale, was by certain leading men in the State, declared to be "an uſurped act,—repugnant to the principles of the Federal Conſtitution, and of the Conſtitution of Georgia—oppoſed to the good of the State, and obtained by fraud, atrocious ſpeculation, corruption and colluſion." In conſequence of theſe repreſentations, a determination was formed by a powerful party, to ſet aſide and annul at the ſucceeding ſeſſion of the legiſlature, this offenſive, "uſurped act." Efforts were accordingly made, and with ſucceſs, to obtain a legiſlature ſuited to the accompliſhment of their deſigns. Accordingly, on the 13th of Feb. 1796, an act was paſſed declaring the above-mentioned "uſurped act" null and void: and all the grants, rights and claims ariſing therefrom, of no validity or effect; and that the ſaid territory was the ſole property of the State." To complete the utter annihilation of this odious act, as far as poſſible, the legiſlature ordered, that, in their preſence, and that of the public officers of the State, the ſeveral records, documents and deeds, in the ſeveral public offices, ſhould be "expunged from the faces and indexes of the books of record of the State; and the enrolled law, or uſurped act, publicly burnt." All this was accompliſhed three days after the paſſing of the act. Theſe unprecedented proceedings were attended and followed with moſt diſagreeable and tumultuary effects. The original purchaſers of theſe lands, the then holders, and all thoſe who had been intermediately concerned, who had by this time become a numerous and reſpectable body, ſcattered through the United States, were, for the moment, thrown into an unpleaſant dilemma, and for a time this buſineſs was the general topic of converſation. The title to the lands purchaſed by the above named companies, has been ſtill further embarraſſed by a claim brought forward in behalf of the United States. As it may be matter of curioſity to the reader, and perhaps of intereſt, to examine into the title of the ſeveral companies to their reſpective purchaſes, under exiſting circumſtances, a ſummary ſtatement of the claims, and of the facts and arguments in their ſupport, (though foreign to the expreſs deſign of this work) is printed at the end, to which the reader is referred.

GEORGIA, a townſhip in Franklin co. Vermont, contains 340 inhabitants. It is ſituated on Lake Champlain, oppoſite to the N. end of South Hero Iſland, and joins Milton on the S. and St. Alban's on the north. La Moille river croſſes the extremity of the S. E. corner of this townſhip.

GEORGIA, *Southern*, a cluſter of barren iſlands, in the South Sea, and E. of the coaſt of Terra del Fuego; about lat. 54. 35. S. and long. 36. 30. W.

One

One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

GEORGIANA, the name originally given in the charter, to a tract of country in the province of Maine.

GERARDSTOWN, a neat little town, ſituated in Berkely co. Virginia, containing about 30 or 40 houſes; 10 miles from Martinſburg, and 254 from Philadelphia.

GERMAN, a townſhip in Fayette co. Pennſylvania.

GERMAN FLATS, the chief townſhip of Herkemer co. taken from that of Montgomery, in New-York. By the cenſus of 1790, it contained 1307 inhabitants, including 20 ſlaves; by the State cenſus of 1796, 4194 inhabitants, of whom 684 are electors. It lies on the ſouth ſide of Mohawk river, oppoſite Herkemer. It is 24 miles E. of Whiteſtown, and 60 miles weſt of Schenectady.

GERMANTOWN, (N. Y.) in Columbia co. containing 516 inhabitants. In 1796, it had 75 qualified voters.

GERMANTOWN, in Philadelphia co. Pennſylvania, is ſituated 7 miles north of Philadelphia city, and was eſteemed the ſecond town in the country, until ſeveral inland towns eclipſed it, by ſuperior eſtabliſhments and number of inhabitants. It is a corporation, conſiſting chiefly of High and Low Dutch, and contains about 250 houſes, chiefly of ſtone, ſome of which are large, elegant and commodious; built chiefly on one ſtreet, about two miles in length. The public buildings are a German Calviniſt and Lutheran church, a Friend's meeting-houſe, and an academy. Knit ſtockings, of cotton, thread and worſted, are manufactured here by individuals to a conſiderable extent, and of an excellent quality. It is an ancient town, pleaſantly ſituated, and by its vicinity to the metropolis, well adapted for manufactures. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennoniſts, and the mother of that ſect in America. They derive their name from Menno Simon, a learned man of Witmars, in Germany, one of the reformers, born in 1505. Some of his followers came into Pennſylvania, from New-York, in 1692. There are about 4000 of them in the State. They do not, like the Tunkers, believe in general ſalvation; yet, like them, they will neither ſwear nor fight, nor bear any civil office, nor go to law, nor take intereſt for money, though many break that rule. They uſe great plainneſs in their dreſs, &c. and practiſe many of the rites of the primitive Chriſtian church. This town is alſo rendered famous, by the battle fought in it, on the 4th of Oct. 1777.

GERMANTOWN, a poſt-town and the capital of Stokes co. N. Carolina. It is ſituated near the Town Fork of Dan river, and contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 30 houſes. It is 528 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN, the chief town of Hyde co. in Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina.

GERMANY, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

GERRISH *Iſland*, a ſmall iſle near Cape Neddock, cloſe to the main land of the Diſtrict of Maine.

GERRY, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts. It was incorporated in 1786, and contains 14,000 acres of land, on which are 700 inhabitants. It is 30 miles N. W. of Worceſter, and 65 N. W. by W. of Boſton.

GETTYSBURGH, a ſmall town in York co. Pennſylvania, ſituated at the head of Rock Creek, one of the head waters of the Monococy, and contains about 30 houſes. It is 9 miles north of the Maryland line, 8 miles from Millerſtown, 15 from Abbottſtown, 36 from Williamſport in Maryland, and 118 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GIBBAWAYS an Indian tribe reſiding in Upper Canada, on the E. ſide of Detroit river, oppoſite to Fort Gibralter.

GIBRALTER, an ancient town in the province of Venezuela, in Terra Firma. It is ſituated on the ſouth-eaſtern ſide of Maracaibo Lake. The country in its vicinity is well watered with rivers, and bears the beſt quality of cacao, and very large cedars. The beſt Spaniſh tobacco is made here, called Tabago de Maracaibo, from which the valuable ſnuff is made, vulgarly called *Mackaba* ſnuff. The air, however, is ſo unhealthy, that very few but labourers live in the town; the wealthier ſort reſorting to Merida or Maracaibo.

GILL, a new townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, a little below the mouth of Miller's river, on the oppoſite ſide, and named after his Honour, Moſes

ſes Gill, Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſetts.

GILLORI, an iſland on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, is divided from Dauphin Iſland by a narrow channel, through which a boat may paſs with ſome difficulty; and between Gillori and the main land, on the weſt ſide of Mobile Bay, there is a chain of ſmall iſlands, and oyſter ſhells, through which is a paſſage of 4 feet, called Paſſe au Heron.

GILMANTOWN, a townſhip in Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, ſouth-weſterly of Lake Winnipiſeogee, and 52 miles N. W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1727, and contained 775 inhabitants in 1775; and in 1790, 2613.

GILSON, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, containing 298 inhabitants. It is ſituated on the E. ſide of Aſhuelot river, and joins Keene on the ſouth.

GINGER *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin iſles, ſituated between the Round Rock on the north, and Cooper's Iſle on the ſouth, between which is the King's Channel. N. lat. 18. 5. W. long. 62. 53.

GIRTY's *Town*, an Indian village in the N. W. Territory, near the head of the navigable water or landing on St. Mary's river, where the Indians ceded at the treaty of Greenville, a tract of 2 miles ſquare to the United States.

GLADE *Road*, at Bonnets' Tavern, 4 miles from Bedford, on the road from Philadelphia to Pittſburg Forks; the ſouthernmoſt is called the Glade Road; the northernmoſt the *Old*, or *Forbe's Road*, and goes by Ligonier. Theſe roads unite 28 miles from Pittſburg. In the *Glades*, a tract of country at the entrance of the Alleghany Mountains, they cannot raiſe corn, as the earth is ſubjected to froſt from Sept. to June.

GLADY *Creek*, a ſmall ſtream which flows through the eaſt bank of Little Miami river in the N.W. Territory.

GLAIZE, *Au*, a S. S. W. branch of the Miami of the Lake, which interlocks with St. Mary's river. By the treaty at Greenville, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles ſquare, at the head of its navigable waters, and 6 miles ſquare at its confluence with the Miami, where Fort Defiance now ſtands.

GLASGOW, a new county in Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina, taken from Dobbs' co. It is bounded N. by Edgcomb, S. by Lenoir, E. by Pitt, and W. by Wayne.

GLASTONBURY, a townſhip in Bennington co. Vermont, having only 34 inhabitants. It has good intervale lands, and lies N. E. of Bennington, adjoining.

GLASTONBURY, a handſome little town in Hartford co. Connecticut, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, oppoſite to Weathersfield, and of which it formed a part until 1690. In the townſhip are 2 meeting-houſes; and on Roaring Brook and other ſmall ſtreams are 17 mills of different kinds and 1 forge.

GLOUCESTER *Houſe*, belonging to the Hudſon's Bay Company, is ſituated in New South Wales, on the N. ſide of the waters which form a communication through a chain of ſmall lakes, between Winnipeg Lake and Albany river. Henley Houſe lies N. E. of this, nearer the mouth of Albany river, in James' Bay. N. lat. 54. W. long. 87. 30.

GLOUCESTER, or *Cape Ann*, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts, whoſe eaſt point forms the north ſide of the Bay of Maſſachuſetts. It contains 5317 inhabitants, and is divided into 5 pariſhes, and has beſides a ſociety of Univerſaliſts. This is a poſt-town and port of entry. The harbour is very open and acceſſible to large ſhips; and is one of the moſt conſiderable fiſhing towns in the Commonwealth. At the harbour, properly ſo called, are fitted out annually from 60 to 70 bankers; and from Squam and Sandy Bay, two ſmall outports, the bay fiſhery is carried on with great ſpirit, and to a large amount. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted in value to 229,613 dollars. Thatcher's Iſland, on which are two lights of equal height, lies cloſe to the S. E. ſide of the townſhip, which is itſelf joined to the continent by a beach of ſand which is very rarely overflowed by the water. There is a very fine white ſand here fit for making glaſs. The harbour is defended by a battery and citadel erected in 1795. It is 16 miles N. E. by E. of Salem, and 34 N. E. of Boſton.

GLOUCESTER, the north-weſternmoſt townſhip, and the largeſt, in Providence co. Rhode-Iſland, having Connecticut on the weſt, and Maſſachuſetts on the north; and contains 4025 inhabitants.

GLOUCESTER *County*, in New-Jerſey, is bounded N. by Burlington co. S. by Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Delaware river. Its length on the Delaware is about 30 miles, and on the ſea the line is about 22 miles. Great and Little Egg harbour rivers are both navigable for veſſels of 200 tons about 20 miles from their mouths. See *Egg Harbour*. The ſtreams which fall into Delaware river are navigable for ſmall veſſels, a few miles up from their mouths, and afford ſome ſhad, rock, herrings, and perch. The adjacent iſlands are Red Bank, Pett, and Old Man's Creek Iſlands. The firſt of which is famous in the hiſtory of the American war, for the deſperate defence the garriſon upon it made, to prevent the Britiſh fleet from paſſing up to Philadelphia. The ſoil of this county is a mixture of ſand and loam, and the tract bordering on the Delaware is in a high ſtate of cultivation. The chief productions are beef, pork, fiſh, hay, corn, lumber, butter, cheeſe, &c. It is divided into 10 townſhips, viz. Woodbury, Waterford, Newtown, Glouceſter Townſhip, Glouceſter Town, Debtford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Egg Harbour, and Galloway. The firſt 8 lie along the Delaware, and the other two on the ocean. Mulicus river divides this county from Burlington, and is navigable 20 miles for veſſels of 60 tons. Maurice river riſes here, runs ſoutherly about 40 miles through Cumberland co. into Delaware Bay, is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons 15 miles, and for ſhallops 10 miles farther. It contains 13,172 free inhabitants, and 191 ſlaves. There are found in this county quantities of bog iron ore, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron, and hollow ware. Here is alſo a glaſs-houſe. Chief town, Woodbury, 9 miles S. of Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, a ſmall town in the above county, on the E. ſide of Delaware river, 3 miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the county town, but has now ſcarcely the appearance of a village.

GLOUCESTER, a poſt-town in Virginia, ſituated in the county of its own name, on a point of land on the N. ſide of York river, partly oppoſite York-Town, 17 miles diſtant.

GLOUCESTER *County*, in Virginia, is fertile and well cultivated, bounded N. by Piankitank river, which ſeparates it from Middleſex, eaſt by Matthews co. and Cheſapeak Bay, N. W. by King and Queen, S. and S. W. by York river, which divides it from York co. It is about 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 13,498 inhabitants, including 7063 ſlaves. The low lands here produce excellent barley, and Indian corn, the ſtaple produce of the county. Tobacco is little attended to.

GLOUCESTER *Houſe*, in the territory of the Hudſon's Bay Company, is on the N. ſide of Muſquacobaſton Lake, 120 miles weſt of Oſnaburgh houſe. N. lat. 51. 24. W. long. 86. 59.

GLOVER, a townſhip in Vermont, in Orleans co. N. E. of Craftſborough, adjoining.

GLYNN *County*, in the Lower diſtrict of Georgia, bounded eaſt by the ocean, north by Alatamaha river, which ſeparates it from Liberty co. and ſouth by Camden co. It contains 413 inhabitants, including 215 ſlaves. Chief town, Brunſwick.

GNADENHUETTEN, or *Gnadenhutten*, a ſettlement of the Moravians, or United Brethren, on Muſkingum river, oppoſite to Salem, in the lands which belonged to the Mahikan Indians. In 1746 it was a pleaſant town inhabited by Chriſtian Indians, where were a chapel, miſſionary's houſe, and many Indian houſes. This together with Schoenbrun and Salem were reſerved by Congreſs, by an ordinance, May 20, 1785, for the Chriſtian Indians formerly ſettled there; Sept. 3, 1788, it was reſolved that the plat of each town ſhould make up 4,000 acres and the grant was made to the United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the heathen.—Alſo the name of a Moravian ſettlement on the S. W. bank of Lehigh river, in Pennſylvania, about 29 miles N. W. of Bethlehem.

GNADENHUETTEN, NEW, a Moravian ſettlement on Huron river, which runs ſouth-eaſterly into Lake St. Clair, in the N. W. territory. It is about 22 miles from Lake St. Clair, and 28 N. W. of Detroit.

GOAT *Iſland*, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, a ſmall iſlot, oppoſite to the town of Newport, and on which is Fort Waſhington. The fort has been lately repaired, and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the United States.

GOAVE LE PETIT, one of the weſt juriſdictions of the French part of St. Domingo. It contains five pariſhes, is the unhealthieſt part of the colony, the inhabitants being ſubject to conſtant fevers, occaſioned by the badneſs of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and remarkable for the culture of coffee. Exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year; 27,090lbs white ſugar—655,187 brown—807,865 lbs coffee—50,053lbs cotton—and 210 lbs indigo. The town of the ſame name is ſituated on the narroweſt part of the ſouth-weſtern peninſula, on the north ſide of the neck.

GOELANS, POINT AU, a promontory on the north ſide of lake Ontario, about 33 miles ſouthweſterly of Fort Frontinac.

GOFFSTOWN, in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, on the weſtern bank of Merrimack river, 3 miles from Amuſkeag Falls, and 60 miles weſt of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1,275 inhabitants. Some pieces of baked earthen ware have been found in this townſhip, from which it is ſuppoſed that the Indians had learned the potter's art; but of what antiquity theſe remnants are, is uncertain.

GOLDEN *Iſland* lies at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in South America, N. lat. 9. W. long. 77. 10.

GOLD *River*, ſituated in Terra Firma, on the iſthmus of Darien, ſouthward of the river Santa Maria; affording much gold duſt, from whence it has its name.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a poſt-town in Hancock county, Diſtrict of Maine, containing 267 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1789, is the ſouth-eaſternmoſt town in the county. On the waters of its harbour is the town of Waſhington. It is 47 miles eaſterly of Penobſcot, 188 ſouth-eaſt of Portland, and 330 north-eaſt of Boſton. N. lat. 44. 19.

GOLPHINGTON, the chief town of Waſhington county, Georgia, is ſituated near the head of Ogeechee river, about 26 miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of Oconee town, 37 ſouth-weſt of Auguſta, and 50 north-weſt of Louiſville.

GONAVE, an iſland in the bay of Leogane, in the weſtern part of the iſland of St. Domingo. It is 14¾ leagues long, and uniformly about 3 broad, except a very ſmall part at each extremity. *Petite Gonave*, an iſle about 2 miles each way, is ſeparated from the ſouth-eaſt corner of the former, by a channel 3 miles wide. Gonave is 13½ leagues W. by N. W. of Port-au-Prince; and its weſt point is 33½ leagues E. by N. of Cape Dame Marie.

GONAIVES, a ſea-port in the ſame iſland, at the head of a bay of its own name, on the north ſide of the bay of Leogane. The town is ſituated on the great road from Port de Paix to St. Mark, 16 leagues ſouth-eaſt of the former and 15 N. by E. of the latter, N. lat. 19. 27. W. long. from Paris 75. 2. 30.

GONAIVES, a bay in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſouth-eaſtward of Cape St. Nicholas, in about 19. 33. N. lat.

GOOCHLAND, a county in Virginia, ſurrounded by Louiſa, Fluvanna, Henrico, Hanover, and Powhatan counties. It is about 40 miles long and 14 broad, and contains 9,053 inhabitants, including 4,656 ſlaves.

GOOD HOPE, a Daniſh colony in Weſt Greenland, in N. lat. 64.

GOOSE *Creek*, a river which falls into Potowmac river, about a mile S. E. of Thorpe, in Fairfax county, Virginia.

GOOSEBERRY *Mountain*, in New-York State, lies on the W. bank of Hudſon's river, about 4 miles ſouth of Fort George.

GOOSEBERRY *Iſlands* and *Rocks*, on the coaſt of Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, have been the occaſion of the loſs of many valuable veſſels. To prevent ſuch accidents in future, ſeamen may attend to the following particular information, which is here inſerted for their benefit. The north part of Gooſeberry great rock with the north of Cat Iſland, bears S. 54 W. from the beacon on Baker's Iſland. The weſtern Gooſeberry S. 41 W. the diſtance nearly three-fourths of a mile. The northern part of the weſtern Gooſeberry is viewed from the beacon over the point of land running out from it. The eaſtern Gooſeberry bears S. 26 W. and it is ſhoal as far as the weſtern breaker. The eaſtern breaker lies S. 35 E. and the weſtern breaker S. 29 E. The eaſtern breaker is about the ſame diſtance from the beacon, as the weſtern Gooſeberry, but the eaſtern Gooſeberry falls within that diſtance. Satan appears S. 32 W. and Halfway rock S. 3 W. at the

the diſtance of 2½ miles. The inner part of Cat Iſland is above 2 miles from the beacon, and with the beacon to the ſouthward the Gooſeberry rock bears only 12 minutes. The weſtern dry breaker extends from 28 to 32; and the eaſtern from 31 to 32. Halfway rock with the beacon from Cat Iſland is 65 to the ſouthward.

GORE *Iſland*, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in his laſt voyage. N. lat. 64. W. long. 169.

GORTA, ST. MARIA LA, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, N. lat. 26. 35. W. long. 135.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of the South Sea, about 12 miles W. of the coaſt of Peru, S. lat. 3. 20.

GORHAM, a townſhip in Cumberland county, Maine, on the north-eaſt ſide of Saco river, 15 miles from Pepperelborough at the mouth of the river, and 130 miles N. by E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 2,244 inhabitants.

GOSCHGOSCHUENCK, a town of the Delawares, conſiſting of 3 villages ſituated on the banks of the Ohio. Its name ſignifies *the habitation of owls*, from the number of theſe birds who reſort here.

GOSHEN, a townwip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, between Cummington and Conway, 14 miles north of Northampton, and 112 W. by N. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 681 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a townſhip in Addiſon county, Vermont, adjoining to Saliſbury on the W. and 21 miles N. E. by E. of Mount Independence.

GOSHEN, a townſhip in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania.

GOSHEN, a town in Litchfield county, Connecticut, famous for the production of excellent cheeſe. It is 7 miles N. by N. W. of Litchfield, and 50 northward of New-Haven.

GOSHEN, the moſt conſiderable town in Orange county, New-York, about 58 miles north of New-York city, 20 W. by S. of New-Windſor, and 30 W. by S. of Fiſh-Kill. This town is pleaſantly ſituated, containing about 60 or 70 houſes, an academy, court-houſe, gaol, and Preſbyterian church. The townſhip contains 2,448 inhabitants; of whom 316 are electors.

GOSHEN, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, 8 miles from Buckſtown, on Penobſcot river.

GOSHGOSHINK, a Moravian ſettlement in Pennſylvania, ſituated on Alleghany river, about 15 miles above Venango, or Fort Franklin.

GOSPORT, formerly called *Appledore*, a fiſhing town on Star Iſland, one of the iſles of Shoals, belonging to Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, containing 93 inhabitants. It lies about 12 miles E. S. E. of Piſcataqua harbour. See *Shoals*.

GOTHAM, a ſmall village in Maryland, about 4 or 5 miles north of Baltimore city.

GOVANDORE, a bay on the coaſt of Chili, in South-America.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a town belonging to the province of Honduras, or Comaiagua, and audience of Guatimala. It is ſituated at the mouth of a river upon a rocky mountain, which has ſome gold mines in its neighbourhood. It was built the ſame year as was Vallidolid, the capital, (from which it lies about 27 leagues to the weſt) for the ſecurity of the miners. Alſo a cape on this coaſt diſcovered by Columbus, N. lat. 14. 36. W. lon. 84. 12.

GRAFTON *County*, in New-Hampſhire, is bounded north by Canada; ſouth by the counties of Strafford, Hillſborough, and Cheſhire; weſt by the State of Vermont, and eaſt by the Diſtrict of Maine. It comprehends nearly as much territory as all the other four counties, but is by no means ſo thickly ſettled. It is divided into 50 townſhips, and 17 locations, and contains 13,472 inhabitants of whom 21 are ſlaves. The increaſe of population ſince the enumeration of 1790 has been great.

GRAFTON, a townſhip in the county of its name in New-Hampſhire, 13 miles S. E. of Dartmouth college and 19 S. W. of Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 403 inhabitants. *Lapis ſpecularis*, commonly called iſing-glaſs, of the beſt quality, is found in this town, in a mountain about 20 miles eaſtward of Dartmouth college. It is found adhering to the rocks of white or yellow quartz, and lying in laminæ, like ſheets of paper. It is found in other places in the State in ſmaller pieces.

GRAFTON, the *Haſſanamiſco* of the Indians, a townſhip in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 900 inhabitants;

habitants; 40 miles S. W. of Boſton, 8 eaſterly of Worceſter, and 34 N. W. of Providence,

GRAINGER, FORT, ſtands on the N. ſide of the mouth of Holſton river in Tenneſſee.

GRAINGER, the name given to a new county, in the diſtrict of Hamilton, State of Tenneſſee, formed of parts of the counties of Knox, Jefferſon and Hawkins, and called after the maiden name of the Lady of Gov. William Blount.

GRAISO, L'ANCE LA, a ſettlement in Louiſiana.

GRANADA, or *Grenada*, the moſt ſouthern of the Caribbee Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, ſituated between 11. 58. and 12. 20. N. lat. and between 61. 20. and 61, 35. W. long. about 20 leagues N. W. of Tobago, and 20 N. of New Andaluſia, on the continent of America; 30 leagues S. W. of Barbadoes, and 70 from Martinico. Its extreme length is about 28 miles, and its breadth 13 miles. It contains about 80,000 acres of land; of which (although no leſs than 72,141 acres paid taxes in 1776, yet) the quantity under cultivation never exceeded 50,000 acres. The face of the country is mountainous, but not inacceſſible in any part; and it abounds with ſprings and rivulets. The exports of the iſland and its dependencies in 1776, were valued at the ports of ſhipping, to be worth 6000,000l. ſterling. The ſugar was the produce of 106 plantations; and they were worked by 18,293 negroes; which was more than a hogſhead of Muſcovado ſugar of 16 cwt. from the labour of each negro, old and young, employed in its cultivation and manufacture—a return unequalled by any other Britiſh iſland in the Weſt-Indies, St. Chriſtopher's excepted. The exports of 1787 were inferior: by the prices in London, the value of the cargoes was, however, 914,208l. 9s. 3d. and conſiſted of the following articles ſhipped off in 188 veſſels, viz. 175,548cwt. 9lbs. ſugar—670,390 gallons of rum—4,320 gallons molaſſes—3,812cwt. 2qrs. 4lbs. coffee—2,716 cwt. 3qrs. 18lbs. cocoa—2,062,477lbs. cotton—2,810lbs. indigo; beſides hides, dying woods, &c. The exports to the American States, included in the above ſum, amounted to £24,597 4s.

This iſland is divided into ſix pariſhes, St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John; and its chief dependency, Cariacou iſland forms a 7th pariſh. Beſides St. George's, the capital, the other towns are inconſiderable villages, generally ſituated at the bays or ſhipping places in the ſeveral pariſhes. Beſides the capital, Grenville, or La Bay, is a port of entry, with diſtinct revenue officers, independent of St. George's. The white population has decreaſed conſiderably ſince Granada and the Granadines were in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh. In 1771, there were above 1,600; in 1777 only 1,300, and now there are not above 1,000: of which number, two-thirds are incorporated into five regiments of militia, including a company of free blacks or mulattoes, attached to each. There are likewiſe about 500 regular troops on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment. The free people of colour amount to 1,115. In 1785 there were 23,926 negro ſlaves. The above was the ſtate of the iſland prior to the late inſurrection.

A chain of mountains croſſes the iſland from N. to S. The air is good; and the ſoil fruitful in all productions common to the climate. Several of the rivers have their ſource in a lake of a circular form, called Grand Etang, in the higheſt ground in the iſland. The high road which runs nearly the whole length of the iſland is very near it; and on the oppoſite ſide of the road, in this elevated ſpot, is a genteel tavern, for the accommodation of travellers. Here the air is always cooled by refreſhing breezes; and the proſpect is delightful and extenſive. On the ſea-coaſt, about half way from St. George's to Goave, ſome of the high rocks are formed into baſaltic columns from 20 to 30 feet high, and appear like regular maſon work, impaired by time.

Granada was diſcovered by Columbus in his third voyage in 1498. The Caribbees were a numerous and warlike people, who happily remained in peaceful obſcurity until the year 1650; ſoon after which the French, by a ſeries of enormities, exterminated that devoted people. Granada was ceded to Great-Britain in 1763, was taken by the French during the American war, and at the peace of 1783 was reſtored to Great-Britain.

GRANADA, a town of Nicaragua and audience of Guatimala, in South-America.

riea. It is ſeated 70 miles from the ſea, on a lake of the ſame name, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a great trade. John David, a Dutchman, pillaged this town in the laſt century with 90 men, when oppoſed by at leaſt 800 inhabitants. N. lat. 11. 28. W. long. 87.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of Terra Firma, South-America. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron. Santa Fe de Bagota is the capital.

GRANADILLOES, or *Grenadines*, a knot of dangerous iſlands and rocks near the leeward iſlands, where the greateſt channel is but 3 or 4 leagues broad. They lie about the 18th degree of latitude, and are a range of ſmall iſlands and rocks dependent on Granada. This archipelago, whoſe length is about 14 leagues, contains 23 iſlands fit to produce cotton, coffee, indigo, and even ſugar. The air is healthy, but there are no running ſprings of freſh water. The moſt conſiderable at the N. end of the chain is not above two leagues from St. Vincent, and is called Becouya, or Bequia; but the French called it Little Martinico. Beſides this, there are the iſlands of Moſkitos and Cannaouan; Frigate and Union Iſlands are between Becouya and Cariacou. The Griſon, and the Diamond on Rhonde Iſlands, are the two principal ones among thoſe which fill up the interval between Cariacou and Granada.

GRANBY, a townſhip in Eſſex county, Vermont.

GRANBY, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, E. of South-Hadley, about 90 miles weſterly of Boſton; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 596 inhabitants.

GRANBY, a townſhip in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the line which ſeparates Connecticut from Maſſachuſetts. It was formerly a part of Symſbury, and is 18 miles north of Hartford.

GRANBY, a ſmall town on the Congaree, in S. Carolina, about 2 miles below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers. Here a curious bridge has been built, whoſe arches are ſupported by wooden pillars, ſtrongly ſecured in iron work, fixed in the ſolid rock. Its height is 40 feet above the level of the water. The centre arch is upwards of 100 feet in the clear, to give a paſſage to large trees which are always brought down by the floods. The ingenious architect has the toll ſecured to him by the Legiſlature for 100 years.

GRANDE, a river in South-America, in Peru, near Cayanta; remarkable for its ſands enriched with gold duſt.

GRAND BAY, on the S. W. coaſt of Newfoundland iſland, 19 leagues north-eaſterly of North Cape in the iſland of Cape Breton.

GRANDE RIVIERE, a ſettlement in a hilly tract of the iſland of St. Domingo, 6½ leagues ſouth-weſt of Fort Dauphin, and 4¾ leagues N. by E. of St. Raphael, in the Spaniſh part of the iſland, N. lat. 19. 34. W. long. from Paris 74. 30.—Alſo the name of a ſmall river, in the ſame iſland, which riſes at Limonade, and empties into the ſea at Qr. Morin, 5 leagues eaſt of Cape Francois.

GRANDE *Riviere*, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, is about 6 leagues weſt-north-weſt of Cape Deſpair. Here is a cod fiſhery.

GRANDE SEAUX, an Indian nation, who inhabit ſouth of the Miſſouri, and can furniſh 800 warriors.

GRAND *Fathers*, ſeveral large detached mountains in the ſouth-eaſt corner of Tenneſſee, in which are the head waters of French Broad and Cataba rivers.

GRAND *Iſles*, are two large iſlands in Lake Champlain; each about 8 or 10 miles long, and each forms a townſhip belonging to Vermont. See *South Hero*, and *North Hero*.

GRAND *Iſland*, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, is within the Britiſh territories, having Roebuck and Foreſt iſlands on the ſouth-weſt, and the Thouſand Iſles on the north-eaſt. It is 20 miles in length, and its greateſt breadth is 4 miles.

GRAND *Iſland*, in Lake Superior, lies on the north ſide of the lake.

GRAND *Iſland*, in Niagara river, is about 6 miles long and 3 broad. The ſouth end is 4 miles north of Fort Erie; and its northern extremity 3 miles ſouth of Fort Sluſher, and nearly 14 ſouth of Niagara fort.

GRAND *Lake*, in the province of New Brunſwick, near the river St. John's, is ſaid to be 30 miles in length, 8 or 10 in breadth, and in ſome places 40 fathoms deep.

GRAND MANAN *Iſland*, lies 6 miles S. by S. E. of Campo Bello Iſland, in the Alantic Ocean, oppoſite to Paſſamaquoddy

maquoddy Bay, on the eaſtern border of the United States.

GRAND *River* runs a north-weſt courſe into lake Erie, 20 miles below the Forks, 80 miles ſouth-weſt of Preſque Iſle.

GRANGE, *Cape La*, or *Cape Monte Chriſt*, on the north ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo. It is a high hill in the form of a tent, and may be ſeen by the naked eye at Cape Francois, from which it is 14 leagues E. by N. A ſtrip of land joins it to the territory of Monte Chriſt; ſo that at a diſtance it ſeems to be an iſland. The cruiſers from Jamaica often lie off here. This cape lies in lat. 19. 54 30. N. and long. 74. 9. 30. W. from Paris; and with Point de Dunes forms the mouth of the bay of Monte Chriſt; which ſee.

GRANVILLE, a fine townſhip in Annapolis county, Nova-Scotia. It lies on the north ſide of Annapolis river, on the Bay of Fundy, and is 30 miles in length; firſt ſettled from New-England.

GRANVILLE, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, about 14 miles weſt of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1754, and contains 1979 inhabitants.

GRANVILLE, a townſhip in Waſhington county, New-York, containing 2240 inhabitants, of whom 422 are electors.

GRANVILLE *County*, in Hillſborough diſtrict in North-Carolina, has the State of Virginia north, and contains 10,982 inhabitants, of whom 4163 are ſlaves. Chief town Williamſburg.

GRANVILLE, a flouriſhing town in Kentucky.

GRASS, a river in New South Wales.

GRATES, a point of land on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland Iſland.

GRAVE CREEK, on the Ohio, 12 miles down the river from Wheeling. Here is a mound of earth, plainly the work of art, called an Indian grave. It is of a conical form, in height about 80 feet. It aſcends in an angle of about 800. The diameter at the top is about 60 feet; the margin encloſing a regular concave, ſunk about 4 feet in the centre. Near the top ſtands an oak, about 3 feet in diameter. It is ſaid the Indians have no tradition what nation ever buried their dead in this manner. On examination, theſe mounds have been found to contain a chalky ſubſtance, ſuppoſed to be bones of the human kind.

GRAVESEND, PORT OF, is ſituated on the ſouth-weſtern ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, in a large bay. It has two channels; the Leeward and the Main Channel, and affords good anchorage for large veſſels.

GRAVESEND, a ſmall village in King's county, Long-Iſland, New-York, 7 miles N. by E. of the city. The townſhip of its name contains 426 inhabitants.

GRAY, a poſt-town in the Diſtrict of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 miles N. by W. of Portland. The townſhip was incorporated in 1778, and contains 577 inhabitants.

GREAT BANK of NEWFOUNDLAND. This noted fiſhing bank extends from north to ſouth, and is almoſt of a triangular ſhape. Between it and the iſland on the weſt is a broad channel of deep water. It lies between 41. 0. and 50. 24. N. lat. and between 49. 45. and 54. 45. W. long.

GREAT BEAR LAKE, a water which runs weſtward, and flows into M'Kenzie's river in the north-weſt part of N. America; not far from the arctic circle. Its mouth is 250 yards wide.

GREAT ALLIGATOR DISMAL. See *Diſmal*.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a townſhip in the ſouth-weſtern part of the State of Maſſachuſetts, in Berkſhire county, lying ſouth of Stockbridge, 150 miles weſt of Boſton, and 26 E. by S. of Hudſon city, New-York.

GREAT FAMINE, a river in New-York which riſes in the mountains near the ſource of Oneida river, and flows N. W. by. W. to Lake Ontario. Its mouth is 10 miles ſouth-weſterly from the mouth of Black river.

GREAT EGG *Harbour*, &c. See *Egg Harbour*.

GREAT ISLAND in Piſcataqua harbour, New-Hampſhire.

GREAT KANHAWAY, a large river which flows through the eaſtern bank of the Ohio, in 39. 5. N. lat. nearly 500 yards wide at its mouth. The current is gentle for about 10 or 12 miles, when it becomes conſiderably rapid for upwards of 60 miles farther, where you meet with the firſt falls, when it becomes impoſſible to navigate it from the great number of its cataracts.

GREAT *Works*, or *Chadbournes River*, in the diſtrict of Maine, riſes from Bonnebeag

nebeag Pond, about 30 miles from its mouth. There are ſeveral valuable mills on it, within and above the town of Berwick.

GREAT MECATINA, an iſland on the Labrador coaſt. Its ſouthern extremity lies in 50. 43. N. lat.

GREAT PELICAN *Iſland.* See *Pelican.*

GREAT SODUS. See *Sodus.*

GREAT SWAMP, between Northampton and Lucern counties, in Pennſylvania. This ſwamp, on examination and ſurvey, is found to be good farm land; thickly covered with beach and ſugar-maple.

GREAT RIDGE, one of the ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which ſeparates the waters of the Savannah and Alatamaha.

At the ſouth-eaſt promontary of the Great Ridge is that extraordinary place called Buffaloe Lick, diſtant about 80 miles from Auguſta. It occupies ſeveral acres of ground. A large cane ſwamp and meadows, forming an immenſe plain, lie ſouth-eaſt from it; in this ſwamp Mr. Bartram thinks the branches of the Great Ogeechee take their riſe. The Lick is nearly level, and lies between the head of the cane ſwamp, and the aſcent of the Ridge. The earth, from the ſuperficies to an unknown depth, is an almoſt white or cinerous coloured, tenacious, fattiſh clay, which all kinds of cattle lick into great caves, purſuing the delicious vein. Mr. Bartram could not diſcover any thing ſaline in its taſte, but an inſipid ſweetneſs. Horned cattle, horſes, and deer, are immoderately fond of it; inſomuch that their excrement, which almoſt totally covers the earth to ſome diſtance round this place, appears to be perfect clay; which when dried by the ſun and air, is almoſt as hard as brick.

GREAT SPRINGS, is an amazing fountain of tranſparent, cool water, ſituated near the road, about mid-way between Auguſta and Savannah. It breaks ſuddenly out of the earth at the baſis of a moderately elevated hill or bank, forming at once a baſon near 20 yards over, aſcending through a horizontal bed of ſoft rocks, chiefly a teſtaceous concretion of broken, entire, and pulverized ſea-ſhells, ſand, &c. conſtituting a coarſe kind of lime-ſtone. The ebullition is copious, active, and continual, over the ragged apertures in the rocks, which lie ſeven or eight feet below, ſwelling the ſurface conſiderably, immediately above it; the waters deſcend ſwiftly from the fountain, forming at once a large brook, ſix or eight yards over, and five or ſix feet deep. There are multitudes of fiſh in the fountain of various tribes; chiefly the ſeveral ſpecies of bream, trout, catfiſh, and garr, which are beheld continually aſcending and deſcending through the rocky apertures. Bartram, from whoſe travels the above is taken, obſerves, that he croſſed no ſtream or brook of water within 12 or 15 miles of this fountain, but had in view vaſt ſavannahs, ſwamps, and cane meadows, which he conjectures are the reſervoirs which feed this delightful grotto.

GREENE, a county in Waſhington diſtrict, State of Tenneſſee.

GREEN, a townſhip in Franklin county, Pennſylvania.---Alſo a townſhip in Waſhington county in the ſame State.

GREEN, a poſt-town in Lincoln county, in the Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Androſcoggin river, 31 miles W. by S. of Pittſtown, 39 north of Portland, and 164 N. by E. of Boſton, containing 659 inhabitants.

GREEN, a navigable river of Kentucky, which riſes in Mercer county, has a gentle current, and is navigable nearly 150 miles. Its courſe is generally weſt; and at its confluence with the Ohio is upwards of 200 yards wide. Between the mouth of Green river and ſalt river, a diſtance of nearly 200 miles, the land upon the banks of the Ohio are generally fertile and rich; but, leaving its banks, you fall into the plain country, which is conſidered as little better than barren land. On this river are a number of Salt ſprings or licks. There are three ſprings or ponds of bitumen near this river, which do not form a ſtream, but empty themſelves into a common reſervoir, and when uſed in lamps, anſwers all the purpoſes of the beſt oil. Vaſt quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the ſettlers manufacture their own gunpowder.

GREEN BAY, or *Puan Bay*, a ſouth-weſtern branch of Lake Michigan. See *Michigan, Puan*, and *Winnebago.*

GREEN, a ſmall river which riſes in the town of Marlborough in Vermont, and falls into Connecticut river above Deerfield, in Maſſachuſetts.

GREEN BRIAR, a large and fertile county

county of Virginia, ſurrounded by Bath, Randolph, Harriſon, Kanhaway, Botetourt, and Montgomery counties. It is about 100 miles long and 45 broad; and together with Kanhaway county, which was formerly a part of it, contains 6,015 inhabitants, including 319 ſlaves. There is a large cave on Rich Creek in this county, the earth at the bottom of which is ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur. Many ſuch are to be found on Green Briar River. The chief town is Lewiſburg. At *Green Briar* court-houſe is a poſt-office, 30 miles W. by S. of Sweet Springs, and 103 weſt of Staunton.

GREEN BRIAR *River* runs a S. W. courſe, and falls into the eaſtern ſide of the Great Kanhaway, at the place where that river breaks through the Laurel Ridge, and oppoſite to the mouth of New river, in N. lat. 38.

GREENBURGH, a townſhip in Weſtcheſter county, New-York, containing 1400 inhabitants, of whom 122 are ſlaves, and 164 are electors.

GREENBUSH, a townſhip in Renſſalaer county, New-York; 164 of its inhabitants are electors.

GREENCASTLE, a town in Franklin county, Pennſylvania, ſituated near the Cohegocheague creek. Here are about 80 houſes, 2 German churches, and a Preſbyterian church. It is 11 miles S. by W. of Chamberſburg, and 156 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GREENE, a county in Kentucky, extending from Ohio river on the north, to Tenneſſee State on the ſouth, and bordering weſt on the Miſſiſippi river, and eaſt upon Hardin and Jefferſon counties.

GREENE, a county in Waſhington diſtrict in the State of Tenneſſee, having 7,741 inhabitants, of whom 454 are ſlaves. Greenville college has been eſtabliſhed by law in this county. It is ſituated between two ſmall northern branches of Nolachucky river, about 15 miles N. W. by W. of Joneſborough, and 54 eaſt of the mouth of French Broad river.

GREENE, a townſhip in Tioga co. New-York, on the eaſt ſide of Chenengo river.

GREENE, a county in the upper diſtrict of Georgia, bounded weſt by the upper part of Oconee river, eaſt by Wilkes county, and ſouth by that of Waſhington. It contains 5,405 inhabitants, including 1,377 ſlaves. Chief town, Greenſborough.

GREENFIELD, a handſome flouriſhing town in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, about 4 miles north of Deerfield, and 114 W. by N. of Boſton. The townſhip lies on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1,498 inhabitants. A company was incorporated in 1796 to build a bridge over Connecticut river, to connect this town with Montague.

GREENFIELD, a townſhip in Saratoga county, New-York; 380 of the inhabitants are electors.

GREEN *Iſland*, or *Serpent Iſland*, one of the leſſer Virgin Iſlands, which is claimed by the Spaniards, and ſituated near the Eaſt end of Porto-Rico.

GEEEN *Iſland Harbour* lies on the weſtern end of the iſland of Jamaica. It furniſhes good anchorage, having Davis's Cove on the north-eaſt, and Half-Moon and Orange bays on the ſouth-weſt.

GREENLAND, a town in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, in the vicinity of the ocean, 5 miles ſoutherly from Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1713, and contains 634 inhabitants.

GREENLAND. This extenſive country properly belongs to neither of the two continents; unleſs, as ſeems probable, it be united to America to the northward of Davis's Straits. It is bounded by Davis's Straits on the weſt; to the northward by ſome unknown ocean, or by the north pole; eaſt by the Icy Sea, and a ſtrait which ſeparates it from Iceland; ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic ocean; ſouth it terminates in a point called Farewell, in N. lat. 59. The weſtern coaſt, which is waſhed by Davis's Straits, is high, rocky, bad land, which rears its head, cloſe to the ſea, in lofty mountains covered with ſnow, and inacceſſible cliffs, and meets the mariner's eye 40 leagues at ſea. The Greenlanders, reckoned to amount to about 7,000, live to the ſouthward of the 62d degree of N. lat. or as the inhabitants are wont to ſay, in the ſouth; but no Europeans live there, ſo that thoſe parts are but little known. The European colonies have fixed themſelves to the northward of lat. 62.

The aſtoniſhing mountains of ice in this country, may well be recorded among its greateſt curioſities. Nothing

can

can exhibit a more dreadful, and at the ſame time a more dazzling appearance, than thoſe prodigious maſſes of ice that ſurround the whole coaſt in various forms, reflecting a multitude of colours from the ſun-beams, and calling to mind the enchanting ſcenes of romance. Such proſpects they yield in calm weather; but when the wind begins to blow, and the waves to riſe in vaſt billows, the violent ſhocks of thoſe pieces of ice, daſhing one againſt another, fill the mind with horror.

As this country is covered, in moſt places, with everlaſting ice and ſnow, it is eaſy to imagine that it muſt be extremely cold. Among the vegetables of this cold country, are ſorrel of various ſorts, angelica, wild tanſey, ſcurvey graſs in great quantities, wild roſemary, dandalions in plenty, and various ſorts of graſs; whortleberries and cranberries grow here. Europeans have ſown barley and oats, which grow as high and as thrifty as in warmer climates, but ſeldom advance ſo far as to ear, and never, even in the warmeſt places, to maturity, becauſe the froſty nights begin too ſoon. Unfruitful as this country is, it affords food for ſome, though but few kinds of beaſts, which furniſh the natives with food and raiment. Of the wild game are white hares, rein-deer, foxes, and white bears, who are fierce and miſchievous, ſeals, &c. The Greenlanders have no tame animals but a ſpecies of dogs, who reſemble wolves. The Greenlanders believe in the doctrince of the tranſmigration of ſouls, and have very ſingular and romantic notions concerning a future ſtate.

Weſt Greenland was firſt peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time a company of Icelanders, headed by one Ericke Rande, were by accident driven on the coaſt. On his return he repreſented the country in ſuch a favourable light, that ſome families again followed him thither, where they ſoon became a thriving colony, and beſtowed on their new habitation the name of *Graenland* or *Greenland*, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to Chriſtianity by a miſſionary from Norway, ſent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the firſt Norwegian monarch, who embraced the true religion. The Greenland ſettlement continued to increaſe and thrive under his protection, and in a little time the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, biſhops, &c. under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Drontheim. A conſiderable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway; and a regular intercourſe maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the laſt biſhop was ſent over. From that time all correſpondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion.

The colony, from its firſt ſettlement, had been haraſſed by the natives, a ſavage people, agreeing in cuſtoms, garb, and appearance, with the Eſquimaux. (See New-Britain.) This nation, called *Schrellings*, *Skrælingues*, or dwarfiſh people, from their ſmall ſtature, at length prevailed over the Iceland ſettlers, who inhabited the weſtern diſtrict, and exterminated them in the 14th century; inſomuch that when their brethren of the eaſtern diſtrict came to their aſſiſtance, they found nothing alive but ſome cattle and flocks of ſheep running wild about the country. The Schrellings have a tradition that theſe were likewiſe exterminated, and affirm that the ruins of their houſes and villages ſtill appear. There are reaſons, however, for believing that there may be ſtill ſome deſcendants of the ancient Iceland colony remaining in the eaſtern diſtrict; though they cannot be viſited by land, on account of the ſtupendous mountains, perpetually covered with ſnow, which divide the two parts of Greenland; whilſt they have been rendered inacceſſible by ſea, by the vaſt quantity of ice driven from Spitſbergen, or Eaſt-Greenland; one would imagine that there muſt have been ſome conſiderable alteration in the northern parts of the world ſince the 15th century, ſo that the coaſt of Greenland is now become almoſt totally inacceſſible, though formerly viſited with very little difficulty. Numerous attempts have been made in the laſt and preſent century to diſcover the eaſtern diſtrict, but they have all proved abortive. In theſe attempts ore has been found, every hundred lbs. of which yielded 26 ounces of ſilver; and ſand, from which an eminent chemiſt extracted pure gold.

It is thought the only practicable method of reaching that part of the country will be to coaſt north about in ſmall veſſels, between the great flakes of

of ice and the ſhore; as the Greenlanders have declared, that the currents continually iſſuing from the bays and inlets, and running ſouthweſtward along the ſhore, hinder the ice from adhering to the land; ſo that there is always a channel open, through which veſſels of ſmall burden might paſs, eſpecially if lodges were built at ſuitable diſtances on the ſhore, for the convenience and direction of the adventurers.

The Greenland fiſhery is productive, and chiefly engroſſed by the Britiſh and Dutch nations. In 1785 the former employed 153 ſhips in the whale fiſhery, and the Dutch 65.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains extending N. N. E. to S. S. W. and dividing the waters which flow eaſterly into Connecticut river, from thoſe which fall weſterly into Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Hudſon's river. The aſcent from the eaſt to the top of the Green Mountain in Vermont, is much eaſier than from the weſt, till you get to Onion river, where the mountain terminates. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the ſame diſtance from the New-York line. The natural growth upon this mountain, is hemlock, pine, ſpruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the deſcriptive name of *Ver Mons*, Green Mountain. On ſome parts of this mountain ſnow lies till May, and ſometimes till June. The chain extends through Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, and terminates in New-Haven. Kellington Peak, the higheſt of theſe mountains, is about 3,454 feet above the level of the ocean.

GREENSBOROUGH, a poſt-town, and chief town of Green county, Georgia, 30 miles from Lexington, and 78 W. by S. from Auguſta.

GREENSBOROUGH, a thriving village in Caroline county, Maryland; on the weſt ſide of Choptank Creek, about ſeven miles north of Danton, and 22 miles S. E. by S. of Cheſter.

GREENSBOROUGH, a new townſhip in Orleans county in Vermont. It adjoins to Minden on the north-weſt, and Wheelock on the ſouth-eaſt, and contains only 19 inhabitants.

GREENSBOROUGH, a very flouriſhing village, or town, in Georgia, in Green co. one of the moſt fertile in the State, and is 80 miles weſt of Auguſta, 30 from Waſhington, and 5 from the Oconee river, the boundary line between the Creek Indians and white people. This town is very near to a large quantity of lands which the State has laid off and appropriated for the uſe of her public Univerſity, and which are now in ſuch a ſtate of cultivation, as to afford a handſome revenue for that inſtitution.

GREENSBURGH, a poſt-town, and the capital of Weſtmoreland county Pennſylvania. It is a neat pretty town, ſituated on a branch of Sewickly Creek, which empties into Youghiogany river. Here are 100 dwelling houſes, a German Calviniſt church, a brick courthouſe, and a ſtone gaol. It is 31 miles S. E. by E. of Pittſburgh, and 270 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

GREENSVILLE, a county of Virginia, encompaſſed by Brunſwick, Southampton, and Suſſex counties, on the weſt, north, and eaſt, and by the State of North-Carolina on the ſouth. It is about 24 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 6,362 inhabitants, of whom 3,620 are ſlaves.

GREENVILLE *Court-Houſe*, in Virginia, ſtands on Hick's Ford, 25 miles from Southampton, and 61 from Norfolk.

GREENVILLE, a county in Waſhington diſtrict, S. Carolina; ſituated in the N. W. corner of the ſtate; bounded eaſt by Spartanburg county, in Pinckney diſtrict; ſouth, by Pendleton; weſt, by the State of Georgia, and that tract of country which the State of South-Carolina ceded to the United States; and north, by the State of North-Carolina. It contains 6,503 inhabitants of whom 606 are ſlaves. Taxes 192l. 6s. 8d. The lands are mountainous and hilly, and well watered, and the climate healthy and agreeable.

GREENVILLE, a poſt-town of South-Carolina, and chief town of Cheraws diſtrict; ſituated on the weſt ſide of Great Pedee river, in Darlington county. It contains about 30 houſes, a courthouſe, gaol, and academy. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Camden, 90 N. E. by E. of Columbia, 135 N. by E. of Charleſtown.

GREENEVILLE, a poſt-town, and the chief town of Pitt county, North Carolina; ſituated on the ſouth bank of Tar river, diſtant from Ocrecock Inlet 110 miles. It contains about 50 houſes, a court-

court-house and gaol; also a seminary of learning, called the Pitt Academy. It is 23 miles from Washington and 25 miles from Tarborough.

GREENEVILLE, a small post-town in Greene county, in the State of Tennessee, situated on the west side of the north easternmost branch of Nolachucky river, about six miles N. by E. of Greenville college, 26 miles north-west of Jonesborough, 75 east of Knoxville, and 653 south-west of Philadelphia.

GREENVILLE, a fort and settlement in the N. W. Territory, on the south side of a north-western branch of the Great Miami, six miles north-west of Fort Jefferson on the same branch, and about 23 miles south-east of Fort Recovery. It is a picketed fort, with bastions at each angle, and capacious enough to accommodate 2,000 men. Here the American legion had their head-quarters in the late war with the Indians. It was established by the late Maj. Gen. A. Wayne in 1793, and here he concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations, on the 3d of August, 1795.

GRENVILLE BAY, or *La Bay*, a town and port of entry on the east or windward side of the island of Granada. It has about 60 dwelling houses, a church, and several rich stores of India and European goods, and plantation utensils. The situation is low, and rather unhealthy.

GREENWICH, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754, contains 1045 inhabitants. It is 20 miles easterly of Northampton, and 75 westerly of Boston.

GREENWICH, a township, the second in rank in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, situated on the east bank of Delaware river, opposite to Fort Mifflin, 3 miles N. by E. of Woodbury, and 6 south-east of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a township in Sussex county, New-Jersey, on the east side of Delaware river, in a mountainous country, about 5 miles north-easterly of Easton, in Pennsylvania, and 31 south-west of Newton, the shire town. It contains 2,035 inhabitants, of whom 64 are slaves.

GREENWICH, a town in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on the north-west bank of Cohanzy creek, about 3 miles from its mouth in Delaware Bay. Here are about 80 houses, and a Friend's meeting-house. It is 15 miles south-easterly of Salem, and 66 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a maritime township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and the south-westernmost of the State, lies about 50 miles west of New-Haven, and 40 east of New-York city. Its sea-coast on Long Island Sound, and that of the township of Stamford on the eastward, has a number of isles and rocks bordering the inlets of the sea and mouths of the creeks. Byram river passes through this town, the largest of the small streams which water it, and only noticeable as forming part of the line between Connecticut and New-York.

This tract was purchased of the native Indians in 1640, and settled under the government of the New Netherlands (now New-York) and was incorporated by Peter Stuyvesant in 1665, who was then governor of the New Netherlands. This town falling within the bounds of Connecticut, was afterwards granted to eight persons by that colony.

GREENWICH, in Rhode Island; see *East Greenwich*.

GREENWOOD, a township in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Also, a township in Mifflin county in the same State.

GREEN *Woods*, a vast forest of stately pines in Litchfield county, Connecticut, which cover the face of a part of that county. These are cloathed in green bearded moss, which being pendant from the boughs, screens many of the trees from the eyes, and gives to the whole a gloomy, wild, and whimsical appearance.

GREGORIA, ST. a town of New-Mexico, situated on the east-side of Rio Bravo, a few leagues north of St. Antonio.

GREGSTOWN, a village in Somerset county, New-Jersey, on the east-side of Millstone river, 6 miles north-easterly of Princeton, and about 9 south-west of New-Brunswick.

GRENADA. See *Granada*.

GRES, CAPE AU, a promontory on the eastern side of the Mississippi in the N. W. Territory, 8 leagues above the Illinois river, and the tract of country so called, extends 5 leagues on that river. There is a gradual descent back to delightful meadows, and to beautiful and fertile uplands, watered by several rivu-

lets, which fall into the Illinois river, between 30 and 40 miles from its entrance into the Miſſiſippi, and into the latter at Cape au Gres. The diſtance from the Miſſiſippi to the Illinois acroſs the country, is leſſened or increaſed, according to the windings of the former river; the ſmalleſt diſtance is at Cape au Gres, and there it is between 4 and 5 miles. The lands in this intermediate ſpace between the above two rivers are rich, almoſt beyond parallel, covered with large oaks, walnut, &c. and not a ſtone to be ſeen, except upon the ſides of the river.

If ſettlements were begun here, the French inhabitants acknowledge that the Spaniſh ſettlements on the other ſide of the Miſſiſippi would be abandoned; as the former would excite a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſettlers, and intercept all the trade of the Upper Miſſiſippi.

GRISON, one of the ſmaller Granadillas, ſituated between Diamond iſland and Cariacou. It is uninhabited, having no freſh water.

GROS MORNE ſtands in the middle of the north peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, between the mountain and the head waters of a river which falls into the ſea 4 leagues to the north, and a league and a half weſt of Port de Paix. It is equally diſtant, 11 leagues north-eaſt of Point Paradis, and north-weſt of Les Gonaives. N. lat. 19. 46. W. long. from Paris 75. 13.

GROTON, a townſhip in Caledonia county, in Vermont, is ſituated weſtward of and adjoining to Ryegate townſhip on Connecticut river, and 9 miles north-weſterly of Stephen's fort on that river. It contains 45 inhabitants.

GROTON, a townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, 35 miles N. W. of Boſton, and contains 1,840 inhabitants.

GROTON, a townſhip in New-London county, Connecticut, having Fiſher's Iſland Sound on the ſouthward, and Thames river on the weſt; which ſeparates it from New-London, to which it formerly belonged. It was incorporated in 1705, and conſiſts of two pariſhes, containing 3,946 inhabitants. In 1770 there were 140 Indians here; 44 of whom could read, and 17 were church members. On a height, on the bank of the Thames, oppoſite New-London city, ſtood Fort Griſwold, memorable for being ſtormed on the 6th of September, 1781, by Benedict Arnold, a native of Connecticut, after he had become a traitor to his country. Here 70 men, the flower of the town, were put to the ſword, after they had ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. The compact part of the town was burnt at the ſame time, and ſuſtained loſſes to the amount of 23,217l. Fort Griſwold defends the harbour of New-London.

GROVE *Point* forms the north ſide of the mouth of Saſſafras river, in Cheſapeak Bay, 5 miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Turkey Point.

GROVET's *Creek*, in the State of Tenneſſee, lies 7 miles from King's Spring, and 2 from the foot of Cumberland Mountain.

GRYALVA, a river in the province of Chiapa, in New Spain, which is ſaid to breed certain amphibious beaſts not to be found in any other place. They reſemble monkeys, and are ſpotted like tygers; they hide themſelves generally under water, and if they ſee any man or beaſt ſwim by, they twiſt their tails about a leg or arm to draw them to the bottom; and yet it has never been obſerved that they eat them.

GRYSON, a new county of Virginia, taken from Montgomery, which bounds it on the north. It has the State of N. Carolina, ſouth, Henry and Wythe counties on the eaſt and weſt.

GUACANA, a village in New Spain, near the mountain Jeruyo, which was deſtroyed by a volcano in that mountain, in 1760.

GUACOCKINGO, a town in New Spain, 30 miles ſouth-eaſt of Mexico.

GUADALAJARRA, or *Guadalaxara*, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New-Spain, and its capital, an epiſcopal city of the ſame name, both large and beautiful. The city was built anno 1531, by one of the family of the Guzmans; and the biſhopric, which was before ſettled at Compoſtella, was tranſlated thither in 1570. It is ſituated on a delightful and fertile plain, watered with ſeveral ſtreams and fountains, not far from Baranja river. The air of the country is temperate, and the ſoil ſo fertile, that it yields 100 to one; and all the fruits of Europe grow in luxuriance and abundance. N. lat.

lat. 20. 50. W. long. 104. 49. The province is watered by the Guadalaxara river.

GUADALAXARA, or *Great River*, in Mexico or New-Spain, riſes in the mountains of the valley of Toloccan, where ſtands the city of Guadalajarra, or Guadalaxara, the capital of New Galicia. After running a courſe of more than 600 miles, it empties into the Pacific Ocean, in the 22d degree of N. lat. It has ſtupendous falls, 15 miles ſouth of the city of its name.

GUADALOUPE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of California, in N. lat. 90. 5. W. long. 118.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbe iſlands in the Weſt-Indies belonging to France, having been ſettled by them in 1635. The natives called it *Caracucita* and *Caracueira*. Columbus gave it its preſent name, from the reſemblance of its mountains to thoſe of that name in Spain. It is ſituated in 16. 20. N. lat. and in 62. W. long. about 30 leagues north of Martinico, and almoſt as many ſouth of Antigua, being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. It is divided into two parts by a ſmall arm of the ſea, or rather a narrow channel, through which no ſhips can venture; but the inhabitants paſs it in a ferry-boat. Its ſoil is equally fertile, and in the ſame productions with that of Martinico. This iſland was taken by the Britiſh in 1759, but was reſtored at the treaty of peace in 1763. It was taken by the ſame power in 1794, but was retaken by the French in the cloſe of the ſame year. Here is a high burning mountain, which abounds with ſulphur, and ſmoke iſſues out from ſundry clefts and chinks. The negroes who ſell brimſtone fetch it from this mountain. Many years ago this iſland produced 46 million pounds of ſugar, 21 millions of coffee, 320,000 of cotton, and 8,000 pounds of cocoa.

GUAGAQUIL. See *Guayaquil*.

GUAIRA, a bay in Terra Firma, S. America, in the North Sea.

GUAIRA, a Spaniſh province in the eaſt diviſion of Paraguay, in S. America. Its city is Cividad Real, called alſo Guaira, and Oliveros.

GUAMALIES, a province in the juriſdiction of the abp. of Lima, in S. America, and empire of Peru, begins 80 leagues north-eaſt of Lima, and extends along the centre of the Cordillera. The Indian inhabitants apply themſelves to weaving, and making a great variety of baizes, ſerges, and other ſtuffs, with which they carry on conſiderable trade with the other provinces.

GUAMAN VILLAS, a juriſdiction under the abp. of Lima, 7 leagues from Guamanga. It is highly fertile, abounding with corn, fruits, paſtures, cattle in great quantities, and all manner of eſculent vegetables. The Indians here are equally induſtrious as thoſe above mentioned, making baizes, corded ſtuffs, &c. which they ſend to Cuſco and other provinces.

GUAMANGA, or *Guamanca*, or *St. Juan de la Vittoria*, a city of Peru, about 60 leagues ſouth-eaſt of Lima, and having Piſco between it and the ſea. It was founded by Pizarro, in 1539. The houſes are all of ſtone, covered with ſlates. There are in it 3 elegant churches, ſeveral convents, and a rich hoſpital; being the ſeat of a biſhop, under the abp. of Lima, the ſeat of a governor, and the capital of a ſmall province. The air is wholeſome and temperate. The ſoil produces wheat, and the meadows breed numerous herds of cattle. There are in the province mines of gold, ſilver, iron, lead, copper, and ſulphur. The famous quick-ſilver mines of Guancavelica are 9 or ten leagues from this city. S. lat. 12. 20. W. long. 72. 36.

GUANAHANI, or *St. Salvadore*. See *Cat Iſland*.

GUANA PATINA, a volcano near Arequipa, in the valley of Quilea, in S. America, and empire of Peru; whoſe eruption, aſſiſted by an earthquake, laid Arequipa in ruins in 1600.

GUANCHA BELICA, a juriſdiction ſubject to the abp. of Lima, in Peru, 30 leagues north of the city of Guamanga; has very rich quick-ſilver mines, but otherwiſe very barren. See *Guanzavelica*.

GUANCHACO, a port or harbour in Peru, S. America, about 2 leagues north of Truxillo, and the channel of its maritime commerce, ſituated in 8. 6. S. lat. in the South Sea.

GUANTA, a juriſdiction north-north-weſt of Guamanga 4 leagues, in the empire of Peru; under the abp. of Lima. Its rich ſilver mines are nearly exhauſted.

GUANZAVELICA, or *Guancavelica*,

a town of Peru in South America, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich and abounds in mines of quick-ſilver; 120 miles north-eaſt of Piſco, and 175 ſouth-eaſt of Lima. S. lat. 13. W. long. 88. 30. The famous quick-ſilver mines called *Guanzavelica*, or *El Aſſiento de Oropeſo*, not far from the above town, near the city of Oropeſo, were diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1566, and produce annually a million pounds of quick-ſilver, which is tranſported by land to Lima, afterwards to Arica, and thence to Potoſi, where they make uſe of it to melt and refine the ſilver; and it yields to the Spaniſh treaſury 40,000 ducats a year, beſides other emoluments. The quick-ſilver is found in a whitiſh maſs reſembling brick illy burned. This ſubſtance is volatilized by fire, and received in ſteam by a combination of glaſs veſſels, where it condenſes by means of a little water at the bottom of each veſſel, and forms a pure heavy liquid.

GUANUCO, or *Guanugo*, a city and the capital of its juriſdiction, in the abp. of Lima, in Peru, which begins 40 leagues from Lima. It was a ſettlement made by the firſt conquerors, but the city is now in a mean condition. Several kinds of jellies and ſweetmeats are made here, and ſold to other provinces. It is 192 miles north-eaſt of Lima. S. lat. 10. 21. W. long. 75. 20.

GUARA, a town in its own juriſdiction on the road from Truxillo to Lima, containing about 200 houſes. It has a pariſh church, and a convent of Franciſcans, ſurrounded by fine plantations, and delightful improvements. At the ſouth end of Guara ſtands a large tower with a gate, and over it a kind of redoubt. This tower is erected before a ſtone bridge, under which runs Guara river. It lies in S. lat. 11. 31. 36. Not far from this town are ſtill to be ſeen a great many ruinous remains of the edifices of the Yncas or Incas; ſuch as walls of palaces, large dykes, by the ſides of ſpacious highways, fortreſſes, and caſtles, erected for checking the inroads of the enemy.

GUARCHI, a juriſdiction 6 leagues eaſt of Lima, in Peru, extends itſelf above 40 leagues along the Cordilleras, abounding in grain and fruits. It has ſome ſilver mines, but as the metal is indifferent, few are wrought.

GUARICO, a town ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, but more commonly called *Cape Francois*; which ſee.

GUARMA, a maritime town of Peru, in South America. South lat. 10. 10. Weſt long. 77. 49.

GUARMOY, a ſmall maritime town of Peru, in South America. It is the reſidence of a corregidore; has a good harbour, and lies 134 miles north-weſt of Lima, S. lat. 18. 3. 53.

GUASCO, a river of Chili in South-America.

GUASTACA, or *Panuco*, (which ſee) a province which borders on New Leon and Mexico, in which province are grain, cochineal, and ſome very rich ſilver mines. All the ſhores are low, overflowed, unhealthy, and full of ſalt marſhes.

GUATAVITA, a lake in Terra Firma, South-America, near the city of *Santa Fe de Bagota*; which ſee.

GUATIMALA, *Audience and Province of*, in New Spain, is about 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Chiapa and Vera Pax; on the ſouth and weſt by the South Sea, and on the eaſt by Honduras. It abounds in chocolate, which they make uſe of inſtead of money. It has 12 Provinces under it, and the native Indians profeſs Chriſtianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own ſuperſtitions.

There is a great chain of high mountains, which runs acroſs it from eaſt to weſt, and it is ſubject to earthquakes and ſtorms. It is, however, very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal cotton, indigo, honey, ſome balſam and woad. The merchandize of the province is generally conveyed to the port of St. Thomas in the bay of Honduras, to be ſent to Europe. The way acroſs this province to the South Sea is about 65 leagues, and is the next to that from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. This province is called by the Indians *Quatuemallac*, which ſignifies a *rotten tree*.

St. Jago de Guatimala, the capital city, is ſituated in a valley, through the midſt of which runs a river between two burning mountains. In 1541 this city was ruined by a dreadful tempeſt, and a number of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. It was rebuilt at a good diſtance from the volcano, and became a

large

large and rich town, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity; but it was ſwallowed up by an earthquake in 1773. It contained about 60,000 inhabitants of all colours, and was immenſely rich, but there are no traces of it left. The loſs was valued at 15 millions ſterling; and it was the third city in rank in Spaniſh America. In this dreadful earthquake 8,000 families inſtantly periſhed. New Guatimala is built at ſome diſtance, is well inhabited, and carries on a great trade. N. lat. 13.40. W. long. 90.30.

GUAXACA, a province in the audience of Mexico, in New Spain, N. America, and its capital city of the ſame name. It reaches from the bay of Mexico on the north to the South Sea, having the province of Tlaſcala on the north-weſt, and thoſe of Chiapa and Tabaſco on the ſouth-eaſt. It extends nearly 95 leagues along the South Sea, 50 along the bay of Mexico, and near 120, ſay ſome, along the confines of Tlaſcala, but not above 50 on thoſe of Chiapa. The air here is good, and the ſoil fruitful, eſpecially in mulberry trees; ſo that it produces more ſilk than any province in America. Except the valley of Guaxaca (which is famous for giving the title of Marques dell Valle to Ferdinand Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico) the greateſt part is mountainous, yet abounding with wheat; cattle, ſugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantanes and other fruits. It has rich mines of gold, ſilver, and lead; and all its rivers have gold in their ſands. Caſſia, cochineal, cryſtal, and copperas abound alſo here. Vanilla, a drug, uſed as a perfume to give chocolate a flavour, grows plentifully in this province. There were in this province 120 monaſteries, beſides hoſpitals, ſchools, and other places of public charity, 150 conſiderable towns, beſides upwards of 300 villages. But now the province is thinly inhabited.

GUAXACA, the capital of the laſt mentioned province, is a biſhop's ſee, and the reſidence of a governor. It lies 230 miles ſouth of the city of Mexico, 120 weſt of Spirito Santo, and 132 ſouth of the gulf of Mexico, and of Vera Cruz, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, which is 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth; and on the road leading thro' Chiapa to Guatimala. This city contains a very ſtately cathedral, and ſeveral thouſand families, both Spaniards and Indians. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the N. and S. ſeas. The river is not fortified, ſo that it lies open to invaſion. The Creolian clergy here are bitter enemies to the Spaniſh clergy. According to ſome, the proper name of Guaxaca is *Antiquera*; but this laſt, others make a ſeparate town and biſhop's ſee alſo, ſituated about 80 miles to the S. W. It is ſaid to have a ſtately cathedral, adorned with many large and high pillars of marble, each of which is one entire ſtone. It is ſituated in N. lat. 18. 2. W. long. 101. 10. Guaxaca is ſituated, according to ſome, in N. lat. 17.45. W. long. 100.

GUAYALAS, a province and juriſdiction in the archbiſhopric of Lima, in Peru, S. America; extends along the centre of the Cordilleras, begins 50 leagues N. N. E. of Lima; produces grain, fruits, and paſture for cattle.

GUAYANA, a town in the province of Paria, in Terra Firma, South-America, about 175 miles S. E. by E. of Calabeza, and 75 ſouth of the mouth of the gulf of Paria.

GUAYAQUIL, called by ſome *Guiaquil*, by others *Guagaquil* and *Guayakal*, a city, bay, harbour, and river, in Peru, South-America. Guayaquil city is the ſecond of Spaniſh origin, being as ancient as 1534; is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Guayaquil, north of the iſland of Puna at the head of the bay, and about 155 miles S. S. W. of Quito, in 2. 11. ſouth lat. 79. 17. weſt long. Cividad Viega, or Old Town, was its firſt ſituation, but it was removed about a quarter of a league in 1693 by Orellana; and the communication over the great ravins or hollows of water, preſerved between the old and new towns by a wooden bridge of half a quarter of a league. The city is about two miles in extent; is defended by three forts, two on the river near the city, and the third behind it, guarding the entrance of a ravin. The churches, convents, and houſes are of wood. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants—Europeans, creoles and other caſts; beſides a number of ſtrangers drawn hither by commercial intereſts. The women here are famed for their perſonal charms, polite manners, and elegant dreſs. The ſalt creek here abounds with lobſters and oyſters; but the fiſh in the neighbourhood are not eſteemed, being full of

bones, and unpalatable. But this place is moſt noted for a ſhell-fiſh called *turbine*, no bigger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world, and to vie with that of the Tyrians. It is called the purple of Punta, a place in the juriſdiction of Guayaquil. With this valuable and ſcarce purple, they dye the threads of cotton, ribbands, laces, &c. and the weight and colour are ſaid to exceed according to the hours of the day; ſo that one of the firſt preliminaries to a contract is to ſettle the time when it ſhall be weighed. The dye is only the blood of the fiſh, preſſed out by a particular proceſs; and the cotton ſo dyed is called by way of eminence *caracollillo*. The river Guayaquil is the channel of its commerce; and the diſtance of the navigable part of it, to the cuſtom-houſe of Babahio is reckoned about 24 leagues. The commerce of this place is conſiderable; the productions of the country alone form the moſt conſiderable part of it: theſe are cocoa, timber, ſalt, horned cattle, mules, and colts; Guinea pepper, drugs, and lana de ceibo, a kind of wool, the product of a very high and tufted tree of that name, being finer than cotton. It is uſed for matraſſes and beds.

GUAYARA, LA, a maritime town, and one of the chief of Caraccas, in South-America.

GUAYNA, a town in the interior part of Brazil on Parana river, a ſhort diſtance ſouth of the tropic of Capricorn.

GUIANA, a large country of South-America, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon. The ſea-coaſt is partly poſſeſſed by the Dutch and French. See *French America* or *Cayenne*, and *Dutch America* or *Dutch Guiana*. The moſt conſiderable of the Indian nations of Guiana are the Charibbees, the Arvaques, the Yaos, and the Galibis. Theſe are well proportioned, for the moſt part, are ſwarthy, and go naked. The Charaibes, or Caribbees are enterpriſing, and ſo cautious of ſurpriſe, that they poſt out-guards and centinels with as much care and art as the Europeans. They are ſaid to have been formerly cannibals. The Galibis are more addicted to peace; they manufacture hammocks and cotton beds, and are very ingenious. Such as are near the Europeans have learnt to handle fire-arms. The Charaibes in the Weſt-Indies are thought to derive their origin from theſe nations. The Charaibes of Guiana ſtill fondly cheriſh the tradition of Sir Walter Raleigh's alliance: and to this day preſerve the Engliſh colours which he left with them at parting, above 180 years ſince.

GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, which riſes in the Cumberland Mountain, and running a N. by W. courſe about 80 miles, falls into the Ohio river, about 34 miles below the Great Kanhaway. It is ſaid to be 60 yards wide at its mouth, and as many miles navigable for canoes.

GUIARA, a town of Terra Firma, on the Caracoa coaſt. Its harbour is 212 miles eaſt of Maracaibo, where, in the years 1739, and 1743, the Britiſh were twice repulſed, and loſt ſome men in attacking this place. S. lat. 10. 39. W. long. 66. 1.

GUILDHALL, a townſhip in Eſſex county in Vermont, is ſituated on Connecticut river, and contains 158 inhabitants. It is oppoſite the mouth of Iſrael river in New-Hampſhire.

GUILFORD, a townſhip in Franklin county, Pennſylvania.

GUILFORD, a townſhip in Windham county, Vermont, on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, and oppoſite to the mouth of Aſhuelot river in New-Hampſhire. It has Hinſdale on the ſouth-eaſt, and the State of Maſſachuſetts on the ſouth, and contains 2432 inhabitants.

GUILFORD, a poſt-town of Connecticut, in New-Haven county, ſituated on the ſouth-ſide of Long-Iſland Sound, about 18 miles E. by S. of New-Haven city. The townſhip is large and is divided into five pariſhes, and was ſettled in 1639. It was called *Menuncatuck* by the Indians.

GUILFORD *County*, in Saliſbury diſtrict, North Carolina, is bounded eaſt by Orange, Weſt by Rowan, ſouth by Rockingham county, and north by the State of Virginia. It is noted for the extenſive and rich tracts called New Garden, Buffaloe and Deep river lands. It contains 7191 inhabitants, incluſive of 576 ſlaves. Chief town, Martinville.

GUILFORD *Court-Houſe*. See *Martinville*. It is on the poſt-road from Halifax to Saliſbury, 48 miles ſouth-weſt of Hilliſborough, and 61 eaſtward of Saliſbury.

GUINET,

GUINET, a townſhip in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

GULF OF FLORIDA, or *New Bahama Channel*, is bounded on the weſt by the peninſula of Eaſt Florida, and on the eaſt by the Bahama Iſlands. It is generally about 40 miles wide, and extends from the 25th to the 28th degree of N. latitude.

GULF STREAM. This remarkable phenomenon is a current in the ocean which runs along the coaſt, at unequal diſtances from Cape Florida to the Iſle of Sables and the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off and runs down through the Weſtern iſlands; thence to the coaſt of Africa, and along that coaſt in a ſouthern direction, till it arrives at, and ſupplies the place of thoſe waters carried by the conſtant trade winds from the coaſt of Africa towards the weſt, thus producing a conſtant circulating current. This ſtream is about 75 miles from the ſhores of the ſouthern States, and the diſtance increaſes as you proceed northward. The width of it is about 40 or 50 miles, widening towards the north. Its common rapidity is three miles an hour. A north-eaſt wind narrows the ſtream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coaſt. North-weſt and weſt winds have a contrary effect. The Gulf Stream is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the trade-winds that are conſtantly driving the water to the weſtward, which being compreſſed in the Gulf of Mexico, finds a paſſage between Florida and the Bahama Iſlands, and runs to the north-eaſt along the American coaſt. This hypotheſis is confirmed by another fact: It is ſaid that the water in the Gulf of Mexico is many yards higher than on the weſtern ſide of the continent in the Pacific Ocean. It is highly probable that the ſand carried down by great rivers into bays, and the current out of theſe bays meeting with the Gulf Stream, by their eddies, have formed Nantucket Shoals, Cape Cod, George's Bank, the Iſland of Sable, &c.

Skilful navigators, who have acquired a knowledge of the extent to which this ſtream reaches on the New-England coaſt, have learnt, in their voyages from Europe to New-England, New-York or Pennſylvania, to paſs the banks of Newfoundland in about 44. or 45. N. lat. to ſail thence in a courſe between the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, and the ſhoals and banks of Sable Iſland, George's Bank and Nantucket, by which they make better and quicker voyages to America.

GUNPOWDER, a river of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, whoſe chief branches unite a little above Joppa, and empty into Cheſapeak Bay, about 12 miles above Patapſco river. It is navigable only a few miles, by reaſon of falls.

GUNPOWDER NECK, near the head of Cheſapeak Bay, is a curious peninſula formed by Gunpowder river and Buſh river.

GURNET, THE. See *Duxborough*.

GUYSBOROUGH, or *Manchester*, a townſhip in Nova-Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay, 10 leagues north-weſt of Cape Canſo, and 40 leagues eaſtward of Halifax, contained 250 families in 1783.

H

HA BRAGA, formerly called *Fort Dauphin*, a fort in the iſland of Cuba.

HACHA, RIO DE LA, or *La Hacha*, a province, its chief town, and a river, in Terra Firma or Caſtile del Oro, in South-America. The province is ſurrounded on two ſides by the ocean, viz. on the N. and N. W. and on the third eaſtward by the gulf of Venezuela. The town is ſituated at the mouth of the river, and on its weſt ſide on a little hill about a mile from the ſea. The ſoil about it is very rich, and abounds with productions common to the climate, alſo European plants and fruits; well ſupplied with ſalt ſprings, veins of gold, and ſome gems of great value. The harbour is none of the beſt, being expoſed to the north winds. It is about 8 leagues from New Salamanca, and 18 from Cape Vela, N. by E. and 246 miles eaſt of Carthagena. Here the Spaniſh galleons touch at their arrival in South-America, from whence expreſſes are ſent to all the ſettlements to give them notice of it. In 1595 it was ſurpriſed and ſacked by Sir Francis Drake. N. lat. 11. 30. W. long. 72.

HACKETSTOWN, a ſmall poſt-town in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey on the north-weſt ſide of Muſconecunk river. It is about three miles above the miner-

al ſpring near Roxbury, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, 22 miles W. by N. of Morriſtown, 16 S. W. by W. of Suſſex court-houſe, and 120 N. N. E. of Philadelphia.

HACKINSACK, a river of New-Jerſey which riſes in New-York, and runs a ſoutherly courſe four or five miles weſt of Hudſon's river. It unites with Paſſaic river at the head of Newark Bay, and is navigable about 15 miles.

HACKINSACK, the chief town in Bergen county, New-Jerſey, is ſituated near the weſt bank of the above river, 20 miles north-weſt of New-York city. The inhabitants are moſtly Dutch. The houſes are chiefly built of ſtone, in the old Dutch taſte. Here are four public buildings, a Dutch and Epiſcopal church, a court-houſe, and a flouriſhing academy. The people, who are moſtly farmers, carry their produce to New-York.

HADDAM, a town of Connecticut, the ſecond in rank in Middleſex county, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, 18 or 20 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of the city of Middletown. This townſhip, including Eaſt-Haddam, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, was purchaſed of the Indians, May 20th, 1662. A ſpot in Eaſt-Haddam was famous for Indian *Pawaws*, and was ſubject for many years to earthquakes and various noiſes, which the firſt ſettlers, agreeable to the ſuperſtitious ideas of that age, attributed to theſe *Pawaws*. An old Indian being aſked what was the reaſon of ſuch noiſes in this place?—anſwered, "The Indian's God was very angry becauſe the Engliſhmen's God came here.—" Theſe noiſes are now frequently heard.

HADDONFIELD, a ſmall town in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, 9 miles S. E. by E. of Philadelphia, and 17 from Burlington.

HADLEY, a pleaſant town in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, lying on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, nearly oppoſite Northampton, 20 miles north of Springfield, and 97 weſt of Boſton. The town conſiſts of two long ſpacious ſtreets, which run parallel with each other, and with the river. The townſhip contains 882 inhabitants.

HAGARSTOWN, now called *Elizabeth Town*; which ſee. It has a conſiderable trade with the weſtern country, and has between two and 300 houſes. It is ſituated in Waſhington county, Maryland; is a poſt-town, 26 miles north-weſt of Fredericktown, 73 N. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 22 S. by W. of Chamberſburg in Pennſylvania.

HALBUT POINT, the north-eaſt point of Cape Anne, in Maſſachuſetts.

HALES, a location in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, having 9 inhabitants.

HALF MOON, an extenſive townſhip in Albany county, New-York. It contains 3,600 inhabitants; of theſe, 128 are ſlaves, and 563 are qualified electors. *Waterford*, a neat, compact, thriving village of about 70 or 80 houſes, two miles E. N. E. of the Cohoez, and 12 miles north of Albany, on the north bank of the moſt northerly branch of Mohawk river and on the weſt bank of the Hudſon, is ſituated in this townſhip.

HALIFAX, a county in the eaſtern part of the Britiſh province of Nova-Scotia. It contains Halifax, the capital: the townſhips of Londonderry, Truro, Onſlow, Colcheſter, Lawrence, Southampton, Canſo, and Tinmouth. The inhabitants are chiefly Iriſh, Scotch and New-Englanders. It has numerous bays, and rivers; the chief of the latter are Shabbennacadie, which is a boatable river, the Petitcodiac, Memramcook, &c. See Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, the capital of the province of Nova-Scotia, in the county of its name, was ſettled by a number of Britiſh ſubjects in 1749. It is ſituated on a ſpacious and commodious bay or harbour, called Chebucto, of a bold and eaſy entrance, where a thouſand of the largeſt ſhips might ride with great convenience and ſafety. The town is built on the weſt ſide of the harbour, on the declivity of a commanding hill, whoſe ſummit is 236 feet perpendicular from the level of the ſea. The town is laid out into oblong ſquares; the ſtreets parallel and at right angles. The town and ſuburbs are about two miles in length; and the general width a quarter of a mile. It contained in 1793 about 4000 inhabitants and 700 houſes. At the northern extremity of the town, is the king's naval yard, completely built and ſupplied with ſtores of every kind for the royal navy. The harbour of Halifax is reckoned inferior to no place in Britiſh America for the ſeat of government, being open and acceſſible at all ſeaſons of the year, when almoſt all

other

other harbours in these provinces are locked up with ice; also from its entrance, situation and its proximity to the bay of Fundy, and principal interior settlements of the province.

This city lying on the south coast of Nova-Scotia, has communication with Pictou, 68 miles to the north-east on the gulf of St. Lawrence, by a good cart-road, finished in 1792. It is 12 miles northerly of Cape Sambro, which forms in part the entrance of the bay; 27 south-easterly of Windsor, 40 N. by E. of Truro, 80 N. E. by E. of Annapolis on the bay of Fundy, and 157 south-east of St. Ann, in New-Brunswick, measuring in a straight line. N. lat. 44. 40. W. long. 63. 15.

HALIFAX, a fort in the town of Winslow, in Lincoln county, Maine, erected by order of Governor Shirley in 1754. It stands on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebastacook with the Kennebeck, 30 miles below Sandy river.

HALIFAX, a township in Windham county, Vermont, 23 miles E. by S. of Bennington, has Marlborough on the north, and the Massachusetts line south. It contains 1309 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, situated 35 miles south-east of Boston. It was incorporated in 1734, and contains 664 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, a village or settlement on the east side of Susquehannah river in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles north of Harrisburg.

HALIFAX, one of the middle districts of North-Carolina, bounded north by the State of Virginia, east by Edenton district, west by Hillsborough, and south by Newbern. It is divided into 7 counties, viz. Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash, which contain 64,630 inhabitants, including 25,402 slaves. Besides smaller streams, the Roanoke passes through this district in a south-east course, and the Pamplico has its source in it. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, a county of the above district, bounded north by Northampton, south by Edgcomb, east by Bertie, and west by Warren. It contains 7459 inhabitants, and 6506 slaves. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, the chief town of the above county, and of the district of its name in North-Carolina, is a post-town, pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Roanoke, about six miles below the falls, regularly laid out, and besides dwelling houses, has a court-house and gaol. It is 36 miles north of Tarborough, 28 miles from Grenville court-house, 147 north-east of Fayetteville, 75 S. by W. of Petersburg, Virginia, and 383 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36. 13.

HALIFAX, a county in Virginia, bordering on the State of North-Carolina. It is about 42 miles long, and 39 broad, and contains 14,722 inhabitants, including 5565 slaves.

HALLAM, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.

HALLOWELL, a flourishing post-town in the District of Maine, and the shire town of Lincoln county, situated in N. lat. 44. 16. at the head of the tide waters on the west side of Kennebeck river. An academy is established here with a considerable fund in lands. The court-house here is 12 miles S. by W. of Vassalborough, 30 N. by W. of Wiscasset, 40 north-east of New-Gloucester, and 195 N. by E. of Boston. *Hallowell Hook* lies on the same side of the river, three miles below the town, and five north of Pittston. The whole township contains 1194 inhabitants.

HAMBATO, a principal assiento, or jurisdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru. It is situated in 1. 41. S. lat. and 12 miles west of the city of Quito; and has 6 small villages in its dependence. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in weaving stuffs, and in knitting.

HAMBDEN, or *Hamden*, a township in New-York State, bounded north by land ceded to Massachusetts, south by the north line of Pennsylvania, and east by Sidney. Susquehannah river passes in a west course through both towns. The centre of the town lies 13 miles W. by S. of the mouth of Chenengo river.

HAMBURG, a small post-town of New-Jersey, 18 miles from Goshen in New-York, and 20 from Newtown or Sussex court-house.

HAMBURG, a handsome town in Burke's county, Pennsylvania, seated on the east side of Schuylkill. Here are about 50 or 60 houses, a German Lutheran

theran and Calviniſt church, united. It is 18 miles N. by W. of Reading, and 70 north-north-weſt of Philadelphia. North lat. 40. 34. W. long. 76.

HAMDEN, a townſhip in New-Haven county, Connecticut, about eight miles north of New-Haven city.

HAMDEN, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Hancock county, on the weſt ſide of Penobſcot river; oppoſite Orrington; having about 50 families in 1796.

HAMILTON, a cape on the north end of Newfoundland Iſland.

HAMILTON. There are three townſhips of this name in Pennſylvania; one in each of the counties of York, Franklin, and Northampton.

HAMILTON, a ſettlement in Vermont on the Canada line.

HAMILTON, in Herkemer county, New-York, a townſhip 12 miles ſquare, 20 ſouth of old Fort Schuyler, a level townſhip of good land, faſt ſettling.---Oriſkè or Olhiſke creek, a water of Mohawk, and Chemung, a water of Suſquehannah, riſe in this townſhip. In 1796 there were 1202 inhabitants, of whom 196 were electors.

HAMILTON, a town or ſettlement lately laid out in Albany county, New-York, in the extenſive townſhip of Water Vliet, formerly called the *Glaſs Factory*; and has its preſent name in honour of that great patron of American manufactures, the late ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States of America. It lies 10 miles weſt of Albany, two miles from the Schenectady road; and is one of the moſt deciſive efforts of private enterpriſe in the manufacturing line, as yet exhibited in the United States. The glaſs manufactory is now ſo well eſtabliſhed, and ſo happily ſituated for the ſupply of the northern and weſtern parts of the States of New-York, as well as Vermont and Canada, that it is to be expected the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their great and expenſive exertions. The glaſs is in good reputation. Here are two glaſs-houſes, and various other buildings, curious hydraulic works to ſave manual labour, by the help of machinery. A copious ſtream runs through the heart of the ſettlement which lies high; and being ſurrounded by pine plains, the air is highly ſalubrious. The great Schoharie road traverſes the ſettlement. A ſpacious ſchool-houſe, and a church of an octagon form are ſoon to be erected.

The enterpriſing proprietors of the *Glaſs* and other works in this thriving ſettlement, were incorporated by the Legiſlature of New York in the ſpring of 1797; by the name of "*The Hamilton Manufacturing Society*, which act, has given a ſpring to the works here; and authoriſes a hope that American manufactures may not only ſubſerve the intereſts of our country but that alſo of the proprietors.

In the neighbourhood of theſe glaſs works, a block was cut out of an ancient tree, not many years ago, containing evident marks of an axe or ſome edge tool, made 185 years ago, determined according to the uſual and certain mode of aſcertaining the age of trees. The block is preſerved in Albany as a curioſity. Henry Hudſon aſcended the river which bears his name, as high as Albany, in the autumn of 1609, 187 years ago, and theſe marks were probably made by ſome of his men.

HAMILTON, on Chaleur Bay; ſee *Bonaventure*.

HAMILTON FORD lies near the mouth of Bullock's Creek in North-Carolina. This was the route purſued by Tarleton, after his defeat at Cowpens, in January, 1781.

HAMILTON, a diſtrict in the State of Tenneſſee, ſituated on the waters of the Holſton and Clinch; bounded ſouth by Tenneſſee river, and ſeparated from Mero diſtrict on the weſt by an uninhabited country. It contains the counties of Knox, Jefferſon, Blount, Sevier, and Grainger.

HAMILTON, a county of the N. W. Territory, erected Jan. 2, 1790. "beginning on the bank of the Ohio river at the confluence of the Little Miami; and down the ſaid Ohio river, to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up ſaid Miami to the ſtanding Stone, Forks, or branch of ſaid river; and thence with a line to be drawn due E. to the Little Miami, and down ſaid Little Miami river to the place of beginning."

HAMILTON, FORT, ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Great Miami, in the N. W. Territory; 25 miles ſouth of Fort St Clair, and 25 north of Cincinnati. It is a ſtockaded fort, capable of containing 200 men. The ſituation is as advantageous for defence as pleaſing to the

the eye. It is built upon a narrow neck of land, commanding the Miami on the north-weſt, and a prairie and ſheet of water on the north-eaſt, about a mile wide, and 2½ miles long. The ſoil near it is rich and fertile; and forage may be got by repeated mowings of natural graſs.

HAMILTON, a port in the Bermuda Iſlands.

HAMMEL'S TOWN, a town in Dauphine county, Pennſylvania, five miles from Suſquehannah river, and 85 from Philadelphia. It contains a German church, and about 35 dwelling houſes.

HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE. See *Prince Edward County, Virginia.*

HAMPSHIRE, an extenſive, populous and wealthy county in Maſſachuſetts, made a ſhire in 1662. It is in many parts mountainous and hilly, and extends acroſs the ſtate from north to ſouth; bounded north by the States of New-Hampſhire and Vermont, ſouth by the State of Connecticut, eaſt by Worceſter county, and weſt by Berkſhire. It contains 60 townſhips, 9181 houſes, 9617 families, and 59,681 inhabitants. Its principal towns lie on both ſides of Connecticut river, which interſects it from north to ſouth. Theſe are Springfield, Weſt-Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield. It is generally of a fertile ſoil, and produces the neceſſaries of life, and ſome of its luxuries in great plenty.

HAMPSHIRE, a county in Virginia, bounded N. and N. W. by the Patowmack river, which divides it from the State of Maryland. It is about 60 miles long and 50 broad, and contains 7346 inhabitants, including 454 ſlaves. It is well watered by Patowmack and its ſouth branch. Iron ore and coals have been diſcovered on the banks of this river. Chief town, Romney.

HAMPSTEAD, a town in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, about 30 miles weſterly of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1749, and contained in 1775, 768 inhabitants; in 1790, 724.

HAMPSTEAD, a town on Long Iſland, New-York, nine miles eaſterly of Jamaica, and 23 miles eaſtward of New-York city. In this town is an extenſive and remarkable plain, called *Hampſtead Plain.* See *Long Iſland.*

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Georgia, about four miles from Savannah, and about a mile from another village called Highgate. The inhabitants are gardeners, and ſupply the town with greens, pot herbs, roots, &c.

HAMPTON, a townſhip in Windham county, Connecticut, three miles north-eaſt of Windham, of which it was formerly a pariſh, but lately incorporated.

HAMPTON, EAST, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 457 inhabitants, and ſituated 105 miles weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1785.

HAMPTON, EAST, on the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, (New-York) a half ſhire town of Suffolk county. It has 3260 inhabitants; and in it is Clinton Academy, which in 1795 had 92 ſtudents.

HAMPTON, a townſhip on the ſea-coaſt of New-Hampſhire, on the eaſtern ſide of Rockingham county, and called *Winicumet* by the Indians. It was ſettled under Maſſachuſetts, and incorporated in 1638. In 1775 it contained 862 inhabitants, and in 1790, 853. It is 12 or 14 miles S. by W. of Portſmouth, and eight S. E. of Exeter. In 1791, a canal was cut through the marſhes in this town, which opens an inland navigation from Hampton through Saliſbury into Merrimack river, for about eight miles; loaded boats may paſs through it with eaſe and ſafety.

HAMPTON FALLS, a ſmall town taken from the above town, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Newbury-Port, ſix miles ſouth-eaſterly of the former, and eight northerly of the latter. In 1775 it contained 645, and in 1790, 541 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1712.

HAMPTON, a townſhip in the northern part of Waſhington county, New-York, having Skeenſborough on the weſt. It has 463 inhabitants, of whom 107 are electors.

HAMPTON, the capital of Elizabeth county, in Virginia, alſo a port of entry and poſt-town, ſituated at the head of a bay which runs up north from the mouth of James river, called *Hampton Road,* 5 miles north-weſt of Point Comfort. It contains about 30 houſes, an epiſcopal church, a court-houſe and gaol. The value of its exports of grain, lumber, ſtaves, &c. amounted to 41,997 dollars in one year, ending September 30, 1794. This town was anciently called *Kecoughton* by the Indians. It is 18 miles N. of Norfolk, 22 S. E. of York-Town,

93 E. S. E. of Richmond, and 205 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HANCOCK's HARBOUR, called by the Indians *Clioquot*, is ſituated about 20 leagues E. S. E. of Nootka, in N. lat. 48. 30. weſt long. from Greenwich 125. 26. The entrance of this harbour is about 5 miles in length, and has good anchorage; about it are ſcattered a number of iſlands, and ſeveral ſand-banks or ſpits. It has alſo a number of fine coves. The land round the harbour is generally uneven, rocky and mountainous; covered however with pine, fir, ſpruce, cedar, hemlock, cypreſs and other trees of a remarkable ſize. The climate here is much milder than in the ſame latitude on the eaſtern ſide of the continent; the froſt in winter being ſeldom ſo ſevere as to prevent vegetation. An eaſterly wind is conſidered here as a prognoſtic of a ſtorm, and weſt winds bring fair weather. Deer, racoons, wolves, bears, ſquirrels, martins, land otters, beaver and wild-cats are the animals which inhabit the foreſts. The amphibious animals are the common ſeal, and the ſea-otter. The ſkin of the latter is very valuable. The inhabitants are ſaid to be cannibals. This and other places of the ſame name have their appellation in honour of the late Governor Hancock, of Maſſachuſetts.

HANCOCK, a river of Waſhington iſland, on the N. W. coaſt of North-America, called *Maſheet* by the Indians, diſcovered by Captain Crowell in 1791. It empties into the ſea from the north end of the largeſt iſland. At its mouth it is nearly two and an half nautical miles wide; and a conſiderable ſize 10 miles up. It has at its mouth five fathoms water, gradually increaſing in breadth; and for 7½ miles up, to Gooſe Iſland, has not leſs than ten fathoms. Captain Ingraham examined it about 12 miles; but by the information of the natives, he judged that it communicates with Skitikiſs Bay, or near it, on the eaſt ſide of the iſlands. It is by far the moſt eligible for a new ſettlement, of any place the Captain had ſeen on the coaſt. The land is low and apparently very fertile; and the river abounds with ſalmon. Were a good houſe erected on ſome of the pleaſant ſpots it would have every appearance of being long ſettled. Beautiful buſhes and graſs occupy the ſkirts of the woods. The mouth of the river is in north lat. 54. 7. weſt long. 131. 54.

HANCOCK, a townſhip in Addiſon county, Vermont.

HANCOCK, a large maritime county of the Diſtrict of Maine, bounded N. by Lower Canada, S. by the ocean, E. by Waſhington county, and W. by Lincoln county. It is 190 miles long from north to ſouth, and nearly 60 broad. It contains 24 townſhips and plantations; of which Penobſcot and Caſtine are the chief. The number of inhabitants is greatly increaſed ſince 1790. At that time there were 9549 ſouls. It is remarkably well watered by Penobſcot river and its branches, Union river, and other ſmall ſtreams. The northern part of the county ſends its waters in one ſtream from numerous branches, in a N. E. courſe to St. John's river. On the ſea-coaſt are many harbours and inlets, hid by a multitude of fertile iſlands; the largeſt of theſe in a S. W. direction from Goldſborough, are Mount Deſart, Swan Iſles, Vinal Haven, Haut Iſle, Deer, and Iſleſborough; all ſituated in Penobſcot Bay. Great part of the country is yet unſettled. The towns along the ſea-coaſt, and on the banks of Penobſcot and Union rivers, are the moſt fertile and populous. Caſtine is the ſhire town. See *Maine* and *Penobſcot*.

HANCOCK, a townſhip in Lincoln county, Maine, emboſomed by the Kennebeck and Sebaſticook rivers, bounded N. W. by Canaan, and 7 miles north of the confluence of the two rivers. It contains 278 inhabitants.

HANCOCK, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated between two weſtern branches of Contoocook river, 14 miles eaſt of Keene, and between 60 and 70 W. by S. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 634 inhabitants.

HANCOCK, a long, narrow and mountainous townſhip on the New-York-line, in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, having the towns of Laneſborough and Partridgefield on the northward, and Pittsfield on the S. It was incorporated in 1776, has 1211 inhabitants, and lies 20 miles N. by W. of Lenox, and 150 W. of Boſton.

HANCOCK, a ſmall poſt-town of Maryland, ſituated in Waſhington county, on the N. bank of Patowmack river, between

between Conolowy and Little Conolowy creeks, about 25 miles S. E. of Bedford in Pennſylvania, 34 N.E. of Old Town in Maryland, and 119 N. W. of Baltimore.

HANCOCK, a new county in the upper diſtrict of Georgia.

HANNAH BAY *Houſe*, a factory of the Hudſon's Bay Company, at the ſouth end of James' Bay in North-America, and on the eaſtern ſide of Harricanaw river, 45 miles E. by S. of Mooſe Fort, and 18 below a houſe on the ſame river.

HANNAH'S-TOWN, in Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania, 4 miles N. N. E. of Greenſburg, and on the road from Bedford to Pittſburgh; 54 miles N.W. by W. of the former, and 26 eaſt of the latter.

HANNIBAL, a military townſhip in the State of New-York, on Lake Ontario, 10 miles S. by W. of Fort Oſwego.

HANOVER, a bay in the ſea of Honduras, ſituated on the E. ſide of the peninſula of Yucatan, from which it receives the waters of the Rio Honde. The tract of land between the river Honde and the Balize was ceded by the Spaniſh king to the king of Great-Britain, at the peace of 1783, for the purpoſe of cutting and carrying away logwood. See *Bahia de Chetumal*.

HANOVER, a townſhip in Luzerne county, Pennſylvania. Alſo a townſhip in Waſhington county. Eaſt and Weſt Hanover, are 2 townſhips in Dauphine county in the ſame State.

HANOVER, or *M'Alliſter's-Town*, a poſt-town in York county, Pennſylvania, ſituated between Cadorus creek, and a branch of Little Conewago, which flows into the Suſquehannah. It contains nearly 300 dwelling houſes, and a German and Lutheran church. It is 7 miles north of the Maryland line, 18 miles S. W. of York, and 106 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HANOVER, a townſhip in Plymouth county, Maſſachuſetts, 25 miles S. E. from Boſton; was incorporated in 1727, and contains 1083 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a poſt-town of New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river in Grafton county. *Dartmouth College*, in this town, is ſituated on a beautiful plain, about half a mile, from the river, in 43. 43. N. lat. and in 72. 14. W. long. from Greenwich. It derives its name from William, Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors, and was founded in the year 1769 by the late Dr. Eleazer Wheelock. The funds of the college conſiſt chiefly of lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increaſing in value in proportion to the growth of the country; 1,200 acres lie contiguous to the college; and are capable of the beſt improvement; 12,000 lie in Vermont. A tract of 8 miles ſquare was granted by the aſſembly of New Hampſhire in 1789. The revenue of the college, ariſing from the lands, in 1793, amounted annually to £.140. By contracts then made, they would amount, in four years after, to £.450; and in 12 years to £.650. The income from tuition is about £.600 per annum. The number of under-graduates is, on an average, from 150 to 180. A grammar ſchool of about 50 or 60 ſcholars is annexed to the college. The ſtudents are under the immediate government and inſtruction of a preſident, who is alſo profeſſor of hiſtory, a profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy, a profeſſor of languages, and two tutors. The college is furniſhed with a handſome library and a philoſophical apparatus tolerably complete. A new college edifice of wood, 150 by 50 feet, and three ſtories high, was erected in 1786, containing 36 rooms for ſtudents. Its ſituation is elevated, healthful and pleaſant, commanding an extenſive proſpect to the weſt. There are three other public buildings, belonging to the college, and a handſome congregational meeting houſe has lately been erected, in which the commencement exerciſes are exhibited. It is 32 miles N. of Charleſtown, 115 N. W. by W. of Portſmouth, 138 N. W. of Boſton, and 378 N.E. by N. of Philadelphia.

HANOVER, a townſhip in Morris county, New-Jerſey. In a ridge of hills in this townſhip are a number of wells, 40 miles from the ſea in a ſtraight line, which regularly ebb and flow about 6 feet twice in every 24 hours. It is about 16 miles N.W. of Elizabeth-Town, and joins upon Morriſtown.

HANOVER, a county of Virginia, lying between Pamunky and Chickahominy rivers. Its length is about 48 miles, and its breadth 22; and contains 14,754 inhabitants, including 8,223 ſlaves. It abounds with lime-ſtone.

HANOVER,

HANOVER, a ſmall town of Virginia, of the above county, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Pamunky, in which is an academy. It is ſix miles from New Caſtle, 22 N. E. by E. of Richmond, and 110 N.N.W. of Waſhington city.

HANTS, a county of Nova-Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, contains the townſhips of Windſor, Falmouth, and Newport; ſeveral valuable tracts remain unſettled. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between Windſor and Newport, and has ſettlements on it at ſmall diſtances. The county is about 20 miles ſquare, and is well watered. The rivers St. Croix, Kenetcoot, and Cocmiguen empty into the Avon, and are all navigable except the laſt. The Cacaguet and Cobeguit are navigable 40 miles for veſſels of 60 tons.

HAPAEE, 4 ſmall iſlands among the Friendly Iſles, in the South ſea.

HARDIN, a new county in the State of Kentucky, bounded N.E. by Waſhington and Lincoln, N. W. and W. by Nelſon and Greene, and S. E. by Logan counties.

HARDWICK, a townſhip in Caledonia county, in Vermont.

HARDWICK, a townſhip in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, 25 miles N. W. of Worceſter, and 70 S. W. of Boſton. It is ſeparated from New-Braintree and Ware by Ware river. There are within this town 245 houſes, 1725 inhabitants, 5 corn and 4 ſaw mills, and two clothiers' works.

HARDWICK, a townſhip in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, nearly 10 miles S.W. of Newton.

HARDWICK, a ſmall town of Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee river, and about 18 miles S. by W. of Savannah. It has lately been made a port of entry.

HARDY, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Hampſhire. It is about 60 miles long, and 40 in breadth, and contains 7336 inhabitants, including 369 ſlaves. Chief town, Moorfield.

HARDYSTON, a townſhip in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, containing 2393 inhabitants, including 26 ſlaves.

HARE *Bay*, a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland.

HARE *Indians* inhabit near M'Kenzie's river in the N.W. part of North-America.

HARFORD *County*, in Maryland, is bounded N. by York county in Pennſylvania; E. by Suſquehannah river and Cheſapeak Bay. The chief waters within the county are Buſh river and Deer creek; on which are 16 mills of different kinds. On the former and its branches are the towns of Harford, Abington, Coopſtown, and Belle-Air. The other towns are Havre de Gras at the mouth of Suſquehannah, and Joppa below the forks of Gunpowder.

It contains 14,976 inhabitants, including 3417 ſlaves. Chief town, Belle-Air.

HARFORD, or *Buſh-town*, in Harford county, Maryland, lies at the head of the tide waters of Buſh river, between Binam's and James's runs; the former ſeparating it from Abington. It has few houſes, and is falling to decay ſince the courts of juſtice have been removed to Belle-Air. It is nine miles S. E. of Belle-Air, and 25 N.E. by E. of Baltimore.

HARLEM, a townſhip in Lincoln county, Maine, incorporated in 1796. It was formerly called *Jones's Plantation*.

HARLEM, or *Eaſt River*, a river which connects Long-Iſland Sound with North, or Hudſon River, and forms York-Iſland.

HARLEM, a diviſion of New-York county in the northern part of York-Iſland, which contains 803 inhabitants, including 189 ſlaves. The village of its name ſtands 9 miles northerly of New-York city, and 4 S.W. of Weſt-Cheſter. It is oppoſite to the weſt end of Hell Gate.

HARMAN's *Station*, in Kentucky, is a fort on the eaſt ſide of the weſt branch of Big Sandy river. On the oppoſite ſide of this branch is the Great Salt Spring. Harman's Station is about 20 miles S. of Vancouver's fort.

HARMAR, a well conſtructed fort in the N. W. Territory, ſituated at the mouth of the Muſkingum. It has 5 baſtions, and 3 cannon mounted, and is garriſoned by 4 companies. It is conveniently ſituated to reinforce any of the poſts up or down the river Ohio. The place is remarkably healthy.

HARMONY, a village in Luzerne county, Pennſylvania, cloſe on the line of New-York, on the north ſide of Starucca creek, a water of the E. branch of Suſquehannah river. Between this and Stockport on Delaware river, diſtant 18 miles E.S.E. there is a portage. It is about

about 140 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 130 N. W of New-York. N. lat. 41. 58.

HARPATH, a ſmall boatable river in Tenneſſee, which, after a N. N. W. courſe of about 40 miles, falls into Cumberland river, 19 miles N. W. of Naſhville.

HARPERSFIELD, a townſhip in Otſego county, in New-York, bounded S. W. by Unadilla townſhip, and 32 miles S. E. of Cooperſtown; 155 of its inhabitants are electors. Through this town runs the great poſt-road from Hudſon to Williamſburgh, 62 miles weſt of Hudſon city.

HARPLE, a townſhip in Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

HARPSWELL, a townſhip in Cumberland county, diſtrict of Maine, incorporated in 1758, and contains 1071 inhabitants. It is bounded eaſterly by Georgetown; from which it is ſeparated by a navigable river. The people here are opening a communication by a canal between the waters of Kennebeck river and thoſe of Caſco Bay, through the arm of the ſea called Stevens's river. The point called Merryconeag, projecting itſelf into the bay together with the iſland Sebaſcodeagan, and ſeveral other ſmall iſlands, are incorporated and form this townſhip. The waters round this iſland extend to within two miles of the waters of the Kennebeck, and thus form what is called Small Point.

HARRINGTON, a townſhip in Bergen county, New-Jerſey.

HARRINGTON, a thriving town in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, at the head of the tide waters on the Kennebeck river, three miles N. of Hallowell, of which, till its incorporation in 1797, it was a part, and known by the name of *Fort Weſtern*. Veſſels of 100 tons aſcend the river to this town. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town, and at Pownalborough. There is here a court-houſe, and goal. A bridge is about to be erected upon the Kennebeck, oppoſite old Fort Weſtern. Several merchants and traders are ſettled here, and carry on a briſk commerce with the back country. The townſhip contains 36,000 acres of land, and about 1000 inhabitants. N. lat. 44. 25.

HARRISBURG, a poſt-town, and the capital of Dauphine county, Pennſylvania, is ſituated on the N. E. bank of Suſquehannah river. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 300 houſes; of which ſeveral are neat and convenient; ſome of brick and others of ſtone. In 1789, it contained 130 houſes, a ſtone gaol, and a German church. At that period it had been ſettled about 3 years. It is 107 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, 53 W. S. W. of Reading, and 17 E. N. E. of Carliſle. N. lat. 40. 16.

HARRISON, a townſhip in Weſt-Cheſter county, New-York, containing 1004 inhabitants; of whom 115 are electors, and 54 ſlaves.

HARRISON, a county in the weſtern part of Virginia, bounded N. by Ohio county, N. E. by Monongalia, S. by Greenbriar, and S. W. by Kenhawa. Its length is about 120 miles, its breadth 80; and the number of inhabitants 2,080, including 67 ſlaves. Chief town, Clarkſburg.

HARRISON, a new county in the N. E. part of the State of Kentucky, N. of Bourbon.

HARRODSBURG, or *Harrodſtown*, a poſt-town in Mercer county, Kentucky, at the head of Salt river, which contains about 20 houſes, and is 10 miles S. W. of Danville, 30 S. by W. of Frankfort, and 825 S. W. of Philadelphia.

HARTFORD, a townſhip in Windſor county Vermont, on Connecticut river, oppoſite the town of Lebanon, in New-Hampſhire. It contains 988 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, a townſhip on the eaſt bank of Geneſſee river, in New-York State, 40 miles W. of Geneva, and 67 S. E. by E. of Fort Niagara.

HARTFORD, a fertile and populous, though hilly county, in Connecticut, bounded N. by the State of Maſſachuſetts; S. by part of Middleſex and New-Haven counties; E. by Tolland, and W. by Litchfield county. It is about 34 miles from N. to S. and its greateſt breadth from E. to W. is 30 miles. It is divided into 15 townſhips, and contains 28,029 inhabitants, including 263 ſlaves. Chief town, Hartford city.

HARTFORD *City*, the capital of Connecticut, lies on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, in the county and townſhip of its own name, 50 miles northweſterly from the mouth of the river, at Saybrook Bar, in Long Iſland Sound; and thus far the tide flows. The townſhip

ſhip is 6 miles ſquare, bounded N. by Windſor, N. E. by Eaſt-Windſor, W. by Farmington, E. by Eaſt-Hartford, S. E. by Glaſtenbury, and S. by Wethersfield. The town is divided by a ſmall ſtream called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge connecting the two diviſions of the town. The city is regularly laid out, the ſtreets interſecting each other at right angles. Its buildings are an elegant ſtate-houſe, lately built, 2 churches for Congregationaliſts, 1 for Epiſcopalians, and between 400 and 500 dwelling-houſes; a number of which are handſomely built with brick. The inhabitants amount to upwards of 4,000. A bank was incorporated in 1792, with 100,000 dollars capital, number of ſhares 250. The corporation have the power to extend their capital to 500,000 dollars. A woollen manufactory was eſtabliſhed here and encouraged by the State, but has not ſucceeded. The town is advantageouſly ſituated for trade, has a fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing buſineſs, and is a rich, flouriſhing, commercial town.

This town was firſt ſettled in the year 1636, by Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker, who, with their adherents, removed from Maſſachuſetts. The Dutch had then a trading houſe at the confluence of Mill and Connecticut rivers. They ſoon relinquiſhed the ſettlement, and their lands were confiſcated by a commiſſion from the Commonwealth of England in 1653. A point of land, which formed part of their poſſeſſions, is ſtill called Dutch Point. It is 40 miles N. E. by N. of New-Haven, 55 N. W. of New-London, 124 S. W. of Boſton. 128 N. E. of New-York, 223 N. E. of Philadelphia, 502 from Richmond, 376 from Waſhington city, 1044 from Auguſta, and 1018 from Frankfort in Kentucky. N. lat. 41. 44. W. long. 70. 4.

HARTLAND, a townſhip of Connecticut, the north-eaſternmoſt in Litchfield county.

HARTLAND, a townſhip in Windſor county, Vermont, ſituated on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, 11 miles below the 15 mile Falls.

HARVARD, a townſhip in the eaſtern part of Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, 23 miles N. E. of Worceſter, and 35 north-eaſterly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1732, by this name, in honour of the founder of Harvard Univerſity in Cambridge. It has 1400 inhabitants.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. See *Cambridge*.

HARWICH, a townſhip on Cape Cod, in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts, lying between Yarmouth and Chatham, about 88 miles S. E. of Boſton, containing 2392 inhabitants. It extends quite acroſs the cape, which is here about 6 miles over. Their marine buſineſs lies chiefly in the fiſhery. The remains of the Indians of this townſhip are only 6 or 7 ſouls. The live at *Potanumaquut*.

HARWICH, a townſhip in Rutland county, Vermont, containing 165 inhabitants.

HARWINGTON, a poſt-town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 8 miles E. of Litchfield, and 24 W. by N. of Hartford.

HATBOROUGH, a ſmall town in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania, ſituated on the N. E. ſide of Pannepack Creek, which runs into Delaware river about 5 miles above Frankfort. It contains about 20 houſes.

HATCHA CONES. See *Pearl River*.

HATCHI. See *Pearl River*.

HATCHY, a navigable river in the State of Tenneſſee, runs weſterly into the Miſſiſippi, about 19 miles N. of Wolf river, and is about 80 yards wide 7 miles from its mouth.

HATFIELD, a very pleaſant town in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the weſt bank of a bend of Connecticut river where it is 80 rods wide, 5 miles north of Northampton, and 100 weſt of Boſton. It lies chiefly on one ſtreet, and contains 103 houſes, and 703 inhabitants. Here are two ferries on Connecticut river; the one to Hadley, the other to Amherſt. North of the ferry to Amherſt, the river meets with a bed of rocks, which leſſens its breadth 20 or 30 rods—no fall, but a large eddy at high water.

HATTERAS is the moſt remarkable and dangerous cape on the coaſt of N. America. This point extends far into the ocean, from the coaſt of N. Carolina, in 35. 15. N. lat. The water is very ſhoal at a great diſtance from the cape, which is remarkable for ſudden ſqualls of wind, and for the moſt ſevere ſtorms of thunder, lightning, and rain, which happen almoſt every day, during one half the year. At the time of Sir Walter

ter Raleigh's approaching this coaſt, the ſhoals in the vicinity of Hatteras were found ſo dangerous, ſo extenſive, and ſo ſhallow, many of them covered with not more than 5 or 6 feet water, that no veſſels, in that latitude, ventured within 7 leagues of the land.

At preſent the out-ſhoals, which lie about 14 miles S. W. of the cape, are but of 5 or 6 acres extent, and where they are really dangerous to veſſels of moderate draught, not above half that extent. On the ſhoaleſt part of theſe is about 10 feet at low water; and here, at times, the ocean breaks in a tremendous manner, ſpouting, as it were, to the clouds, from the violent agitation of the Gulf Stream, which touches the eaſtern edge of the banks, from which the declivity is ſudden, that is to ſay, from 10 fathoms to no ſoundings. On the ſpot above mentioned, which is firm ſand, it has been the lot of many a good veſſel to ſtrike, in a gale of wind, and go to pieces. In moderate weather, however, theſe ſhoals may be paſſed over, if neceſſary, at full tide, without much danger, by veſſels not drawing more than 8, 9, or 10 feet water. From this bank, formerly of vaſt extent, and called the *Full Moon Shoal*, a ridge runs the whole diſtance to the cape about a N. W. courſe, is about half a mile wide, and at low water has generally, 10, 11 and 12 feet water. There are gaps at equal intervals, affording channels of about 15 or 16 feet water. The moſt noted of theſe is about a mile and a half from the land, and is at leaſt two miles and a half wide, and might at full ſea be ſafely paſſed by the largeſt ſhips; but is rarely uſed except by coaſting veſſels. It may be eaſily known by a range of breakers always ſeen on the weſt ſide, and a breaker head or two on the eaſtern ſide; which, however, are not ſo conſtant, only appearing when the ſea is conſiderably agitated. A little north of the cape is good anchoring in 4 or 5 fathoms; and with the wind to the weſtward, a boat may land in ſafety, and even bring off caſks of freſh water, plenty of which is to be found every where on the beach, by digging a foot or two, and putting a barrel into the ſand.

HATTON'S FORD, on Tugelo river, a village 16 miles from Pendleton court-houſe, in S. Carolina, and 17 from Franklin court-houſe, in Georgia.

HAUT ISLE is the ſouthernmoſt of the large iſlands in Penobſcot Bay, in Lincoln county, diſtrict of Maine.

HAVANNAH, a ſtrongly fortified ſea-port town, on the northern ſide of the iſland of Cuba, capital of the iſland, 191 miles almoſt directly S. of Cape Florida, and conſequently commands the gulf of that name. Its great ſtrength, importance, and happy ſituation, occaſion it to be called the key of the Weſt-Indies. It is famous for its harbour, which is ſo large that it may hold 1000 veſſels, and yet the mouth is ſo narrow that only one ſhip can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ſhips that come from the Spaniſh ſettlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. The town, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the harbour, contains above 2000 houſes with a great number of rich churches and convents. It is a place of great commerce; the reſidence of the governor of the iſland, and other royal officers, the biſhop of St. Jago, and moſt men of fortune belonging to the iſland. It was taken by the Britiſh in 1762, but reſtored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is 30 miles W. of the town of Santa Cruz, and 54 miles from Cape Sed. N. lat. 23. 11. W. long. 82. 13.

HAVERFORD, a townſhip in Delaware county, Pennſylvania.

HAVERHILL, a poſt-town of New-Hampſhire, and the capital of Grafton county, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, in Lower Coos. It has between 40 and 50 compact houſes, a well conſtructed court-houſe, and a congregational church. This townſhip was incorporated in 1763, and contains 552 inhabitants. In it is a bed of iron ore, which has yielded ſome profit to the proprietor, alſo a quarry of free-ſtone, fit for hearths and chimney pieces. It has alſo a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and many other excellent mill-ſeats. It is oppoſite to Newbury in Vermont, 35 miles above Dartmouth college, 119 miles N. W. of Portſmouth.

HAVERHILL, a handſome poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, in Eſſex county, ſituated on the N. ſide of Merrimack river, acroſs which is an elegant bridge,

connecting this town with Bradford, 650 feet long and 34 wide. It has 3 arches, of 180 feet each, ſupported by 3 handſome ſtone piers, 40 feet ſquare; alſo a draw of 30 feet, over the channel of the river. Haverhill has a conſiderable inland trade, lying about 32 miles N. by W. of Boſton, and 12 miles from Newburyport, at the mouth of the river, and about 28 S. W. of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire. It lies chiefly upon two ſtreets; the principal of which runs parallel with the river. Veſſels of 100 tons burthen can go up to it. Travellers are ſtruck with the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation; and a number of neat and well finiſhed houſes give it an air of elegance. Here are two churches, one for Congregationaliſts, and one for Baptiſts; 3 diſtilleries, one of which has lately undergone a laudable tranſmutation into a brewery. Some veſſels are annually built here, and ſeveral are employed in the Weſt-India trade. A manufactory of ſail-cloth was begun here in 1789, and is ſaid to be in a promiſing way. The trade of this place, however, is conſiderably leſs than before the revolution. The whole townſhip contains 330 houſes, and 2,408 inhabitants.

HAVERSTRAW BAY, called by ſome *Haverſham*, in Hudſon's river, 38 miles above New-York city, ſpreads S. of Stony Point, and before the town of its own name, is 10 miles long and about 3 wide.

HAVERSTRAW, a townſhip in Orange county, New-York, ſituated on the W. ſide of the above bay, 35 miles N. of New-York city. It contains 4,826 inhabitants, of whom 98 are qualified electors, and 238 ſlaves.

HAVRE DE GRACE, or GRAS, a poſt-town and port of entry in Harford county, Maryland, on the W. ſide of Suſquehannah river, at its mouth in Cheſapeak Bay. It contains about 40 houſes. 250 inhabitants, and is the port of entry for all the ſhores of Cheſapeak Bay above Turkey Point. It is 6 miles W. by S. of Charleſtown in Cecil county, 37 N. E. of Baltimore, and 65 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 39.

HAW, a water of Cape Fear which unites with Deep river. It may be rendered navigable for 50 miles. See *Saxapahaw River*.

HAWKE, a townſhip in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, diſtant 27 miles from Portſmouth, was incorporated in 1760, and contained in 1775, 504, and in 1790, 420 inhabitants.

HAWKINS, a county in Waſhington diſtrict, in Tenneſſee, having 6,970 inhabitants, incluſive of 807 ſlaves. Chief town, Rogerſville.

HAWKINS *Court-houſe*, in Tenneſſee, is 25 miles from Free-ſtone Gap, 72 from Abingdon, and 178 from Danville in Kentucky.

HAWK'S BAY, on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, weſtward of the mouth of Mobile Bay, is between Pelican and Dauphin iſlands. There is a broad channel of 11 and 12 feet water, afterwards ſafe anchorage in 4 fathoms, good holding ground, and ſheltered from moſt winds; on which account it is very convenient for ſmall veſſels.

HAWKE'S HARBOUR is an arm of Igornachoix Bay, Newfoundland Iſland.

HAWLEY, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, 120 miles weſterly of Boſton. Previous to its incorporation in 1792, it was called *Plantation No. 7*, and had 539 inhabitants. It is compoſed of parts of ſeveral adjoining towns, and is about 20 miles N. W. of Northampton.

HAYCOCKS, a ſmall iſle in Delaware river, about 7 miles below Eaſton in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

HAYE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of New South Wales formed by the rivers Nelſon and Hayes. At the mouth of Nelſon river ſtands Fort York; which, as well as Nelſon river, is called Bourbon by the French.

HAYNE'S FORT, COLONEL, is ſituated in Nelſon county, Kentucky, on the north ſide of Green river, 25 miles weſt of Craig's Fort, and 53 from the Ohio.

HEATH, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 379 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1785, and is 125 miles N. W. of Boſton, and about 18 miles N. N. W. of Northampton.

HEBRON, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, ſituated on the N. E. ſide of Little Androſcoggin, was incorporated in 1792. It is 35 miles N. by W. of Portland.

HEBRON, a townſhip in Waſhington county, New-York, containing 1703 inhabitants, of whom 414 are electors.

HEBRON, a townſhip in Tolland county, Connecticut, ſettled in 1704 from Northampton.

Northampton. Moſt of the lands were given by Joſhua, ſachem of the Mohegan tribe, in his laſt will and teſtament. It lies between Lebanon and Glaſtenbury, about 18 miles S. E. of Hartford, and 16 ſouth of Tolland.

HEBRON, a Moravian ſettlement in Pennſylvania, 16 miles from Litiz, which is 70 miles northerly of Philadelphia. This ſettlement began in 1757.

HECTOR, a military townſhip in the State of New-York, on the eaſt ſide of Seneca Lake towards the ſouth end, having Ovid on the north and Newtown townſhip on the ſouth, and 29 miles S. by W. of the ferry on Cayuga Lake.

HEIDELBERG, a Moravian ſettlement in Pennſylvania, begun in 1743; ſituated 24 miles from Litiz, which is in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county.

HEIDELBERG, a handſome town in Dauphine county, Pennſylvania, containing about 100 houſes and two German churches for Lutherans and Calviniſts; one of the churches is a handſome ſtone building. It is 33 miles E. by N. of Harriſburg, and 74 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. There are two other townſhips of this name in the State, the one in York county, the other in that of Northampton.

HEIGHT OF LAND, a range of mountains which extend from S. W. to the N. E. and ſeparates the diſtrict of Maine from Lower Canada, giving riſe to many rivers which fall into St. Lawrence river, and others which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. The principal growth between the Height of Land and St. Francis river is beech, maple, birch, hemlock, and fir, very few white pines, and no oak of any ſort. Some of the rivers have fine intervales.

HELENA ISLAND, ST. on the coaſt of S. Carolina, with the continent on the north, forms St. Helena Sound or Entrance, and gives name to a pariſh in Beaufort diſtrict.

HELENA PARISH, ST. in Beaufort diſtrict, S. Carolina, conſiſts of a cluſter of iſlands, on the S. W. ſide of St. Helena Iſland, one of the largeſt of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal are St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and Hunting Iſlands. The Hunting Iſlands are 5 or 6 in number, bordering on the ocean, ſo called from the number of deer and other game found upon them. All theſe iſlands, and ſome others of leſs note belong to this pariſh. The produce of the iſlands is rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and ſweet potatoes; the cultivation of which, as well as in other parts of the State, is entirely carried on by ſlaves. Taxes paid by St. Helena pariſh 1,144l. 12s. 2d. Chief town, Beaufort, on Port Royal Iſland.

HELENA ST. a town on the coaſt of Florida, built by the Spaniards, and burnt by Sir Francis Drake in 1585.

HELL GATE, this celebrated ſtrait is near the weſt end of Long Iſland Sound, oppoſite to Harlem in York Iſland, and about 8 miles north-eaſt of New-York city, and is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of the tide. Theſe whirlpools are occaſioned by the narrowneſs and crookedneſs of the paſſage, and a bed of rocks which extend quite acroſs it; and not by the meeting of the tides from eaſt to weſt, as has been conjectured, becauſe they meet at Frog's Point, ſeveral miles above. A ſkilful pilot may conduct a ſhip of any burden, with ſafety, through this ſtrait, at high water with the tide, or at low water with a fair wind. There is a tradition among the Indians, that in ſome diſtant period, in former times, their anceſtors could ſtep from rock to rock, and croſs this arm of the ſea on foot to Hell Gate.

HEMLOCK, a lake in New-York State, 12 miles long, and 1 broad, in the Geneſſee country.

HEMPFIELD, the name of two townſhips in Pennſylvania, the one in Lancaſter county, the other in that of Weſtmoreland.

HENDERSON'S GRANT, a tract 12 miles ſquare, on the peninſula formed by the junction of Green river with the Ohio, in the State of Kentucky.

HENLEY HOUSE, a ſtation of the Hudſon's Bay Company, on the north bank of Albany river, in New S. Wales, 150 miles S. W. of Albany Fort, and 110. N. W. by W. of Brunſwick Houſe. N. lat. 51. 14. 27. W. long. 85. 5. 54.

HENNIKER, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, about 12 miles weſt of Concord. In 1775, it contained 367, and in 1790, 1127 inhabitants.

HENLOPEN, CAPE, forms the S. W. ſide of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and Cape May the N. E. ſide, 28 miles

apart. Cape Henlopen lies in N. lat. 38. 50. and in W. long. 75. 26. There is a light-houſe here, a few miles below the town of Lewis, of an octagon form, handſomely built of ſtone 115 feet high, and its foundation is nearly as much above the level of the ſea. The lantern is between 7 and 8 feet ſquare, lighted with 8 lamps, and may be ſeen in the night 10 leagues off at ſea. Its annual expenſe is about £.650. There is a ſtrong iron net-work, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glaſs at night. Yet ſo attractive is the light to the winged tribe, that ſhortly after its erection, 110 birds of different kinds were found dead one morning, and a duck, in particular flew againſt it with ſuch force, as to penetrate through both the wire and glaſs, and was found dead in the lantern. Since the above accident, few ſimilar ones have occurred, and the birds have become more wary.

Veſſels off the Delaware, upon diſplaying a jack at the foretopmaſt-head, will be immediately furniſhed with a pilot. None, however, are to be depended upon, unleſs they are furniſhed with branches, and with a certificate from the board of wardens of Philadelphia.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia, about 30 miles long, and 7 broad, contains 12000 inhabitants, including 5819 ſlaves. It is ſurrounded by Hanover, Charles City, and Goochland counties, and James river. A number of coal mines are in the county, and pits have been opened by many of the proprietors, and worked to conſiderable profit. The coals in ſeveral of the pits are found nearly 200 feet above the level of the river, and 3 or 4 feet below the ſurface of the ground. It is ſuppoſed that 500,000 buſhels might be raiſed from one of theſe in a year. Chief town, Richmond.

HENRIQUELLE, a remarkable ſalt-pond in the Spaniſh part of the iſland of St. Domingo, about 22 leagues in circuit. It is inhabited by lizards and alligators, and land tortoiſes, all of a large ſize. The water is deep, clear, bitter and ſalt, and has a diſagreeable ſmell. Near the middle of this pond is an iſland about 2 leagues long, and a league wide, in which is a ſpring of freſh water, well ſtocked with *cabritoes*, and thence called *Cabrito iſland*. This pond is about 11 leagues E. of Port au Prince.

HENRY, a cape, the north-eaſtern extremity of Princeſs Ann county, in Virginia, 12 miles S. by W. of Cape Charles in Northampton county. Theſe capes form the entrance of Cheſapeak Bay. Cape Henry lies in N. lat. 37. W. long. 76. 16.

HENRY, a fort in Pennſylvania, 8 miles N. by W. of Myer's Town, at the head of Tulpehocken creek, 32 N. of Lancaſter, and nearly 37 S. E. of Sunbury.

HENRY, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Franklin, S. and S.E. by Patrick, S.W. by Griſon, and N. W. and W. by Montgomery. It is about 40 miles long, 15 broad, and contains 6928 inhabitants, including 1551 ſlaves.

HENTIONITAN, an iſland in the N. E. part of Lake Huron.

HERKEMER, a new county of New-York, divided into 20 townſhips, viz. German Flats, Warren, Frankfort, and Litchfield, formed out of *German flats* in Feb. 1796. Herkemer, Fairfield and Norway, formed out of *Fairfield*, Feb. 1796.—Schuyler. The following were comprehended originally in *Whiteſtown*, viz. Paris, Sangerfield, Hamilton, Sherburn, Brookfield, Cazenovia, Weſtmoreland, Mexico, Rome, Steuben and Floyd. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796 this county contains 25,573 inhabitants, of whom 4161 are electors. It is bounded N. by part of Lower Canada and the river St. Lawrence, N. W. by the E. end of Lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence; S. by Otſego county; E. by Clinton and part of Waſhington county.

HERKEMER TOWN, in the above county, is ſituated on the north ſide of Mohawk river. The townſhip includes the village called Little German Flats, and the celebrated plain called German Flats. The village contains a court-houſe, gaol, a Dutch church, and about 40 dwelling houſes, which laſt are very indifferent buildings. It is 80 miles N.W. by W. of Albany, 16 S.E. of old Fort Schuyler, and 20 in a like direction from Whiteſtown. In the midſt of the flats is a ſhrub oak plain of 80 or 100 acres, barren and ſtoney, of no uſe but for building lots. The townſhip is named in honour of general Herkemer, who was mortally wounded in the late war. It contained in 1796, by the State

cenſus,

ceſus, 2073 inhabitants; of whom 338 were electors.

HERO, NORTH, an iſland in Lake Champlain, is a townſhip annexed to Chittenden county in Vermont, and contains 125 inhabitants. It is 13 miles in length; and 2 in breadth.

HERO, SOUTH, an iſland in the ſame lake, belonging to Chittenden county, Vermont, is a townſhip and port of entry, and contains 537 inhabitants. It is 14 miles long, and 3½ broad. Numerous ſmall iſles ſurround the Heros. This iſland produces good crops of wheat and other grain. In it is a quarry of bluiſh grey marble, which has the appearance of being a petrifaction of ſcallops, a ſpecies of ſhell common in the vicinity of the lake, together with the common earth of the ſhore, which is of a marley ſubſtance.

HERON, PASSAU, at the bay of Mobile, in W. Florida, is 18 miles E. of Paſcagoula river, and has 4 feet water; and from thence to the point which is on the E. ſide of the Bay of Mobile, in N. lat. 30. 17. is nearly 6 miles.

HERRING BAY, lies on the W. ſide of Cheſapeak Bay, Maryland, 26 miles S. of Annapolis, and derives its name from the fiſh of its name which frequent it.

HERRING POND INDIANS. See *Sandwich*.

HERTFORD, a county of Edenton diſtrict, N. Carolina; bounded N. by the State of Virginia, S. by Bertie co. E. by Chowan, and W. by Northampton, and contains 5828 inhabitants, of whom 2442 are ſlaves. Chief town, Wynton.

HERTFORD, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, in Edenton diſtrict, and capital of Gates county, ſituated on the W. ſide of Perquimin's river. It contains about 20 houſes, a court-houſe, and gaol, and is 18 miles N. N. E. of Edenton, 208 N. N. E. of Wilmington, and 38 S. by W. of Suffolk in Virginia.

HERVEY'S ISLE, one of the new diſcovered iſlands, in the South Sea, viſited by Capt. Cook in 1778. S. lat. 19. 18. W. long. 159. 6.

HEVE, or *La Haive*, a port and cape on the S. coaſt of Nova-Scotia. Here the French built a fort, which was taken by the Britiſh with ſome loſs of men 1712.

HIATSTOWN, a village in Middleſex county, New-Jerſey; 13 miles N. eaſterly of Trenton, and 17 S. by W. of New-Brunſwick.

HICKMAN'S, a ſettlement in Fayette county, Kentucky, on the N. ſide of Kentucky river, 10 miles N. of Danville, and 22 S. of Lexington.

HID ISLAND is ſituated on the N. W. Territory; in Plein river, the northern head water of the Illinois.

HIGHGATE, a village in Georgia, about 4 miles from Savannah. See *Hampſtead*.

HIGHGATE, the north-weſternmoſt townſhip except Alburgh, in Vermont, in Franklin county, contains 103 inhabitants.

HIGHLANDS, a mountainous tract of country on the banks of Hudſon's river, in the State of New-York, between 40 and 60 miles N. of New-York city. The paſſage on the river through theſe highlands, for the diſtance of about 18 miles, is grand and romantic in a high degree. The opening ſeems to have been formed on purpoſe for the paſſage of this noble river. In theſe highlands are ſituated the important and famous fortreſſes of Weſt Point, Fort Montgomery, and Stoney Point. The moſt noted peaks are, as you aſcend the river, Thunder Hill, St. Anthony's Noſe, Sugar Loaf, Butter Hill, and Break Neck Hill. After paſſing the two laſt, the country opens delightfully, and preſents to the eye the pleaſant villages of New-Windſor and Newburgh. Theſe mountains abound with iron ore.

HIGHWASSEE. See *Highwaſſee River*.

HIGUEY, or *Alta Gracia*, a city in the S.E. part of the Spaniſh diviſion of St. Domingo, the eaſternmoſt of all the ſettlements in the iſland, celebrated formerly for its fertility, and the quantity of ſugar it produced. It was formerly the ſeat of *Cayacoa*, the moſt powerful cacique of the iſland. It has now only about 500 inhabitants, and is diſtant about 40 leagues to the eaſtward of St. Domingo, between which and Higuey are 3 roads, the circuitous and northernmoſt of which leads by Bayaguana. N. lat. 18. 30.

HILLS, a river in New South Wales, which riſes from Pathapoowinepee Lake, and empties into Hudſon's Bay at York Fort.

HILLSDALE, a townſhip in Columbia county, New York, 18 miles from Hud-

ſon city, containing 4556 inhabitants, including 31 ſlaves. By the State cenſus of 1796, 622 of the inhabitants are electors.

HILLSBOROUGH, an iſland on the Labrador coaſt, on a bay at the head of which is Nain. See *Nain*.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of New Hampſhire, bounded N. by Grafton county, S. by the State of Maſſachuſetts, W. by Cheſhire, and E. by Rockingham county.

It is divided into 37 townſhips and 4 gores of land, which contain 32,871 inhabitants, all free people, who chiefly follow agriculture. The academy at Amherſt, has £ 800 funds, and another at New-Ipſwich of £. 1000. Chief towns, Amherſt and Hopkinton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a townſhip in the above county, ſituated on the northern head branches of Contocook river, about 18 or 20 miles W. of Concord, was incorporated in 1772, and contains 798 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, a townſhip in Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, containing 2201 inhabitants, including 386 ſlaves. It is about 15 miles W. of Brunſwick, and 18 northerly of Trenton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a village on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſapeak Bay, in Caroline county, Maryland; ſeated on the E. ſide of Tuckahock Creek, one of the chief branches of Choptank river, 7 miles S. E. by E. of Denton, 9 N. W. of Greenſborough, and 27 S. S. W. of Cheſter.

HILLSBOROUGH, one of the middle diſtricts of North Carolina, bounded N. by the State of Virginia, S. by Fayetteville diſtrict, E. by Halifax, and W. by Saliſbury. It comprehends the counties of Granville, Perſon, Caſwell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph; and contains 59,983 inhabitants, of whom 13,506 are ſlaves. Chief town, Hillſborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, a poſt-town of North Carolina, and capital of the diſtrict of its name, is ſituated in Orange county, on the N. ſide of Eno river, in a high, healthy and fertile country. It contains about 80 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol; and had in 1788 an academy of 60 or 80 ſtudents, patronized by the principal gentlemen of the State. The Eno unites with Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below the town. It is 180 miles W. N. W. of Newbern, 26 S. by W. of Perſon court-houſe, 101 W. by S. of Halifax, 110 E. N. E. of Saliſbury, and 452 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HILLSDALE, a townſhip in Columbia county, New-York, having Claverack on the W. and Great-Barrington in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, on the E. It contains 4556 inhabitants, of whom 31 are ſlaves.

HILLTOWN, a ſmall town near the centre of Cheſter county, Pennſylvania; 28 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 21 N. W. of Cheſter. Alſo the name of a townſhip in Bucks county in the ſame State.

HILTON HEAD is the moſt ſouthern ſea land in S. Carolina. W. and S. W. of Hilton Head lie Pinckney's, Bulls, Dawſuſkies and ſome ſmaller iſlands, between which and Hilton Head, are Calibogie river and ſound, which form the outlet of May and New rivers.

HILTON'S POINT, in Piſcataqua river, in New-Hampſhire, is the ſpot where the united ſtream of Newichawannock and Cochecho rivers, which comes from Dover, meets the weſtern branch and forms the Piſcataqua: From thence to the ſea is 7 miles, the courſe generally S. to S.E. and the river is ſo rapid that it never freezes.

HINCHE, a territory and town in the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo. The canton of Hinche is bounded W. by the French pariſhes of Gonaives, Petit Riviere and Mirebalais—and contains with ſome appendages about 12,000 ſouls. The town contains about 500 houſes, and, together with its dependencies, 4,500 ſouls, 500 of whom are capable of bearing arms. It is ſituated on the E. ſide of the mouth of the river Guayamuco, 64 miles N. W. of St. Domingo, N. lat. 19. 3.

HINESBURGH, a townſhip in Chittenden county, in Vermont, lies E. of and joins Charlotte on Lake Champlain. It contains 454 inhabitants.

HINGHAM, a poſt-town in Suffolk county, Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on a ſmall bay which ſets up ſouth from Boſton Bay. It contains a number of houſes compactly built, two Congregational churches, and a well endowed ſchool, called, in honour of its principal donor and founder, Derby School. It is 19 miles S. E. of Boſton, and 22 in a like direction

direction from Plymouth. The townſhip is about 4 miles ſquare, conſiſts of two pariſhes, was incorporated in 1635, and contains 2085 inhabitants. Here are 6 griſt-mills, 3 ſaw-mills, and a fulling-mill; four of which are tide mills. Two hills in this town, one of which is called Baker's Hill, preſent extenſive and delightful proſpects of Boſton Bay, its iſlands, and the adjacent country.

HINSDALE, the S. eaſternmoſt townſhip in Vermont, and in Windham co. It contains 482 inhabitants.

HINSDALE, a townſhip in Cheſhire county, New-Hampſhire, on the eaſt bank of Connecticut river, where the ſouth line of the State ſtrikes the river in 42. 43. 59. N. lat. and is oppoſite to Hinſdale in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 522 inhabitants. It is about 38 miles above Northampton, and 114 from Portſmouth.

HIRAM, a ſmall ſettlement in York county, Maine. See *New Andover*.

HISPANIOLA, or *St. Domingo*. See *St. Domingo*.

HITCHELAGA, or *Hochelaga*, an Indian village in Lower Canada, ſituated in the iſland of Montreal, and at the foot of the mountain ſo called. It is fortified after the Indian manner, and the inhabitants ſpeak the Huron language.

HITTEN, a ſmall village in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, 13 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

HIWASSEE is the only river of any conſequence which empties into the Tenneſſee from the ſouth. It is a bold river, paſſing through the Cherokee towns, and empties into the Tenneſſee about 40 miles below the mouth of the Clinch, and 46 above the Whirl or Suck, by land, but 60 by water. It is navigable till it penetrates the mountains on its S. ſide. Ore was found in theſe mountains, when in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, from which gold was extracted. The Indians know the ſpot; but are very anxious to keep it a ſecret. A branch of the Hiwaſſee, called Amoia, almoſt interlocks a branch of the Mobile. The portage between them is ſhort, and the road firm and level.

HOBBSHOLE. See *Tappahannock*.

HOBOKEN, a tract of land in Bergen county, New-Jerſey, ſituated on the W. bank of the Hudſon, in the mountainous country between the town of Bergen and Fort Lee, about 7 miles above New-York city.

HOCHELAGA, the ancient name of the river St. Lawrence.

HOCKHOCKING, a river in the north-weſt Territory, about twenty-eight miles below the Muſkingum, which it reſembles, but is inferior to it in ſize. It riſes near a branch of the Sciota, and taking a ſouth-weſt courſe enters the Ohio at Bellpree, in N. lat. 38. 57. It is navigable for large flat-bottomed boats, between 70 and 80 miles; has fine meadows with high banks, which are ſeldom overflowed, and rich uplands on its borders. On the banks of this fine river are inexhauſtible quarries of free ſtone, large beds of iron ore, rich mines of lead, and coal pits. There are alſo productive ſalt ſprings, beds of white and blue clay of an excellent quality. Red bole, and many other uſeful foſſils have been found on the banks of this river.

HOCKQUAR, or *Hockquart*, an iſland of Upper Canada, on the E. ſide of Lake Superior.

HOG, an iſland on the E. ſide of Lake Champlain, in Franklin county, Vermont, 9 miles long, and generally about 3 broad.

HOG, an iſland in Naraganſet Bay, in the State of Rhode Iſland, about 2 miles in circumference, 2 miles from Briſtol.

HOGOHEGE, CALLANANCO, and CHEROKEE; names formerly applied to *Tenneſſee river*.

HOLDEN, a townſhip in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, was formerly the north-weſtern part of Worceſter, from which it is diſtant 7 miles, and 51 miles W. of Boſton. It contains 1080 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1740. In the earthquake in 1755, there were ſeveral acres of land, in an obſcure place in the N. E. corner of the townſhip, quite ſurrounded by a viſible fracture in the earth, of a circular form, and of various width and depth. The ſmall river there had its bed raiſed ſo as to occaſion a conſiderable fall of water, where there was little or none before. The ſtump of a tree, that ſtood directly over the chaſm, on the E. was divided into two equal parts, one ſtanding on the outſide of the chaſm, the other upon the inſide; but not oppoſite to each other; the half within the

chaſm, being carried five feet forward, towards the river.

HOLDERNESS, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the eaſtern ide of Pemigewaſſet river, was incorporated in 1761, and contains 329 inhabitants. A corner of Squam Lake is in this townſhip; and Rattleſnake Mountain lies partly in this and Sandwich the adjoining townſhip on the N. E. It is 64 miles N. N. W. of Portſmouth.

HOLD-WITH-HOPE, the firſt land diſcovered by Hudſon on the eaſtern coaſt of Greenland, in 1607. N. lat. 73.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, a village in Talbot county, Maryland, on the E. ſide of Cheſapeak Bay; 7 miles eaſterly of Oxford, and a like diſtance S. of Eaſton.

HOLLAND, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, which, until incorporated in 1785, was the E. pariſh of South-Brimfield, and is bounded S. by Tolland county, in Connecticut, E. by Worceſter county, and northward by Brimfield. It contains 428 inhabitants and is 75 miles S. W. by W. of Boſton.

HOLLAND *Company Lands*, are ſituated in Pennſylvania, on the navigable waters of Alleghany river and French Creek.

HOLLAND's *Iſlands* are near to, and ſouth of Hooper's Iſland and Straits in Cheſapeak Bay.

HOLLAND's *Point*, on the weſt ſide of Cheſapeak Bay, together with Parker's Iſland, form the mouth of Herring Bay.

HOLLIS, the *Niſitiſſet* of the Indians, a townſhip in Hilliſborough county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the Maſſachuſetts line, incorporated in 1746, and contains 1441 inhabitants. It is about 70 miles S. W. of Portſmouth, and 45 N. W. of Boſton.

HOLLIDAYS *Iſland* lies 15 miles up Chowan river in North-Carolina: thus far the river is three miles wide.

HOLLISTON, the moſt ſouthern townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, has Hopkinton on the N. Wrentham on the E. and is 24 miles S. by W. of Boſton. The firſt ſettlements were made here in 1710, and in 1724 the town was incorporated by its preſent name, in honour of Thomas Hollis of London, one of the patrons of Cambridge Univerſity; and it now contains 875 inhabitants.

HOLSTON, the largeſt branch of Tenneſſee river, riſes in Virginia, and joins that river 22 miles below Knoxville. It is a large, bold river, upwards of 300 yards wide at that town, is about 200 miles in length, and receives in its courſe ſeveral conſiderable rivers, viz. from its head downwards, Watauga, French Broad, (which includes Limeſtone Creek, Nolachucky, Swanano, Big Laurel, and Big and Little Pigeon) and Little rivers. The ſtreams on the northern ſide are creeks of no great ſize or length of courſe. Holſton is navigable for boats of 25 tons upwards of 100 miles, as high as the mouth of the North Fork; at which place Mr. David Roſs has erected iron works upon a large ſcale. At the mouth of this river, on the north ſide, ſtands Fort Grainger. The river is 150 yards wide, 16 miles above the North Fork at Roſs's iron works, and nearly 5 above Long-Iſland, and in N. lat. 36. 27. W. long. 83. 8. See *Tenneſſee* and *Long-Iſland*.

HOLSTON, a ſettlement on the river above mentioned, in the State of Tenneſſee, containing 28,649 inhabitants, though in the year 1775 it had hardly 2200; yet its importance during the revolution may be conceived, when it is known that a great part of thoſe volunteer troops who attacked and defeated the Britiſh and tories on King's Mountain, who were commanded by Colonel Ferguſon, came from this country.

The land is generally fertile, but the face of the country is much broken. Placed between two large mountains, it ſeldom ſuffers for want of rain. It abounds with iron ore. A capital furnace and forge have lately been erected in Holſton near the Virginia line, a bloomery below the mouth of Watawga, and another 25 miles above the mouth of the French Broad. There are ſundry lead mines in the ſettlement, one in particular on the French Broad, that produces 75 per cent. pure lead. Long Iſland on Holſton river is 340 miles S. W. by W. of Richmond in Virginia.

HOLY ROOD, a bay and pond in Newfoundland-Iſland. The bay is at the head of Conception Bay.

HOMER, a military townſhip in Onondaga county, New-York, on the head waters

waters of the N. W. branch of Chenengo river; 56 of its inhabitants are electors.

HONA CHITTO, a river which riſes in Georgia, in N. lat. 32. between Pearl and Looſa Chitto rivers, runs ſoutherly 125 miles, and at the town of Manca in Weſt-Florida, a few miles from its mouth, runs W. to Miſſiſippi river. N. lat. 30. 25.

HONDO, RIO, a river of Yucatan, which empties into the bay of Honduras. This river, by the peace of 1783, was the northern boundary of the tract ſouthward of Balleſſe river, granted by the Spaniards to the Britiſh, to cut and carry away logwood.

HONDE, a bay on the north ſide of the iſland of Cuba, weſtward of the Havannah.

HONDURAS, a province of New Spain, having the bay of its name and the North Sea on the north; Yucatan on the north-weſt; and the Moſquito Shore on the north-eaſt; Nicaragua and Guatimala on the ſouth, and Vera Paz on the weſt. It is about 100 leagues long and 80 broad. It abounds with honey, cotton, fine wool, dye woods in particular, and has ſome gold and ſilver mines. The rivers overflow like the Nile, and enrich the land. The air is good, except near the lagoons and low grounds. The ſoil in many parts bears Indian corn thrice a year; and the vineyards bear twice a year; for immediately after the vintage they cut them again; and the ſecond grapes are ripe before Chriſtmas. Valladolid is the chief town, where the governor and biſhop reſide. Truxillo is alſo a fine town, and very ſtrong by nature; and Omoah is ſtrongly fortified. The Spaniards claim this country; but the Engliſh have been long in poſſeſſion of the logwood tract in the Bay of Honduras, cuting large quantities of it every year. And the Moſquito Indians to the eaſt of this province have entered into treaties with the Engliſh, received them into their country, and done them ſeveral ſervices. Beſides, the Spaniards have no forts in this bay, or in the country of the Moſquitos, only two ſmall towns.

HONDURAS, SEA OF, is that part of the North Sea bounded N. by the Iſland of Cuba, S. by the Moſquito Shore, S. W. by the bay of Honduras, W. by the peninſula of Yucatan, N. W. by the gulf of Mexico, E. N. E. by Jamaica, and the Caribbean Sea.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, noted for cutting of logwood, as that of Campeachy formerly was. It lies in the province of the ſame name, and opens betwixt Cape Honduras in N. lat. 13. 30. and Cape Catoche, the eaſternmoſt point of Yucatan in N. lat. 21. 30. The diſtance between theſe capes is 270 miles. The great lake of Nicaragua has an outlet into it by the river Anuzelos, or Angelos, only navigable by ſmall craft. In this bay are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, particularly the Pearl Iſlands, a little to the north, but the pearls fiſhed up are not in ſuch quantities as formerly, nor ſo large. Sugar river alſo, a ſmall river from Veraguas, falls into it. It has its name from the quantity of ſugar works, with which the country abounds. The part of the country where the Engliſh cut their logwood is all a flat, and a great part of it a moraſs, with ſeveral lagoons, which are very often overflown. The cutters amount to 1500 or 1600 men; but form no regular colony; yet they chooſe a chief, who cannot have leſs authority, luxury, or emolument, or whoſe ſubjects are more diſobedient. The quantity of wood annually furniſhed by the bay has been valued at 20,000 tons. The Engliſh export only about 6,000; but the principal branch of the trade was lately carried on by the Dutch, whoſe annual clear profit uſed to amount to above 90,000l. ſterling. The bay is ſprinkled with an infinity of ſhoals, rocks and cluſters of drowned iſlands, which abound with great numbers of green turtle. There are ſeveral channels between them, among which a ſhip ſhould not venture without an experienced pilot. The manati is frequently met with here, and that called the Jew-fiſh, which is ſomething like the cod, but thicker in proportion, and much better eating. They have very broad ſcales, and ſome of them weigh 80lbs.

HONEYYOE, a lake in the Genneſſee country in New-York State, weſtward of Canandargua Lake, 5 miles long and 3 broad.

HONOMINIES, a river in the N. W. Territory which runs S. S. eaſterly into Puan Bay. Between the head of this river and Lake Superior is a ſhort portage.

HOOD'S

HOOD'S ISLAND, one of the Marquesas Iſlands in the South Sea, ſo called by its diſcoverer Captain Cook. It lies in 9. 26. S. lat. 5 or 6 leagues N. by W. of the eaſt point of Dominica.

HOOK ISLAND. See *Bombay Hook.*

HOOKSET FALLS, or *Hookſet iſle Falls* in Merrimack river, juſt below the mouth of Suncook, 7 miles above Amuſkeag Falls, and 8 miles below Concord, in New-Hampſhire.

HOOKSTOWN, a village on the weſt ſide of Cheſapeak Bay in Maryland, in Baltimore county, 6 miles N. W. of the town of Baltimore.

HOOKTOWN, a village on the eaſt ſide of Cheſapeak Bay, in Talbot county, Maryland, lies north of Eaſton, and S. W. of Williamſburg, nearly 3 miles from each.

HOOPER'S ISLAND and STRAITS lie on the eaſt ſide of Cheſapeak Bay, and on the S. W. coaſt of Dorcheſter county, Maryland. The iſland is 7 miles long, and 2½ broad.

HOOSACK, a river of New-York which falls into the Hudſon from the eaſt, about 8 miles above the city of Lanſinburgh. It riſes in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, runs north-weſterly through Pownal in Vermont, thence into New-York State. Its length is about 40 miles. The curious mill-ſtream called Hudſon's Brook, which falls into a north branch of Hooſack, is deſcribed in the account of *Adams*, in Maſſachuſetts.

HOPE, a village in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on the poſt-road from Newtown to Eaſton in Pennſylvania, 16 miles S. W. of the former, and 20 N. E. of the latter. It is inhabited by about 100 of the Moravian United Brethren.

HOPE, a bay on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, ſo named by Capt. Cook. The entrance of Nootka, or St. George's Sound, is ſituated in the eaſt corner of Hope Bay, in N. lat. 49. 33. E. long. 233. 12.

HOPE, a Moravian ſettlement in Wachovia, in N. Carolina, in Surry county, where is a meeting-houſe of the United Brethren.

HOPE, a ſmall iſland in Narraganſet Bay, State of Rhode Iſland.

HOPKINS, or *Hopkinſville*, a townſhip in Caledonia county, in Vermont, was granted to Dr. Hopkins; 11 miles north-weſt of the upper bar of the Fifteen Mile Falls in Connecticut river.

HOPKINTON, a townſhip in Hilliſborough county, New-Hampſhire, on Contoocook river, 9 miles S. W. from its confluence with the Merrimack, and divided from Concord on the eaſt, by the Rockingham county line. It was firſt granted by Maſſachuſetts, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 1,715 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is 42 miles E. by S. of Charleſtown on Connecticut river, and about 64 W. by N. of Portſmouth.

HOPKINTON, a townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 1317 inhabitants. The rivers Concord, Providence and Charles receive each of them a branch from this town: Theſe ſtreams furniſh ſeats for 7 or 8 griſtmills; a number of ſaw-mills, iron-works, &c.

HOPKINTON, a townſhip in Waſhington county, Rhode-Iſland, ſituated on the weſt line of the State, on ſeveral branches of Pawcatuck river. It contains 2462 inhabitants, including 7 ſlaves.

HOPEWELL, a townſhip in Cumberland county, in the Province of New-Brunſwick, ſituated on Chepodie river, which runs eaſterly into a northern arm of the Bay of Fundy, and is navigable 4 or 5 miles.

HOPEWELL, the name of 3 townſhips in Pennſylvania, viz. in York, Huntingdon, and Waſhington counties.

HOPEWELL, a townſhip in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, ſituated on Delaware river, 14 miles W. of Princetown, 11 above Trenton and 30 ſouth-weſterly of New-Brunſwick. It contains 2320 inhabitants, including 233 ſlaves. Another townſhip of this name lies in Cumberland county, in New-Jerſey.

HORN, *Cape*, the ſouthern extremity of Terra del Fuego, and of South-America, was firſt ſailed round in 1616, and the ſtraits were diſcovered in 1643. S. lat. 55. 58. W. long. 67. 21.

HORN, an iſland on the coaſt of Weſt Florida, between Ship and Maſſacre iſlands. Horn iſland is nearly 17 miles long and about half a mile wide. There are more trees on the middle of the iſland than in any other part of it; and for about 3 miles from the eaſt end there are no trees at all; but there are a number of ſandy hillocks.

HORN-TOWN, a village in Maryland, 31 miles from Snowhill, 26 from Drummond,

mond, or Accomack court-houſe, in Virginia, and 168 from Philadelphia.

HORSENECK-FIELD-POINT, a round bluff on the coaſt of Greenwich townſhip in Connecticut, 2 miles E. of the New-York line at Byram river.

HORSENECK, a point of land, on the north ſide of Long-Iſland, between Hog's Neck and Eaſton's Neck.

HORSENECK, a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, called by the Indians *Pai hom ſing*, was ſettled in 1680. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Rye, in Weſt-Cheſter county, New-York State. A bloody battle was fought here between the Dutch and the Indians, in 1646. The Dutch with great difficulty obtained the victory. Great numbers were ſlain on both ſides; and their graves appear to this day. It is 53 miles S.W. of New-Haven, and 37 N.E. of New-York city.

HORSENECK, a village in Eſſex co. New-Jerſey, on the ſouthern bank of Paſſaic river above the Little Falls, 4 miles S.W. by S. of the town of Patterſon.

HORSHAM, a townſhip in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

HORTON, a townſhip in King's co. Nova-Scotia. Salmon river runs thro' Horton, and ſupplies the inhabitants with excellent ſalmon.

HOSACK, or *Hooſack*, a townſhip in Renſſelaer county, New-York, ſituated on the eaſtern boundary of the State, contains 3035 inhabitants, 419 of whom are electors.

HOTTE, a mountain in the weſtern part of the ſouthern peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo.

HOT SPRING. See *Virginia*.

HOUGUE, LA, a little fort ſituated 2 leagues beyond the Havannah, in the iſland of Cuba. From hence veſſels begin to diſcover La Pain de Matance, a mountain whoſe top reſembles an oven or a loaf. It ſerves ſailors to know the Bay of Matance by, which is about 14 leagues from the Havannah.

HOWE, *Fort*, on St. John's river in New-Brunſwick, is capable of containing 100 men.

HOWE'S *Iſland*, in the South Sea, was diſcovered by Captain Wallis, July 30, 1767. Smoke was ſeen to ariſe from it, but no inhabitants could be diſcerned. S. lat. 16. 46. W. long. 154. 8.

HOUAHEINE, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Sea, S. lat. 16. 44. W. long. 151. 1.

HOWLAND's *Ferry*, is the narrow part of the waters that ſeparate Rhode-Iſland from the main land. It is about a quarter of a mile wide. The bridge built acroſs this ſtrait coſt 30,000 dollars, and was carried away by a ſtorm in January, 1796. It is rebuilt.

HOUSATONICK, a river of Connecticut, in the Indian language ſignifying *over the mountain*, riſes by two ſources; the one in Laneſborough, the other in Windſor, both in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts. Theſe branches form a junction near Saliſbury, and the river after paſſing through a number of towns, empties itſelf into Long-Iſland Sound, between Stratford and Milford in Connecticut. It is navigable about 12 miles, to Derby. A bar of ſhells, however, at its mouth, obſtructs the navigation of large veſſels. In this river, between Saliſbury and Canaan, is a cataract, where the water of the whole river, which is 150 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 60 feet.

HOUSE OF THE DEVIL. See *Lake Ontario*.

HOUAKILA, a name by ſome applied to the N. E. branch of Illinois river. See *Theakiki*.

HUBBARDSTON, a townſhip in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, and formed the N. E. quarter of Rutland, until incorporated in 1767. It borders on the weſtern part of Wachuſet Hill, and contains 933 inhabitants. It is 20 miles N. W. of Worceſter, and 60 W. of Boſton.

HUBBARDTON, a ſmall river riſing in the N. part of this townſhip, noticeable only for its 5 falls which furniſh excellent mill-ſeats.

HUBBERTON, a townſhip in Rutland county, Vermont. It contains 404 inhabitants, and lies 50 miles N. of Bennington.

HUDSON'S BAY took its name from Henry Hudſon, who diſcovered it in 1610. It lies between 55 and 65 degrees of N. latitude. The eaſtern boundary of the Bay is Terra de Labrador; the northern part has a ſtraight coaſt, facing the bay, guarded with a line of iſles innumerable. A vaſt bay, called the Archiwinnipy Sea, lies within it, and opens into Hudſon's Bay, by means of Gulf Hazard, through which the Beluga whales paſs in great numbers. The entrance of the bay from the Atlantic

lantic Ocean, after leaving, to the N. Cape Farewell and Davis's Straits, is between Reſolution Iſles on the north, and Button's Iſles, on the Labrador coaſt, to the ſouth, forming the eaſtern extremity of Hudſon's Straits. The coaſts are very high, rocky and rugged at top; in ſome places precipitous, but ſometimes exhibit extenſive beaches. The iſlands of Saliſbury, Nottingham, and Digges are very lofty and naked. The depth of water in the middle of the bay is 140 fathoms. From Cape Churchill to the ſouth end of the bay, are regular ſoundings; near the ſhore, ſhallow, with muddy or ſandy bottom. To the northward of Churchill, the ſoundings are irregular, the bottom rocky, and in ſome parts the rocks appear above the ſurface at low water. Hudſon's Bay is reckoned about 300 leagues wide, from north to ſouth. Its breadth is unequal, being about 130 leagues where broadeſt; but it grows narrower at both extremities, being not much above 35 leagues in ſome places. In the account of New-Britain, we have given a general account of the Hudſon's Bay Companies ſettlements on both ſides of James's Bay. The commerce in the countries adjacent to this inland ſea is in the hands of an excluſive Britiſh Company of its name, who employ only four ſhips, and 130 ſeamen. The forts, Prince of Wales, Churchill river, Nelſon, New Severn, and Albany, are garriſoned by 186 men. The French, in 1782, took and deſtroyed theſe ſettlements, &c. ſaid to amount to the value of £500,000 ſterling. The Company's exports are to the amount of £.16,000, moſtly the drugs of the market, which produce returns, chiefly in beaver ſkins and rich furs, to the value of £.29,000; yielding government a clear revenue of £.3734. This includes the fiſhery in Hudſon's Bay. The ſkins and furs procured by this trade, when manufactured, afford articles for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage.

HUDSON'S STRAIT, or *Frobiſher's Miſtaken Strait*, which leads into Hudſon's Bay, in a weſterly courſe is 76 miles wide, between Cape Chidley and the S. point of Reſolution Iſland.

HUDSON'S HOUSE, one of the Hudſon's Bay Company's factories in N. America, lies on the S. W. ſide of Sukaſhawan river, 100 miles eaſt of Manchester Houſe, and 167 S. E. by E. of Buckingham Houſe. N. lat 53. 0. 32. W. long. 106. 27. 20.

HUDSON RIVER paſſes its whole courſe in the State of New-York, and is one of the largeſt and fineſt rivers in the United States. It riſes in a mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. In its courſe ſouth-eaſterly it approaches within 6 or 8 miles of lake George; then, after a ſhort courſe E. turns ſoutherly, and receives the Sacondaga from the S. W. which heads in the neighbourhood of Mohawk river. The courſe of the river thence to New-York, where it empties into York Bay, is very uniformly S. 12. or 15 W. Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to lake George is 65 miles. This diſtance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occaſioned by falls, of half a mile each. The banks of Hudſon's river, eſpecially on the weſtern ſide, as far as the highlands extend, are chiefly rocky cliffs. The paſſage thro' the highlands, which is 16 or 18 miles, affords a wild romantic ſcene. In this narrow paſs, on each ſide of which the mountains tower to a great height, the wind, if there be any, is collected and compreſſed, and blows continually as through a bellows; veſſels, in paſſing through it are often obliged to lower their ſails. The bed of this river, which is deep and ſmooth to an aſtoniſhing diſtance, through a hilly, rocky country, and even through ridges of ſome of the higheſt mountains in the United States, muſt undoubtedly have been produced by ſome mighty convulſion in nature. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New-York. It is navigable for ſloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon. Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of iſlands, and ſhoals 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the *Overſlaugh*. It has been in contemplation to confine the river to one channel, by which means it will be deepened, and the difficulty of approaching Albany with veſſels of a larger ſize, be removed. About 60 miles above New-York the water becomes freſh. The river is ſtored with a variety of fiſh, which renders a ſummer paſſage to Albany, delightful and amuſing to thoſe who

who are fond of angling. The advantages of this river for carrying on the fur trade with Canada, by means of the lakes, are very great. Its conveniences for internal commerce are ſingularly happy. The produce of the remoteſt farms is eaſily and ſpeedily conveyed to a certain and profitable market, and at the loweſt expenſe. In this reſpect, New-York has greatly the advantage of Philadelphia. A great proportion of the produce of Pennſylvania, is carried to market in waggons, over a great extent of country, ſome of which is rough; hence it is that Philadelphia is crowded with waggons, carts, horſes and their drivers, to do the ſame buſineſs that is done in New-York, where all the produce of the country is brought to market by water, with much leſs ſhew and parade. But Philadelphia has other advantages, to compenſate for this natural defect. The increaſing population of the fertile lands upon the northern branches of the Hudſon, muſt annually increaſe the amazing wealth that is conveyed by its waters to New-York. The northern and weſtern canals, when completed will be of incalculable advantage to the trade of this State.

HUDSON'S RIVER, a broad but ſhort river emptying into Cheſapeak Bay, in Dorcheſter county, Maryland. Hill's Point, N. E. of it, ſhapes the broad mouth of the river.

HUDSON CITY, a port of entry and poſt-town, ſituated in Columbia county, New-York, on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river 30 miles S. by E. of Albany, and 132 north of New-York city. The limits of the corporation include a ſquare mile, and its privileges as a port of entry extend no farther. In the autumn of 1783, Meſſrs. Seth and Thomas Jenkins, from Providence, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, fixed on the unſettled ſpot, whereon this city ſtands, for a town, to which the city is navigable for veſſels of any ſize. The city is laid out into large ſquares, bordering on the river, and divided into 30 lots. Other adventurers were admitted to proportions, and the town was laid out in ſquares, formed by ſpacious ſtreets, croſſing each other at right angles, Each ſquare contains 30 lots, two deep, divided by a 20 feet alley. Each lot is 50 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth. In the ſpring of 1784, ſeveral houſes and ſtores were erected. The increaſe of the town from this period to the ſpring of 1786, two years only, was aſtoniſhingly rapid, and reflects great honour upon the enterpriſing and perſevering ſpirit of the original founders. In the ſpace of time juſt mentioned no leſs than 150 dwelling-houſes beſides ſhops, barns and other buildings, four warehouſes, ſeveral wharves, ſpermaceti works, a covered rope-walk, and one of the beſt diſtilleries in America, were erected, and 1,500 ſouls collected on a ſpot, which three years before, was improved as a farm, and but two years before began to be built. Its increaſe ſince has been very rapid; a printing-office has been eſtabliſhed, and ſeveral public buildings have been erected, beſides dwelling houſes, ſtores, &c. The inhabitants are plentifully, and conveniently ſupplied with water, brought to their cellars in wooden pipes, from a ſpring two miles from the town. It has a large bay to the ſouthward, and ſtands on an eminence from which are extenſive and delightful views to the N. W. N. and round that way to the S. E. conſiſting of hills and vallies, variegated with woods and orchards, corn-fields and meadows, with the river, which is in moſt places a mile over, and may be ſeen a conſiderable diſtance to the northward, forming a number of bays and creeks. From the S. E. to the S. W. the city is ſcreened with hills, at different diſtances, and weſt afar off over the river and a large valley, the proſpect is bounded by a chain of ſtupendous mountains, called the Katts Kill, running to the W. N. W. which add magnificence and ſublimity to the whole ſcene. Upwards of 1200 ſleighs entered the city daily, for ſeveral days together, in February, 1786, loaded with grain of various kinds, boards ſhingles, ſtaves, hoops, iron ware, ſtone for building, fire-wood, and ſundry articles of proviſion for the market, from which ſome idea may be formed of the advantage of its ſituation, with reſpect to the country adjacent, which is every way extenſive and fertile, particularly weſtward. The original proprietors of Hudſon, offered to purchaſe a tract of land adjoining the ſouth part of the city of Albany, and were conſtrained, by a refuſal of the propoſition, to become competitors for the commerce of the northern

northern country, when otherwiſe they would have added great wealth and conſequence to Albany. There is a bank here, called Bank of Columbia, whoſe capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. It is compoſed of 400 ſhares, at 400 dollars each. Hudſon city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, 4 aſſiſtants, and a number of other officers. The number of inhabitants in *Hudſon Townſhip*, by the cenſus of 1790, amounted to 2,584, including 193 ſlaves; and it appears by the State cenſus of 1796 that 338 of the inhabitants are electors. Hudſon city is 4 miles S. W. of Claverack; 47 north of Poughkeepſie; and 43 ſouth of Lanſinburg.

HUGHESBURG, a town in Northumberland county, Pennſylvania, called alſo *Cataweſſy*, being ſituated at the mouth of Cataweſſy creek, 25 miles N. E. of Sunbury. It contains about 60 handſome houſes, and a meeting-houſe for Friends. It is 144 miles N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 54.

HULL, an inconſiderable town in Suffolk county, on the ſouth ſide of Boſton harbour, Maſſachuſetts, containing 120 inhabitants. On the fort on the eaſt hill there is a well ſunk 90 feet, which commonly has 80 odd feet of water.

HUMAS, an Indian village on the eaſt ſide of Miſſiſippi river in Louiſiana, 60 miles above New-Orleans. The Humas were formerly a conſiderable nation, but about 1770 were reduced to about 25 warriors. The Alabamas, whoſe villages are near thoſe of the Humas, had, at the above period, about 30 warriors, and followed the French here when they abandoned the poſt on Alabama river in 1762. The Chetimachas have about 27 warriors.

HUMBER, a river of Newfoundland Iſland, which empties into the gulf of St. Lawrence through the bay of Iſlands.

HUMMEL'S TOWN, a thriving town in Dauphine county, Pennſylvania, containing a German Lutheran church and about 90 houſes; ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Swetara creek, 6 miles north of Middletown, 10 E. by N. of Harriſburg, and 100 weſt north-weſt of Philadelphia.

HUNGERFORD, a townſhip in Franklin county, Vermont, containing 40 inhabitants, 7 miles ſouth of the Canada line and 14 eaſt of Lake Champlain.

HUNGER CREEK, a ſtream which carries the various water machinery, in the new and thriving manufacturing town of Hamilton, between Albany and Schenectady, New-York.

HUNTER, FORT, 21 miles weſt of Schenectady, on the ſouth ſide of Mohawk river, at the mouth of Schohary Creek, over which a bridge is about to be built. Here is an old church built in the reign of Queen Ann, and 3 or 4 houſes. At this place was the Old Mohawk town, which was abandoned by that nation as late as the ſpring of 1780. Theſe Indians had made conſiderable advances in civilization—could generally ſpeak the Engliſh language, and numbers of them made profeſſion of their faith in the Chriſtian religion. In the church which is now ſtanding, they uſed to attend public worſhip in the Epiſcopal form. Theſe Indians are now ſettled, a part of them on Grand river, a northern water of Lake Erie, and a part of them in another part of Upper Canada. None of this nation now remain in the United States. The father of the only remaining family was drowned in 1788.

HUNTERDON *County*, in New-Jerſey, is bounded N. by that of Morris, E. by Somerſet, S. E. by Burlington, S. W. and W. by Delaware river, which ſeparates it from the State of Pennſylvania, and N. W. by Suſſex county. It is about 40 miles long, and 32 broad, is divided into 10 townſhips, and contains 20,253 inhabitants, including 1,301 ſlaves. On the top of Muſkonetcong mountain in this county, is a noted medicinal ſpring, much reſorted to. It iſſues from the ſide of a mountain into an artificial reſervoir, for the accomodation of thoſe who wiſh to bathe in, as well as to drink, the waters. It is a ſtrong chalybeate. Trenton is the chief town.

HUNTERSTOWN, a village of Pennſylvania, ſituated in York county, 25 miles W. by S. of York-Town.

HUNTING CREEK, in Virginia, runs eaſt into Patowmack river, at the ſouth corner of the territory of Columbia.

HUNTING-CREEK-TOWN, a village in the northern part of Dorcheſter county, Maryland; 14 miles N. N. W. of Vienna, 16 S. by W. of Denton, and 18 N. E. of Cambridge.

HUNTINGDON *College*. See *Georgia*.

HUNTINGDON, an extenſive and mountainous

mountainous county in Pennſylvania, bounded N. and N. W. by Lycoming county, E. and N. E. by Miffiin, S. E. by Franklin, S. and S. W. by Bedford and Somerſet, and weſt by Weſtmoreland, It is about 75 miles long and 39 broad; contains 1,432,960 acres of land, divided into 7 townſhips, which contain 7,565 inhabitants. Limeſtone, iron ore and lead are found here. A furnace and two forges manufacture conſiderable quantities of pig and bar iron, and hollow ware; large works have alſo been eſtabliſhed for manufacturing of lead. Chief town, Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of the above county, ſituated on the N. E. ſide of Juniatta river, and at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 50 miles from the mouth of Juniatta, contains about 90 houſes, a court-houſe, and gaol. It is about 23 miles W. S. W. of Lewis Town, and 184 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON, a poſt-town on the north ſide of Long Iſland, New-York, ſituated at the head of a bay in Suffolk county, which ſets up ſouth from the ſound, contains about 70 houſes, a Preſbyterian and Epiſcopal church. It is 38 miles E. by N. of New-York city. It is oppoſite to Norwalk in Connecticut, and contains 3,260 inhabitants; of theſe, 552 are electors, 213 ſlaves.

HUNTINGDON, a townſhip in York county, Pennſylvania.

HUNTINGTON, a townſhip in Fairfield county, Connecticut, ſeparated from Derby on the north-eaſt by Stratford river.

HUNTING-TOWN, a village on the weſt ſide of Cheſapeak bay in Maryland, ſituated on the S. E. ſide of Hunting Creek, in Calvert county, 3 miles N. by W. of Prince Frederick, and 22 E. N. E. of Port Tobacco.

HUNTSBURG, a townſhip in Franklin county, in Vermont. It is ſituated on the Canada line, having 46 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, a poſt-town in North-Carolina, 10 miles from Bethania, and 16 from Rockford.

HURLEY, a townſhip in Ulſter county, New-York, containing 847 inhabitants; of whom 116 are electors, and 245 ſlaves. The compact part contains about 30 houſes, ſituated on Eſopus Kill, about 5 miles from the weſt bank of Hudſon's river, and 100 north of New-York. The lands around it are low and fertile, but infeſted with wild onions.

HURON, one of the five principal northern lakes. It lies between 43. 30. and 47. 30. N. lat. and between 80. 45. and 84. 45. W. long. and is reckoned to be upwards of 1000 miles in circumference. The fiſh are of the ſame kind as in Lake Superior, and it communicates with that lake through the ſtraits of St. Marie on the N. W. with Michigan on the W. and with Erie on the S. It is of a triangular ſhape, and on the S. W. part is *Saguinum* or Sagana bay, 80 miles in length, and about 18 or 20 in breadth; the other moſt remarkable bay is *Thunder Bay*; which ſee—alſo ſee *Manataulin Iſland*, and *Michillimakkinack*. On the banks of the lake are found amazing quantities of ſand cherries. The land bordering on the weſtern ſhore of the lake is greatly inferior in quality to that on Lake Erie. It is mixed with ſand and ſmall ſtones, and is principally covered with pines, birch, and ſome oaks; but a little diſtance from the lake the ſoil is very luxuriant. Twenty years ago, part of the Indian nations, called Chepaways and Ottawas, who inhabited round Saguinum bay and on the banks of the lake could furniſh 200 warriors; and thoſe of the latter nation, who lived on the E. ſide of Lake Michigan, 21 miles from Michillimakkinack could furniſh 200 warriors.

HURON, a ſmall river of the N. W. territory, which, after a courſe of 38 miles, falls into Lake St. Clair from the N. W. Gnadenhuetten lies on this river. Alſo the name of another ſmall river in the ſame territory, which runs N. eaſtward into lake Erie, 40 miles weſtward of Cayahoga, and 15 S. E. of the mouth of Sanduſky Lake.

HYANIS ROAD. See *Barnſtable*, in Maſſachuſetts.

HYDE, a maritime county in Newbern diſtrict, North Carolina; bounded E. by the ocean, W. by Beaufort county, N. by Tyrrel, and S. by Carteret. It contains 4120 inhabitants, of whom 1043 are ſlaves.

HYCO OTEE, or *Hycoo*, a ſmall river which empties into the Dan, about 4 miles above the mouth of Staunton river.

HYDESPARK,

HYDESPARK, a townſhip in Orleans county, in Vermont, containing 43 inhabitants. It is 25 miles S. of the Canada line, and 26 north by eaſt of Bennington.

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IAGO. See *Jago*, or *Yago*.

IATA, a bay on the coaſt of Chili.

IBBERVILLE, a river or rather a ſort of natural canal, of W. Florida, which, when the Miſſiſippi overflows, and is high enough to run into it, (which is generally in the months of May, June, and July) forms a communication for veſſels drawing three or four feet, from the Miſſiſippi to the gulph of Mexico, eaſtward, through the lakes Mauripas and Pontchartrain. This canal, which has been dignified with the name of river, is dry all the reſt of the year. It is a mile below a village of Alabama Indians, 35 miles from the ſettlements of Point Coupeé, 99 W. by N. of New-Orleans, 204 N. W. of the Balize, and 270 W. of Penſacola, by the above lakes. It receives the river Amit, or Amite, from the northward, which is navigable for batteaux to a conſiderable diſtance.

ICAQUE POINT, on the E. end of the iſland of St. Domingo, lat. 19. 2.

ICHUA-TOWN, in the Geneſſee country in the State of New-York, is an Indian village at the mouth of Ichua Creek, a north-eaſtern head water of Alleghany river. It is 60 miles eaſterly of Fort Erie, 70 E. by S. of La Boeuf, and 67 S. W. by S. of Hartford on Geneſſee river.

ICUNADA DE BARRUGAN, a town on the river La Plata, in S. America. See *Buenos Ayres*.

ICY CAPE is the north-weſternmoſt head land of N. America, ſituated in the Northern ocean. Between this cape and Cape North in Aſia, is the opening into Behring's Straits, which lead from the Northern into the Pacific ocean.

IGNACIO, ST. a town in the eaſtern part of Peru, and on the N. ſide of Amazon river.

IGORNACHOIX, a bay in the iſland of Newfoundland, ſouthward of St. John's Bay.

ILEIGNES, or *St. Charles*, a town on the S. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, and 200 fathoms from the city of St. Domingo. It is inhabited by emigrants from the Canary Iſlands, and has a few ſtreets which run from the four cardinal points, and cut each other at right angles. The inhabitants are the moſt induſtrious people in the Spaniſh part of the iſland.

ILHEOS, a captainſhip S. of that called Bay of All-Saints, and in the middle diviſion of Brazil. Chief town, Paya. Ilheos, the capital of the above province, ſtands about 30 leagues N. E. of Porto Seguro, and as far S. W. of the Bay of All-Saints. It is watered by a river of the ſame name, and contains about 200 families. S. lat. 15. 40. W. lon. 34. 28.

ILLINOIS, a large navigable river of the N. W. Territory, formed by the confluence of the rivers Plein, and Theakiki, in 41. 48. N. lat. and in 88. 42. W. longitude. This noble branch of the Miſſiſippi, after running a ſerpentine S. W. courſe, through an extenſive country of rich, fertile land, and receiving a vaſt number of rivers from 20 to 100 yards wide, which are navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles, approaches within 5 miles of the Miſſiſippi; from thence running eaſtward about 12 miles, it pays its tribute by a mouth 400 yards wide, in 38. 40. N. lat. and in 92. 12. W. longitude; oppoſite the large cave, 176 miles above the Ohio and 18 above the Miſſouri. The lands on the banks of the Illinois, particularly thoſe on the S. E. ſide, are perhaps as fertile as any part of North-America. They produce in the moſt luxuriant plenty, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, dying roots, medicinal plants, &c. Here alſo grow large foreſts, of hickory, oak, cedar, mulberry trees, &c. Savannas, or natural meadows are both numerous and extenſive. In the foreſts are great variety of animals, as buffaloes, deer, &c. and in the rivers are plenty of fiſh, particularly cat, carp, and perch, of an enormous ſize. Such is the abundance of wild grapes in this country, that in the year 1769, the French planters upon this river made above 110 hhds. of ſtrong wine, from theſe grapes. On the north-weſtern ſide of this river is a coal mine, which extends for half a mile along the middle of its banks, and about the ſame diſtance

tance below the coal mine are two ſalt ponds, 100 yards in circumference, and ſeveral feet in depth. The water is ſtagnant and of a yellowiſh colour; but the French and natives make a good ſalt from it. The Illinois furniſhes a communication with lake Michigan, by Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the length of which do not exceed 4 miles. The whole length of the river from the ſource of Theakiki, which is but a ſhort diſtance from the river St. Joſeph, oppoſite to Fort St. Joſeph on the north, is 480 miles. The Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, a tract of land 12 miles ſquare, at or near the mouth of the Illinois; alſo a tract 6 miles ſquare, at the Old Piarias fort and village near the ſouth end of Illinois Lake. That lake is only a dilatation of the river, and is ſituated about 240 miles below the ſource of Theakiki, and 43 below the Salt Ponds. It is 20 miles long and 5 miles broad in the middle.

ILLINOIS *Indians* inhabit near Cahokia on the Miſſiſippi. Warriors 260.

IMPERIALE, a city of Chili in South-America, 6 leagues from the South Sea, having the river Cauten to the ſouth and another river to the weſt, both navigable. It is ſituated on a riſing ſteep neck of land, hard to be aſcended. In 1600, it was taken by the Indians, after a year's ſiege; moſt of the inhabitants having periſhed by famine. They burnt the town, and then laid ſiege to Soſorno. In this war Valdivia, Argol, Sancta Cruz, Chilla, and Villa Rica were taken. After which they became ſo confident of their ſtrength, that they fought the Spaniards bravely, and in ſome meaſure revenged the cruelties they had committed upon their countrymen. The Spaniards afterwards built a town here called *Conception*; which ſee. S. lat. 38. 42. W. long. 73. 25.

INAGUA, *Great and Little*, two ſmall iſlands in the Windward Paſſage, N. W. of the iſland of St. Domingo, and N. E. of the iſland of Cuba.

INATTENDUE *Iſland*, (the Gower Iſland of Carteret) ſo named by Surville, lies on the north ſide of the iſlands of Arſacides, 2°. 4'. eaſt of Port Praſlin.

INCAI, a ſouthern branch of Amazon river in S. America.

INDEPENDENCE MOUNT, is ſituated on the ſtrait through which the waters of Lake George and Eaſt Bay flow into Lake Champlain, in the N. W. part of the town of Orwell in Rutland county, Vermont, and oppoſite to Ticonderoga.

INDIAN BAY lies on the weſt ſide of Bonaviſta Bay, in Newfoundland Iſland.

INDIAN OLD TOWN, a town in Lincoln county, in the Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on an iſland in Penobſcot river, juſt above the Great Falls, and about 60 below the Forks. Here are about 100 families, who are Roman Catholics, the remains of the Penobſcot tribe, and the only Indians who reſide in the Diſtrict of Maine. They live together in a regular ſociety, and are increaſing in number; the Sachems having laid an injunction on the young people to marry early. In a former war, this tribe had their lands taken from them; but at the commencement of the American revolution, the Provincial Congreſs granted them a tract of land, 12 miles wide, interſected in the middle by the river. They have a right, in preference to any other tribe, to hunt and fiſh as far as the mouth of the bay of Penobſcot extends. In their town is a decent church with a bell; and a prieſt reſides among them to adminiſter the ordinances.

INDIAN ORCHARD, a tract of land in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, on the W. ſide of Delaware river, on the river Lexawacſein.

INDIANA, a territory in Virginia, lying between Ohio river and the Laurel Mountain, containing about 3½ millions of acres. It is nearly of a triangular form, and extends in length from the Pennſylvania line to the waters of the Little Kanhaway. It was granted to Samuel Wharton, William Trent, and George Morgan, eſquires, and a few other perſons, in the year 1768, by the Shawaneſe, Delaware and Huron tribes of Indians, as a compenſation for loſſes to the amount of 85,916l. 10s. 8d. currency, which theſe people had ſuſtained by the depredations of the Indians, in the year 1763. It is a valuable tract of land; but the title of the proprietors, tho' pronounced good by a Committee of Congreſs in 1782, is at preſent embarraſſed in conſequence of the revolution.

INDIANE, a ſmall harbour in the iſland of Cape Breton.

INDIAN RIVER, or *Cypreſs Swamp*, lies partly in the States of Maryland and

Delaware. This moraſs extends 6 miles from eaſt to weſt, and nearly 12 from north to ſouth, including an area of nearly 50,000 acres of land. The whole of this ſwamp is a high and level baſon, very wet, though undoubtedly the higheſt land on that part of the coaſt. Falſe Cape, at the mouth of Indian river, and the N. E. part of Cedar Neck is in 38. 35. 15. N. lat. and 11½ miles ſouth of the light-houſe at Cape Henlopen. Cedar Swamp contains a great variety of plants, trees, wild beaſts, birds, and reptiles.

INDIAN RIVER, on the eaſt coaſt of the peninſula of E. Florida, riſes a ſhort diſtance from the ſea-coaſt, and runs from north to ſouth, forming a kind of inland paſſage for many miles along the coaſt. It is alſo called Rio Ays, and has on the north ſide of its mouth the point El Palmer, on the ſouth that of the Leech. N. lat. 27. 30. W. long. 80. 40.

INDIAN *River*, Diſtrict of Maine, a ſmall arm of the ſea, between Chandler's and Pleaſant river.

INDIAN ISLAND. See *Penobſcot River*.

INDIANS. The amount of Indian population, in America can only be gueſſed at. The new diſcovered iſlands in the South Sea, and part of the N. W. coaſt are probably the moſt populous. The beſt informed have conjectured the number of aboriginal inhabitants, or Indians, in America, to be under two millions and a half. The decreaſe ſince the diſcovery of America, has been amazing: At that period, the iſland of Hiſpaniola alone contained at leaſt a million of inhabitants; Bartholomew de las Caſas eſtimated the number at three millions. Millions were buried in the mines or hunted to death by the Spaniards, both on the iſlands and continent. In the northern parts of America, numbers were doubtleſs deſtroyed in forming the Engliſh, Dutch, and French colonies; but notwithſtanding the ruptures between the coloniſts and the Indians, very few comparatively periſhed by war. Famine, and its companion the peſtilence, frequently deſtroy whole tribes. The diſeaſes alſo introduced by the Europeans, have made great havock; the ſpiritous liquors in the uſe of which they have been initiated by the whites, prove perhaps moſt of all repugnant to population. They waſte as the Europeans advance; they moulder away, and diſappear. The moſt numerous tribes are at the greateſt diſtance from the ſettlements of the whites, and it is very certain that in proportion to their diſtance they are unacquainted with the uſe of fire-arms. All the nations north of lake Superior, and thoſe beyond the Miſſiſippi, uſe only bows and arrows, ſo that when their ſcattered ſituation is conſidered, the various cuſtoms and ſuperſtitions which it would be neceſſary to reconcile, in order to produce unity of action, and what a ſmall proportion of them have the apparatus, or underſtand the uſe of muſquetry, or poſſeſs reſources to enable them to carry on laſting hoſtilities againſt the power of the United States, it muſt be obvious that even partial defeats of the federal troops will haſten their ruin, notwithſtanding the wonderful dexterity and intrepidity which they exhibited in ſeveral actions with the regular troops in the late war. But this neither is nor ought to be the wiſh of the inhabitants of the United States; they ought to teach them the bleſſings of peace, and curb the exorbitant luſt of farther extent of territory.

A liſt of Indian tribes, in Imlay's Hiſtory of Kentucky, makes the aggregate number leſs than 60,000 who inhabit the country from the gulf of Mexico on both ſides of the Miſſiſippi, to the gulph of St. Lawrence, and as far weſt as the country has been generally explored, that is, to the head water of the Miſſiſippi, and from thence a good way up the Miſſouri, and between that river and Santa Fe. To give any account of the nations farther ſouth, far leſs in S. America, would be a taſk beyond all bounds; the chief of theſe are noticed under their reſpective names:

The population of the Indian nations in the ſouthern parts of the United States, ſomewhat different from Imlay, is, according to Mr. Purcell, who reſided among them in 1780, as follows:

	Gun-men.	*Total.*
Muſcogees, commonly called Creeks	5,860	17,280
Chactaws -	4,131	13,423
Chickaſaws -	575	2,290
Cherokees - -	2,800	8,550
Catabaws - -	150	490
	13,516	42,033

The

The above red nations have increaſed in a ſmall degree ſince the general peace eſtabliſhed among them in 1777. The whites incorporated among them are few in number, and lead a vagabond life, going from tribe to tribe as their reſtleſs diſpoſition leads them. The increaſe of population is conſiderably checked by the quantities of adulterated and poiſonous ſpirituous liquors, and the venereal diſtemper introduced among them by the whites.

Major-Gen. Anthony Wayne, put an end to the deſtructive war with the Indians by a treaty of peace and friendſhip concluded at Greenville Aug. 3, 1795, which was ratified by the Preſident of the United States, Dec. 22, 1795, The Indian tribes ſigned the treaty in the following order: *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Shawanoes*, *Ottawas*, *Chipawas*, *Ottawa*, *Patawatames* of the river of St. Joſeph, *Patawatames* of Huron, *Miamies*, *Miamis* and *Eel River*, *Eel River* tribe, *Miamis*, *Kickapoos* and *Kaſkaſkias*, *Delawares* of Sanduſky, and ſome of the *Six Nations* living at Sanduſky. Theſe Indians ceded to the United States various tracts of land from 2 to 12 miles ſquare near the different poſts in the N. W. Territory. The United States delivered to the Indian tribes above named in goods to the value of 20,000 dollars; and agreed to deliver in goods to the value of 9,500 dollars annually, for ever. The portion which each tribe is to receive will be ſeen in the account of the particular nation or tribe.

Little is yet known of the Indians in the interior parts of North-America. In 1792, Mr. Stewart, ſaid to be in the employ of the Britiſh court, returned from four years travels through the hitherto unexplored regions to the weſtward. Taking his courſe weſt-ſouth-weſterly from the poſts on the lakes, he penetrated to the head of the Miſſouri, and from thence due W. to within 500 miles of the ſhores of the Pacific ocean. He joined the interior Indians in ſeveral battles againſt the ſhore Indians, all which coming ſhort of his object, the procuring a peace, ſo that he might explore the continent from ſea to ſea; after ſome ſtay, he returned nearly by the ſame route he had purſued in going out. Beyond the Miſſouri, Mr. Stewart met with many powerful nations, in general hoſpitable and courteous. The Indian nations he viſited weſtward, appeared to be a poliſhed and civilized people, having towns regularly built, and being in a ſtate of ſociety not far removed from that of the Europeans, and only wanting the uſe of iron and ſteel to be perfectly ſo. They are always clad in ſkins cut in an elegant manner, and in many reſpects preferable to the garments in uſe among the whites. Adjacent to theſe nations is a vaſt ridge of mountains, which may be called the Alleghany of the weſtern parts of America, and ſerves as a barrier againſt the too frequent incurſions of the coaſt Indians, who entertain a mortal antipathy to the nations and tribes inhabiting the country eaſtward of the mountains.

INDIAN-TOWN, in Maryland, a village ſituated on Indian Creek, on the S. E. bank of Choptank river, and in Dorcheſter county, 3 miles S. W. of New-market.

INDIAN-TOWN, a ſmall poſt-town of N. Carolina, 10 miles from Sawyer's Ferry, and 52 from Edenton.

INDIES. See *Weſt-Indies*.

INGRAHAM, *Port*, on the weſtern ſide of Waſhington Iſland, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is divided into two parts by Young Frederick's Iſland. It is a fine harbour for wintering in, being near the ſea, and having deep water. N. lat. 55. 37. W. long. 133. 18.

INGRAHAM *Iſles*, in the South Pacific ocean, lie N. N. W. of the Marqueſas Iſlands, from 35 to 50 leagues diſtant, and are 7 in number, viz. *Oohoona*, or Waſhington; *Wooapoo*, or Adams; Lincoln; *Noobeewa*, or Federal; *Tatoo-e-tee*, or Franklin; Hancock, and Knox. The names in Italic are thoſe by which they are known to the natives. The others were given them by Captain Joſeph Ingraham, of Boſton in Maſſachuſetts, commander of the brigantine Hope of Boſton, who diſcovered them on the 19th of April, 1791, a day remarkable in the annals of America, the revolutionary war having commenced on that day in 1775, and the firſt diſcoveries made under the flag of the United States marked its 16th anniverſary. Theſe iſlands, lying between 8. 3. and 9. 24. S. lat. and between 140. 19. and 141. 18. W. long. from Greenwich, are moſtly inhabited, and

appear to be generally variegated with hills and vallies abounding with timber, and very pleaſant. *Nooheeva*, or Federal iſland, is repreſented by the natives to be the largeſt, moſt populous and productive of the whole; which, they ſay, are 10 in number. The people reſemble thoſe of the Marqueſas Iſlands; as do their canoes, which are carved at each end. Cotton of a ſuperior quality grows here. The natives were friendly. Before Ingraham's diſcovery was known, Captain Joſiah Roberts, of Boſton, ſailed in the ſhip Jefferſon for the N. W. coaſt, and likewiſe diſcovered theſe iſlands. He gave them different names; but to avoid confuſion the reader is referred to each iſland under the Indian name when it is known. As theſe iſlands lie in that part of the Pacific Ocean, through which veſſels from Europe or America, bound to the N. W. coaſt, muſt paſs, and are not far out of their uſual track, they may be viſited for refreſhment in caſe of need. See *Nooheeva*, and *Marqueſas Iſlands*, &c.

INIRCHIA RIVER, or *Caguela*, the name of Orinoco river, at its ſource in the mountains, weſtward, between New Granada and Peru, not far from the South Sea.

INNA-QUITO, one of the ſpacious plains upon the N. ſide of Quito, in Peru.

INSCUA RIVER, is laid down in ſome maps as the north-weſtern and main branch of St. Croix river, an eaſtern water of the Miſſiſippi, riſing in the 48th degree of north latitude.

INVERNESS, NEW, a town on the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, built by a company of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, 130 of whom were brought over by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1734. It is about 20 miles from Frederica. Theſe ſettlers preſented a moſt pathetic and prophetic remonſtrance to Gen. Oglethorpe in January, 1738, againſt the introduction of ſlaves into the colony.

IOWA, a river of Louiſiana, which runs ſouth-eaſtward into the Miſſiſippi, in N. lat. 41. 5. 61 miles above the *Iowa Rapids*, where on the E. ſide of the river is the *Lower Iowa Town*, which 20 years ago could furniſh 300 warriors. The *Upper Iowa Town* is about 15 miles below the mouth of the river, alſo on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi, and could formerly furniſh 400 warriors. See *Riviere du Moins*.

IPSWICH, the *Agawam* of the Indians, is a poſt-town and port of entry on both ſides of Ipſwich river, in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, 12 miles ſouth of Newburyport, 10 north-eaſt of Beverly, 32 N. E. by N. of Boſton, and about a mile from the ſea. The townſhip of Ipſwich is divided into 5 pariſhes, and contains 601 houſes, and 4502 inhabitants. There is an excellent ſtone bridge acroſs Ipſwich river, compoſed of two arches, with one ſolid pier in the bed of the river, which connects the two parts of the town, executed under the direction of the late Hon. Judge Choate. This was heretofore a place of much more conſideration than at preſent. Its decline is attributed to a barred harbour and ſhoals in the river. Its natural ſituation is pleaſant, and on all accounts exceedingly well calculated to be a large manufacturing town. The ſupreme judicial court, the courts of common pleas and ſeſſions are held here once a year, on the 1ſt Tueſday of April; and from its central ſituation, it appears to be the moſt convenient place for all the courts and public offices of the county. The inhabitants are chiefly farmers, except thoſe in the compact part of the townſhip. A few veſſels are employed in the fiſhery, and a few trade to the Weſt Indies. Silk and thread lace, of an elegant texture, are manufactured here by women and children, in large quantities, and ſold for uſe and exportation in Boſton, and other mercantile towns. In 1790, no leſs than 41,979 yards were made here, and the manufacture is rather increaſing. Ipſwich townſhip was incorporated in 1634, and is 378 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 43. long. 70. 50.

IPSWICH, NEW, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, containing 1241 inhabitants, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Souheagan river, and ſeparated from Whatohook Mountain by the north line of Maſſachuſetts; 56 miles N. W. of Boſton, and about 77 weſt of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1762, and has in it a flouriſhing academy.

IRASBURG, a townſhip in Orleans county, in Vermont, ſituated on Black river, 17 miles N. of Hazen Block-houſe, and 12 S. of the Canada line.

IREDELL COUNTY, in Saliſbury diſtrict, N. Carolina, is ſurrounded by Surry, Rowan, and Burke. The climate is agreeable

greeable and healthy; the lands beautifully variegated with hills, and the ſoil is rich. It contains 5435 inhabs. of whom 858 are ſlaves. At *Iredell* court-houſe is a poſt-office. It is 25 miles from Saliſbury, and 25 from Charlotte court-houſe.

IRELAND, NEW, a long narrow iſland in the Pacific ocean, N. of New Britain, extending from the N. W. to the S. E. about 270 miles, and in general very narrow; between 3. and 5. S. lat. and 146. 30. and 151. E. long. from Paris. The inhabitants are negroes. The iſland is covered with wood, and abounds with pigeons, parrots, and other birds. Weſt and N. W. of New Ireland, lie Sandwich, Portland, New Hanover, and Admiralty Iſlands, diſcovered and named by Captain Carteret, in 1767. The tracks of Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, of Roggewin in 1722, and of Bougainville in 1768, paſs theſe iſlands.

IROIS, POINTE DE, or *Iriſh Point*, a village on the W. end of the iſland of St. Domingo.

IRON BANKS, a tract of land on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi, below the mouth of the Ohio.

IRON-CASTLE, one of the forts of Porto Bello, in S. America, which Admiral Vernon took and deſtroyed in 1739. The Spaniards call it St. Philip de todo Fierra.

IRONDEQUAT, called in ſome maps *Ge Rundegut*, a gulf or bay on the S. ſide of the Lake Ontario, 4 miles E. of Walker's at the mouth of Geneſſee river.

IRON MOUNTAINS, GREAT, in the State of Tenneſſee, extend from the river Tenneſſee to that of French Broad from S.W. to N. E.; farther to the N.E. the range has the name of Bald Mountain, and beyond the Nolachucky, that of Iron Mountains. The Iron Mountains, ſeems to be the name generally applied to the whole range. It conſtitutes the boundary between the State of Tenneſſee, and that of North-Carolina, and extends from near the lead mines, on the Kanhaway, through the Cherokee country, to the ſouth of Chota, and terminates near the ſources of the Mobile. The caverns and caſcades in theſe mountains are innumerable.

IROQUOIS. See *Six Nations*.

IROQUOIS *River*. See *Sorrel*.

IRVIN *River* is a weſtern head water of the Neus, in N. Carolina.

ISABEL, ST. one of the Iſlands of Solomon, 200 miles in circumference in the Pacific Ocean, 7. 30. S. lat. about 160 leagues W. of Lima, diſcovered by Mendana, 1567, whoſe inhabitants are cannibals, and worſhip ſerpents, toads, and other animals. Their complexion is bronze, their hair woolly, and they wear no covering but round the waiſt. The people are divided into tribes, and are conſtantly at war with each other. Bats were ſeen here, which from one extremity of their wings to the other, meaſured 5 feet. Dampier, who has the reputation of exactneſs, ſays that he ſaw, in the ſmall iſland of Sabuda, on the W. coaſt of Papua, bats as large as young rabbits, having wings 4 feet in extent from one tip to the other.

ISABELLA *River*. See *Ozama*.

ISABELLA *Point*, lies on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, and forms the N. E. ſide of the bay of its name. N. lat. 19. 59 10. This is the port where Columbus formed the firſt Spaniſh ſettlement on the iſland, and named both it and the point after his patroneſs Queen Iſabella. He entered it in the night, driven by a tempeſt. It is overlooked by a very high mountain flat at the top, and ſurrounded with rocks, but is a little expoſed to the N. W. wind. The river Iſabella which falls into it, is conſiderable. There are 14 fathoms of water to anchor in. The ſettlement was begun in 1493, was given up in 1496, when its inhabitants were carried to the city of St. Domingo, which originally was called New Iſabella. The bay is ſaid to have good anchorage for ſhips of war. It is about 29 leagues eaſt by north of Cape Francois, meaſuring in a ſtraight line.

ISCA, or rather *Ica*, with Piſco and Naſca, three towns from which a juriſdiction of Lima in Peru, S. America, has its name. Great quantities of wine are made here and exported to Calao. It alſo produces excellent olives, either for eating or for oil. The fields which are watered by trenches, yield an uncommon plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. This juriſdiction is remarkable for ſpacious woods of carob trees, with the fruit of which the inhabitants feed numbers of aſſes, for the uſes of agriculture, to this and the neighbouring juriſdictions. The Indians who live near the ſea apply themſelves to fiſhing, and after ſalting the fiſh carry them to a good

market in the towns among the mountains.

ISLANDS, *Bay of*, on the ſouth coaſt of Nova-Scotia.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county of Virginia, on the ſouth ſide of James's river, weſt of Norfolk county, being about 40 miles long and 15 broad, and contains 9,028 inhabitants, including 3,867 ſlaves. A mineral ſpring has been diſcovered near the head of the weſt branch of Nanſemond river, about 10 miles from Smithfield, and 12 from Suffolk. It is much reſorted to, and famed for its medicinal qualities.

ISLE ROYAL, on the north-weſt ſide of Lake Superior, lies within the territory of the United States north-weſt of the Ohio, is about 100 miles long, and many places about 40 broad. The natives ſuppoſe that this and the other iſlands in the lake are the reſidence of the Great Spirit.

ISLESBOROUGH, a townſhip in Hancock county, Maine, formed by Long-Iſland, in the centre of Penobſcot Bay, 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 382 inhabitants, and is 260 miles N. E. by N. of Boſton.

ISLES DE MADAME lie at the ſouth end of Sydney, or Cape Breton Iſland, on which they are dependant. The largeſt of theſe, with Cape Canſo, the eaſt point of Nova-Scotia, form the entrance of the Gut of Canſo from the Atlantic ocean. See *Cape Breton*.

ISLIP, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Suffolk co. Long-Iſland, eaſt of Huntington, and contains 609 inhabitants; of theſe 93 are electors, and 35 ſlaves.

IWANEE, a little town near St. Jago de Cuba, where a ſmall remnant of the ancient Indians live, who have adopted the manners and language of the Spaniards.

J

JACKSON's *River*, a head water of James's river in Virginia, riſes in the Warm Spring Mountains, about 20 miles ſouth-weſt of the Warm Spring Mountains, and runs ſouth-weſt through the valley until Carpenter's creek joins it from that quarter, when the river aſſumes the name of Fluvanna, and flows ſouth eaſt. About three-quarters of a mile from its ſource it falls over a rock 200 feet into the valley below. The ſheet of water is broken in its breadth by the rock in two or three places, but not in its height. Between the ſheet and the rock at the bottom you may walk acroſs dry. It is near half as high again as Niagara, but is only 12 or 15 feet wide.

JACKSON, a new county of Georgia.

JACKSONSBOROUGH, a ſmall poſt-town of South-Carolina, on the eaſt ſide of Ediſto river, about 35 miles weſt of Charleſtown.

JACMEL, a juriſdiction and ſea-port town on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo. This juriſdiction, in the French part of the iſland, contains 3 pariſhes, is remarkable for the goodneſs of its ſoil, and the abundant crops of coffee; and is ſuſceptible of a great augmentation. Its exports from January 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were 27,350 lb. white ſugar; 55,624 lb. brown ſugar; 4,072,702 lb. of coffee; 406,832 lb. cotton, and 10,046 lb. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 15,619 dollars, 26 cents. The town is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the neck of the ſouth peninſula. The town is 6 leagues weſtward of Cayes de Jacmel, 7½ eaſt of the bay and town of Baynet, as far ſouth of Leogane on the north ſide of the peninſula, 13 ſouth-weſt of Port au Prince, and 53 eaſt of Cape Tiburon. N. lat. 18. 21. W. long. from Paris 75. 2.

JACMEL, CAYES DE, a town and pariſh on the eaſt ſide of the ſtream of its name, 6 leagues eaſt of the above town of Jacmel. This pariſh is bounded eaſt by the plain on the Spaniſh part, at the foot of the mountains of Bahoruco, 80 leagues ſquare, fit for any kind of cultivation. On the neighbouring mountains coffee would ſucceed well.

JACOB's CREEK, an eaſtern water of Youghiogany river in Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania. There is a carrying place 6 miles weſt to Monongahela river, from the Youghiogany, oppoſite the mouth of this creek.

JADAGHQUE. See *Chataughque*.

JAFFREY, a townſhip in Cheſhire county, New Hampſhire, on the ſouth ſide of the Great Monadnock, 6 miles north of the Maſſachuſetts line, 19 eaſt of Connecticut river, and about 56 W. S. W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1,235 inhabitants. Here are found red and yellow ochre,

ochre, allum, vitriol, and black lead in great quantities. The *buck-bean* (menyanthes) ſaid to be a rare plant in New-Hampſhire, and of ſingular uſe in medicine, is found at Jaffrey, near the Great Monadnock.

JAGO, ST. a river in the province of Chiametlan, in New Spain, which it is ſaid riſes in the lake Guadalajara, and empties into the North Pacific Ocean, by a mouth half a mile broad, and 10 feet deep at low water.

JAGO, ST. a large river of S. America, which riſes in the audience of Quito, in Peru. It is navigable, waters a fertile country, and falls into the South Sea.

JAGO, ST. a handſome and conſiderable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee, and a royal audience. It is ſeated on a large beautiful plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera de los Andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs acroſs it from E. to W. It is ſubject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. It contains 40,000 inhabitants according to Abbé Raynal, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Buenos Ayres, by land, 354 leagues diſtant. Although above 40 leagues of the way are amidſt the ſnows and precipices of the Cordilleras, yet it is found ſafer and cheaper to ſend goods by this road than by ſea. See *Chili*. S. lat. 33. 40. W. long. 69. 35.

JAGO DE GUATIMALA, ST. See *Guatimala*.

JAGO DE CUBA, a town on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, with a good harbour, ſeated at the bottom of a bay, and on the river of the ſame name. It was formerly the capital of the iſland, and was built in 1514, is well fortified, and commands the windward paſſage. This place has a declining aſpect, and preſents only the ruins of its former greatneſs. Yet it has a noble, ſafe, and commodious port, inferior to the Havannah only in its ſituation. Within 3 leagues of it, at Covery, is a rich copper mine. In the road from St. Jago to St. Salvadore are a great quantity of flint-ſtones, of various ſizes, ſo round that they might ſerve for cannon bullets. St. Jago has a cathedral with canons reſidentiary, and had once a good trade, but it is removed to the Havannah, where its biſhop alſo reſides. Sir Francis Drake took and burnt this city in 1585. It is about 22 leagues to the eaſtward of the Copper Hills, 12 or 13 weſt of Cumberland harbour, and 41 S. 6 W. of the eaſt end of the iſland of Jamaica. N. lat. 20. 15. W. long. 76. 40.

JAGO DE LEON, ST. a town of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in S. America, 18 miles from the ſea-coaſt, and ſituated on a plain, amongſt high mountains extremely difficult of acceſs. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1599; but afterwards reſtored to Spain.

JAGO DE NEXAPHA, ST. a town of Guaxaca, in the audience of Mexico, ſituated in the valley of Nexapha, on a river which falls into the river Alvarado. It has a rich convent of Dominicans.

JAGO DEL ESTERO, ST. a town of S. America, one of the moſt conſiderable of Tucuman, and the reſidence of the inquiſitor of the province, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is ſituated on the banks of the Dolee, which is here pretty large and navigable for veſſels of burden. It is 160 leagues eaſt of Potoſi. S. lat. 24. 40. W. long. 64. 55.

JAGO DE LAS VALLES, ST. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, ſeated on a plain, on the river Panuco. N. lat. 23. W. long. 71. 10.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, or *Spaniſh Town*, is the capital of the iſland of Jamaica; ſituated in Middleſex county, on the banks of the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the ſea, and contains between 5 and 600 houſes, and about 5,000 inhabitants, including people of colour. It is the reſidence of the governor or commander in chief, whom is accommodated with a ſuperb palace. Here the legiſlature is convened, and the court of chancery, and the ſupreme court of judicature are held. It was greatly damaged by a ſtorm in 1772. It lies in the S. E. part of the iſland, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-Paſſage, on the bay of Port-Royal. N. lat. 18. 6. W. long. 76. 49.

JAGO, ST. in the iſland of St. Domingo. See *Yago*.

JAMAICA, a townſhip in Windham county, Vermont, watered by ſeveral branches of Weſt river, and containing 263 inhabitants.

JAMAICA, a poſt and chief town of Queen's county, New-York, in the weſt part of Long-Iſland, and contains a Preſbyterian, an Epiſcopalian, and a

Dutch church, an academy, and nearly 100 dwelling-houſes. It is 12 miles eaſt of New-York city. The whole townſhip contains 1,657 inhabitants, of whom 237 are electors, 222 ſlaves.

JAMAICA, an iſland ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, about 4000 miles S. W. of Great-Britain, and forms one of the moſt valuable appendages to that crown. It is 30 leagues E. of the iſland of St. Domingo; about the ſame diſtance N. of the iſland of Cuba; having the gulf of Honduras on the W. and Carthagena on the continent of S. America to the S. diſtant 145 leagues. The centre of Jamaica lies in about 18. 12. N. lat. and about 76. 45. W. long. from London. It is 150 miles in length, and on a medium about 40 miles in breadth, containing 4,080,000 acres; of which 900,000 acres were planted in 1675; and in November, 1789, there were no more than 1,907,589 acres located or taken up, by grants from the crown. This iſland is interſected with a ridge of ſteep rocks, from which iſſue a vaſt number of ſmall rivers of pure wholeſome water, which fall down in cataracts, and together with the ſtupendous height of the mountains, and the bright verdure of the trees, through which they flow with rapidity to the ſea on both ſides of the iſland, form a moſt delightful landſcape; but none are navigable by marine veſſels. Black river is the deepeſt, and is navigable for flat-bottomed boats and canoes 30 miles. Sugar is the greateſt and moſt valuable production of this iſland. Of this article was exported to Great-Britain in 1787, 824,706 cwt. in 1790, 1,185,519 cwt. It produces alſo cocoa, ginger, pimento, or as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly allſpice; the wild cinnamon, the machineel, whoſe fruit though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worſt poiſons in nature; the cabbage tree, remarkable for its height, and for the hardneſs of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much eſteemed by the negroes, both as food and medicine; the ſoap tree, whoſe berries anſwer all the purpoſes of waſhing; the mangrove and olive bark, uſeful to tanners; the fuſtic and redwood, to the dyers; and lately the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton tree is ſtill ſo. Here they have maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, with a variety of roots. Fruits grow in great plenty, as citrons, Seville and China oranges, common and ſweet lemons, limes, ſhaddocks, pomegranates, mamees, ſourſops, papas, pine-apples, prickly pears, alligada pears, melons, guavas, ſeveral kinds of berries, and kitchen vegetables in great variety. Admiral Rodney enriched this beautiful iſland with many of the rare productions of the Eaſt, which fell into his hands by the fortune of war; particularly the bread-fruit tree, the true Ceylon cinnamon tree, and the mango tree. Jamaica can boaſt of a botanical garden containing the rareſt collection of curious trees and plants perhaps in the world; of which a catalogue has been publiſhed. The botanical garden contains, among other valuable productions, the Chineſe hemp, palm, Otaheite plum, tallow-tree, gum-arabic, paper-mulberry, from which paper and cloth are made, tea plant, and Chineſe olive. The other productions, both animal and vegetable, are ſuch as are common to the other iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; but mahogany is now become ſcarce. In many parts of Jamaica there is a great appearance of metals; and it is believed that the Spaniards had mines both of ſilver and copper. A lead mine was indeed opened ſome years ago, near to the Hope eſtate, in St. Andrew's pariſh; but the poſſeſſors find more profit in cultivating the ſurface of the earth than digging into its bowels. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, *Middleſex*, *Surry*, and *Cornwall*; ſubdivided into 20 pariſhes, as follows: *Middleſex* contains thoſe of St. Mary, St. Ann, St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Vere, St. Catherine, the town of St. Jago de la Vega, the capital, and 13 villages; 244 ſugar plantations, and 43,626 negroes. *Surry* contains the pariſhes of St. Andrew, St. George, Portland, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas in the Eaſt, Kingſton, the towns of Kingſton and Port Royal, 8 villages, 159 ſugar plantations, and 27,337 negroes. *Cornwall* contains the pariſhes of Trelawney, St. James, Hanover, Weſtmoreland, St. Elizabeth, the towns of Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay, and Falmouth, 309 ſugar plantations, and 57,835 negroes. The whole 20 pariſhes contain 18 churches and

and chapels; and each parish has a rector and other church officers. Presentations to livings are made by the commander in chief. The number of white inhabitants in 1787, was 30,000; freed negroes 10,000; maroons 1400; and slaves 250,000; in all, 304,000. The value of this island as British property, is estimated as follows: 250,000 negroes at £.50 sterling each, 12½ millions; the landed and personal property and buildings to which they are appurtenant, 25 millions more; the houses and property in the towns, and the vessels employed in trade, 1½ millions; in all 39 millions. The exports of Jamaica for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1788, amounted in sterling money to 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. In 1787 the exports to the United States amounted to 60,095l. 18s. and importations from the United States to the value of £.90,000. This island was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America. It was reduced under the British dominion by Penn and Venables in 1656, and ever since has been subject to Great-Britain. The government of it is one of the richest places next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown, the standing salary being £.2500 per annum, and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor; which, with other perquisites, make it on the whole little less than £.10,000 a year. This fine island is subject to earthquakes and hurricanes, which have done it incredible damage. See *West-Indies* and *Cold Spring*.

JAMES's BAY lies at the bottom or most southern part of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates, and divides New-Britain from South Wales. It contains several islands, among which are Bear, Viners, Charleton, and Agomisca islands. Michipicaton river, which falls into Lake Superior, has its source towards this bay, from whence there is said to be but a short portage to Moose river, which falls into James's Bay.

JAMES, *Cape St.* is the southernmost extremity of Washington Isles, on the north-west coast of North-America.

JAMES's ISLAND lies on the south side of Charlestown harbour, in South-Carolina, opposite to Charlestown, and contains about 50 families. It is separated from John's Island on the westward by Stono river.

JAMES, a navigable river of Virginia, called anciently *Powhatan* by the Indians, affords harbour for vessels of any size in Hampton Road, but not in safety through the whole winter; and there is navigable water for them as far as Mulberry Island. A 40 gun ship goes to Jamestown, and, lightening herself, may pass to Harrison's Bar, on which there is only 15 feet water. Vessels of 250 tons may go to Warwick; those of 125 go to Rockets's, a mile below Richmond, from thence is about 7 feet water to Richmond; and about the centre of the town 4½ feet, where the navigation is interrupted by falls, which in a course of 6 miles, descend about 80 feet perpendicular. A canal is nearly or quite completed for the passing of boats by these falls. Above these the river is navigable for batteaux and canoes to within 10 miles of the Blue Ridge and even through the Blue Ridge a ton weight has been brought; and the expense would not be great, when compared with its object, to open a tolerable navigation up Jackson's river and Carpenter's Creek, to within 25 miles of Howard's Creek of Green Briar, both of which have then water enough to float vessels into the Great Kanhaway. In some future state of population, it is possible that its navigation may also be made to interlock with that of the Patowmac; and thro' that to communicate by a short portage with the Ohio.

JAMES CITY, a county of Virginia, 10 miles long and 12 broad, lying between Chickahominy and James's rivers. It contains 4070 inhabitants, including 2405 slaves.

JAMES, a fort on the north side of Loblolio Bay, in the island of Antigua, in the head of which is St. John's harbour.

JAMES, a creek in Delaware which empties into Delaware Bay, 11 miles below Hook Island. Dover, the seat of government, stands on this creek, 5 miles from its mouth.

JAMES *Dartmouth Fort*, a fortress at the confluence of Broad with Savannah river. It was erected under the British government, and designed as a defence of a commercial and political intercourse with the Indians.

JAMES's, ST. a town of Maryland, situated in Kent county, four miles south-

ſouth-weſterly of the town of Cheſter.

JAMES, GOOSE CREEK, ST. a pariſh in Charleſtown diſtrict, S. Carolina, containing 2787 inhabitants; of whom 2333 are ſlaves.

JAMES SANTEE, ST. a pariſh in the above diſtrict containing 3797 inhabitants; of whom 437 are whites, and 3345 ſlaves.

JAMESTOWN, formerly the metropolis of Virginia, and county-town of James City county. In 1777 it had but one family. The church and other buildings are mouldering to ruins. It is the oldeſt town in the ſettlements formed by the Engliſh in North-America. It is ſituated on a peninſula, on the N. ſide of James's river, 32 miles from Point Comfort, at the mouth of the river in Cheſapeak Bay. It is 8 miles S. S. W. of Williamſburgh, and 68 S. E. by E. of Richmond. N. lat. 37. 9.

JAMES, GREAT and LITTLE, ST. two of the ſmaller Virgin Iſles, ſituated in the King's Channel eaſt of Tortula, and weſt of St. Thomas, between which and them is St. James's Paſſage.

JAMES's *Town*, in the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Weſt-Indies, is ſituated in St. James's pariſh, on the weſt ſide of the iſland.

JANEIRA, RIO DE. See *Rio de Janeira*.

JAQUEMEL. See *Jacmel*.

JAQUET, a river on the ſouthern ſide of Chaleur Bay, called by the Indians *Boocumkick*, is about 3 leagues weſt of Billi Down. Here is a ſmall ſalmon fiſhery.

JARDINE DEL REYNA, a vaſt cluſter of iſles and rocks on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Cuba. Theſe furniſh immenſe numbers of large and fine turtle.

JAUPTIONI, a river in Louiſiana which runs a S. E. courſe and empties into the Miſſiſippi in N. lat. 39. 15. about 16 miles ſouth of the mouth of Fabiani river, and 13 N. of that of Oahaha river.

JAY, a townſhip in Cumberland county, diſtrict of Maine, lately incorporated; and thus named in honour of John Jay, governor of the State of New-York.

JAY's *Valley*, a ſettlement in the town of Kattſkill, State of New-York, formerly called *Minor Kill*. This name was changed in honour of the preſent governor of New-York.

JAYNA, a canton, pariſh, and river on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo. The rivers Nigua and Jayna are about 4 leagues apart; and between them lies an extenſive and fertile plain, which was originally an abundant ſource of riches to the coloniſts. The quantity of pure gold, that was dug from its cavities, its ſugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations paid duties to a greater amount than thoſe now paid by all the Spaniſh part of the iſland put together. It was in this territory, and on the river Jayna, that the famous lump of gold was found, which the Spaniſh writers ſay weighed 3600 Spaniſh dollars; without mentioning many others of a remarkable ſize. The ſettlements Gamboa, Guayabal, Bonaventura and Cagnabola, which laſt was formerly called the Whale, are very inconſiderable: the whole employment of the people is breeding of cattle, or the waſhing of gold ſand. Indigo grows wild here. The river Jayna is not fordable; it is croſſed in canoes and ſkins at 250 fathoms from its mouth; and the animals are obliged to ſwim acroſs it. The coaſt lying between Jayna and St. Domingo is of rock, almoſt perpendicular, in general from 6 to 15 feet high. Oppoſite this coaſt are a number of ſhoals, each of about 40 fathoms wide. Towards the ſource of this river were the celebrated gold mines of St. Chriſtopher's, near which Columbus erected the fort of that name. There are alſo rich ſilver mines on this river. The eſtabliſhments in the plain of St. Roſe, and thoſe on the Jayna ought to be looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain 2000 perſons; for the moſt part people of colour, free and ſlaves.

JEAN RABEL, a town on the N. W. part of the north peninſula of the iſland of Domingo, in 19. 55. N. lat. and in 75. 42. W. long. from Paris. It is 4 leagues eaſt of the Mole, and 32 weſt of Cape Francois. Jean Rabel Point forms the anchorage of that name, which is good, ſafe, and eaſy to fetch. You can anchor in 15 fathoms. You may go farther in as far as 8 fathoms; but it is not ſafe, as the water ſhoals ſuddenly, and the ground is not ſo clean inſide.

inſide. The *Debarcadaire*, or landing place, is a very good one, even if there ſhould be a ſwell; it is under the fort, which is exceedingly well placed, and makes it a very good retreat from an enemy. The grounds hold well, and the only winds to fear are the N. and N. W.

JEFFERSON, *Fort*, in the N. W. Territory, is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream which falls into the Great Miami; contains about 100 men; 21 miles north of Fort St. Clair. N. lat. 40. 4.

JEFFERSON, a fort on the eaſt bank of the Miſſiſippi, in Kentucky, near the line of the State of Tenneſſee.

JEFFERSON, a town of Virginia, ſituated on the N. ſide of Roanoke river, 19 miles below the Occoneachey iſlands. N. lat. 36. 32.

JEFFERSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded north and weſt by Ohio river, ſouth by Nelſon county, and S. E. and E. by Shelby. It contains 4565 inhabitants; of whom 876 are ſlaves. Chief town, Louiſville, at the Rapids of the Ohio. *Drinnon's Lick*, in this county, lies on the S. W. ſide of Kentucky river, about 15 miles from its mouth; and is ſeparated from the famous medicinal ſpring by a ſmall rivulet.

JEFFERSON, a county in Tenneſſee, and in Hamilton diſtrict, which contained by the State cenſus of 1795, 7840 inhabitants, of whom 776 were ſlaves.

JEFFERSON, a new county of Georgia, erected in 1796, from the counties of Burke and Warren, bordering on Ogeechee river, and Briar and Big creeks. Courts and elections are held at Louiſville for this county, a court-houſe not being yet erected.

JEFFREY'S LEDGE, a ſand-bank off the coaſt of New-England, between Cape Ann and Caſco Bay, extending from the north eaſtward to the ſouth-weſtward; between 42. 40. and 43. 37. 30. N. lat. and between 68. 52. 30. and 69. 45. W. long.

JEKYL SOUND, in the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, which will afford ſafe riding for a dozen ſhips of 40 guns.

JENKINTOWN, a village in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania, 10 miles north of Philadelphia.

JENUCHSHADEGA, an Indian village in Pennſylvania, ſituated on the W. bank of Alleghany river, 8 miles S. S. W. from that of Teuſhanuſhſong-goghta, and 14 S. E. from the outlet of Chataughque Lake.

JEREMIE, a juriſdiction, town, and cape, within the bite or bay of Leogane, and on the ſouthern peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo. This is the weſternmoſt juriſdiction of the iſland, contains 2 pariſhes, and is celebrated for the excellency of its ſoil, but particularly for the culture of coffee. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were as follow: 1420lb. white ſugar—247,760 lb. brown ſugar—5,440,646 lb. coffee—54,786 lb. cotton—598 lb. indigo; and various articles to the value of 297 livres. The exportation duty on theſe productions amounted to 13,328 dollars 6 cents. The town ſtands on the weſt ſide of the bay and at the mouth of a brook, a league S. by W. of Point Jeremie, 11 due N. of Port a Piment on the ſouth ſide of the peninſula, and nearly 8 leagues eaſt of Cape Dame Marie. Point Jeremie lies in N. lat. 18. 42. 30. W. long. from Paris 76. 32.

JEREMYSQUAM, an iſland in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, which, with Folly Iſland, form the mouth of Sheepſcott river in Wiſcaſſet Bay.

JERICO, a townſhip in Chittenden county, Vermont, lies S. E. of Eſſex, and N. E. of Williſton, and ſeparated from the latter by Onion river, and contains 381 inhabitants.

JERICO, a poſt town of New-York, ſituated in Tioga county, between Chenengo river and the eaſt branch of Suſquehannah.

JEROM, FORT, ST. a fort on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the ſea ſide, and near the road from the city of St. Domingo, and in the canton of Jayna. It is no more than a fortified redoubt in maſonry; but it is conſtructed with art.

JERSEY *Field*, a ſettlement in Norway townſhip, in Herkemer county, New-York, on the ſouth-eaſtern ſide of Canada creek.

JERSEY. See *New-Jerſey*.

JERUSALEM, a townſhip in Ontario county, New-York. Of its inhabitants, 113 are electors. The compact part of it forms a hanſome town, ſituated on the W. ſide of Seneca Lake, and contains about 50 families, the followers of Jemima

Jemima Wilkinſon. It is 30 miles N. E. by N. of Bath, and 16 S. S. W. of Geneva.

JERUSALEM, or *Funks Town*, a town of Maryland, ſituated in Waſhington county on Antietam creek, about 2½ miles S. W. of Elizabeth-Town. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a German church.

JERUSALEM, OLD. See *Fallen City*.

JERUYO, a mountain ſituated in the valley of Urecho, in Mexico or New-Spain, is a great curioſity. Before the year 1760, there was nothing of it but a ſmall hill, where there was a ſugar plantation. But on the 29th of September, 1760, it burſt with furious ſhocks, and entirely ruined the ſugar-works and the neighbouring village of Guacana; and from that time has continued to emit fire and burning rocks, which have formed themſelves into three high mountains, whoſe circumference was nearly 6 miles in 1766. The aſhes at the irruption were forced to the diſtance of 150 miles. In the city of Valadolid, 60 miles diſtant, it rained aſhes in ſuch abundance, that they were obliged to ſweep the yards of their houſes two or three times during the day.

JESUS, ISLE DE, a ſmall iſland lying 8 degrees due north of the New Hebrides Iſland, and 1450 leagues weſt of the coaſt of Peru, in S. lat. 6. 50. E. long. from Paris 165. diſcovered by Mendana, Jan. 10th, 1567, inhabited by a coppered coloured and mulatto race of men.

JOHN, BAYOUK OF, ST. a little creek which furniſhes a very eaſy communication from New Orleans to Weſt-Florida. It is navigable for veſſels drawing about 4 feet water 6 miles up from the Lake Ponchartrain, where there is a landing place, at which veſſels load and unload: this is about two miles from the town. The entrance of the Bayouk of St. John is defended by a battery of five or ſix cannon. There are ſome plantations on the Bayouk, and on the road from thence to New-Orleans.

JOHN DE FRONTIERA, ST. is the chief town of the province of Cuyo in Peru.

JOHN'S ISLAND, in South-Carolina, lies S. W. of Charleſtown harbour, divided from James' Iſland by Stono river, which forms a convenient and ſafe harbour.

JOHN'S COLLEGE, ST. in Maryland, is ſituated in the city of Annapolis, was inſtituted in 1784, to have 24 truſtees, with power to keep up the ſucceſſion by ſupplying vacancies, and to receive an annual income of £.9000. It has a permanent fund of £.1750 a year, out of the monies ariſing from marriage licenſes, fines and forfeitures on the Weſtern Shore. This college, with Waſhington college at Cheſtertown, conſtitute one univerſity, named "The Univerſity of Maryland." The convocation of the Univerſity of Maryland, who are to frame the laws, preſerve uniformity of manners and literature in the colleges, confer the higher degrees, determine appeals, &c.

JOHN'S, ST. one of the chief towns of Newfoundland iſland, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, 6 miles north-weſt of Cape Spear, and 18 ſouth-eaſt of Cape St. Francis. N. lat. 47. 32. W. long. 52. 21. It lies on the bay of the ſame name. Its harbour is one of the beſt in the iſland, and has from 10 to 17 fathoms water up to King's wharf, which is a little to the N. W. of the Old Fort, at the bottom of the town, and is a mile from the mouth of the harbour. A mile further is the mouth of Caſtor river, in which diſtance there is from 14 to 4 fathoms of water. On the S. ſide of the river is King's wharf, an hoſpital, and a watering place. Near theſe are the hills called the High Lands of St. John's. N. lat. 47. 32. W. long. 52. 29.

JOHN'S, ST. a bay and iſland on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland iſland, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the ſouth-weſt end of the Straits of Belliſle.

JOHN'S RIVER, ST. in Eaſt-Florida riſes in or near a large ſwamp in the heart of Eaſt-Florida, and purſues a northern courſe, in a broad navigable ſtream, which in ſeveral places ſpreads into broad bays or lakes; of which Lake George is the chief. Veſſels that draw 9 or 10 feet water, may navigate ſafely through the weſt channel into St. John's river as far as Lake George; which ſee. The bar at the mouth is liable to ſhift. It is 10½ leagues N. of St. Auguſtine.

JOHN'S RIVER, *Little St.* in Weſt-Florida, falls into Apalache Bay, about

10 miles eaſtward of Apalache river. It is ſaid to be the cleareſt and pureſt of any in America, is about 200 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep at the town of Talahaſochte. The ſwamp called Ouaquaphenogaw is ſaid to be its ſource, which is 100 miles by land from Talahaſochte, and, following its windings, from the ſea 200 miles. The Indians and traders ſay it has no branches, or tributaries, which fall into it; but that it is fed by great ſprings which break out through the banks.

JOHN'S, ST. is the largeſt river in the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick. From its mouth on the north ſide of the Bay of Fundy, to its main ſource is computed to be 350 miles. The tide flows 80 or 90 miles up this river. It is navigable for ſloops of 50 tons 60 miles, and for boats 200. Its general courſe from its ſource is E. S. E. It furniſhes the greateſt plenty of ſalmon, baſs, and ſturgeon; and is the common route to Quebec. About a mile above the city of St. John's is the only entrance into this river. It is about 80 or 100 yards wide, and about 400 yards in length; called the falls of the river. It being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running acroſs the bottom of the channel, on which are not above 17 feet of water, it is not ſufficiently ſpacious to diſcharge the freſh waters of the river above. The common tides flowing here about 20 feet, the waters of the river, at low water, are about 12 feet higher than the waters of the ſea; at high water, the waters of the ſea are about five feet higher than thoſe of the river; ſo that in every tide there are two falls, one outwards and one inwards. The only time of paſſing with ſafety is at the time when the waters of the river are level with the waters of the ſea, which is twice in a tide, and continues not more than 20 minutes each time. At other times it is either impaſſable or extremely dangerous; reſembling the paſſage of Hell Gate near New-York. The banks of this river, enriched by the annual freſhets, are excellent land. About 30 miles from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich intervale and meadow lands, well clothed with timber and wood, ſuch as pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. It has many tributary ſtreams, which fall into it on each ſide, among which are the Oromocto river, by which the Indians have a communication with Paſſamaquoddy; the Naſhwach and Madamkiſwick, on which are rich intervales that produce all kinds of grain in the higheſt perfection. This noble river, in its numerous and extenſive branches, waters and enriches a large tract of excellent country, a great part of which is ſettled and under improvement. The up-lands, in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, ſuch as pine and ſpruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and ſome aſh. The pines on this river are the largeſt to be met with in Britiſh America, and afford a conſiderable ſupply of maſts, ſome from 20 to 30 inches in diameter, for the Britiſh navy.

JOHN'S, ST. one of the Virgin Iſlands, about 12 leagues eaſt of Porto Rico. It is about 5 miles long and one broad and 2 leagues ſouth of St. Thomas. It is the beſt watered of all the Virgin Iſles; and its harbour, called Crawl Bay, is reckoned better than that of St. Thomas, and paſſes for the beſt to the leeward of Antigua. There is, however, little good land in the iſland, and its exportations are trifling.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coaſt of Nova-Scotia, to which government it is annexed. It is 117 miles in length from N. E. to S. W. The medium breadth is 20 miles; but between Richmond Bay on the north, and Halifax Bay on the ſouth, it is not above 3 miles broad. The other bays on the north ſide are London Harbour, Grand Raſtied, and St. Peter's; thoſe on the ſouth ſide, Egmont, Halifax, and Hillſborough. On the eaſt ſide, Three River Harbour, and Murray Harbour. It has ſeveral fine rivers, a rich ſoil, and is pleaſantly ſituated. Its capital is Charlotte-Town, the reſidence of the lieutenant-governor, who is the chief officer on the iſland. The number of inhabitants are eſtimated at about 5000. Upon the reduction of Cape Breton in 1745, the inhabitants quietly ſubmitted to the Britiſh arms. While the French poſſeſſed this iſland, they improved it to ſo much advantage, as that it was called the granary of Canada, which it furniſhed with great plenty of corn, as well as beef and pork. When taken, it had 10,000 head of black cattle upon it,

and ſeveral of the farmers raiſed 12,000 buſhels of corn annually. Its rivers abound with ſalmon, trout, and eels, and the ſurrounding ſea affords plenty of ſturgeon, plaice, and moſt kinds of ſhell-fiſh. The iſland is divided into three counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Prince's counties; which are ſubdivided into 14 pariſhes, conſiſting of 27 town-ſhips, which in all make 1,363,400 acres, the contents of the iſland. The chief towns, beſides the capital, are Georgetown, Prince's-Town; beſides which are Hillſborough-Town, Pownal-Town, Maryborough-Town, &c. It lies between 45. 46. and 47. 10. N. lat. and between 44. 22. and 46. 32. W. long.

JOHN'S, ST. the north-weſternmoſt town in Suſſex county, Delaware, is ſituated at the head of the middle branch of Nanticoke river, about 27 miles N. E. of Vienna in Maryland, and 22 S. by W. of Dover.

JOHN'S, ST. a town and fort in Lower Canada, ſituated on the weſt bank of Sorrel river, at the north end of Lake Champlain, a few miles ſouthward of Chamblee, 28 miles ſouthward of Montreal. It has been eſtabliſhed as the ſole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the interior of the United States into Canada, by an ordinanee publiſhed by the executive council of Lower Canada, the 7th of July, 1796. It is 115 miles northward of Ticonderoga, and was taken by General Montgomery in Nov. 1775. N. lat. 45. 9. W. long. 72. 18.

JOHN, ST. a lake in Lower-Canada, which receives rivers from every direction, and ſends its waters through Saguenai river into the St. Lawrence, at Tadouſac. It is about 25 miles each way.

JOHN'S BERKLEY, ST. a pariſh of S. Carolina, in Charleſtown diſtrict, containing 5922 inhabitants; of whom 692 are whites, and 5170 are ſlaves.

JOHN'S, ST. a ſmall iſland in the Weſt-Indies belonging to Denmark, north of St. Croix, and ſouth of Tortola, to which laſt it is very near. It is noted only for its fine harbour, which is ſaid to be ſufficient to contain in ſafety the whole Britiſh navy. It has a number of ſalt ponds, which, however, are no evidence of its fertility.

JOHN'S COLLETON, ST. a pariſh of S. Carolina, in Charleſtown diſtrict, containing 5312 inhabitants; of whom 585 are whites; and 4705 ſlaves.

JOHN'S, ST. the capital of the iſland of Antigua in the Weſt-Indies. It is a regularly built town, with a harbour of the ſame name, ſituated on the weſt ſhore, and on the north-eaſt ſide of Loblollo Bay. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Fort James. This town is the reſidence of the governor general of the leeward Charaibe Iſlands, and where the aſſembly is held, and the port where the greateſt trade is carried on. It was ſo flouriſhing as to receive a loſs by a ſtorm, to the value of £.400,000 ſterling. N. lat. 17. 4. W. long. 62. 4.

JOHN, ST. or *Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital of the iſland of Porto Rico, in the Weſt-Indies. See *Porto Rico*.

JOHNSBURY, ST. a townſhip in Caledonia county, in Vermont, bounded S. W. by Danville, and has 143 inhabitants.

JOHNSON FORT, in S. Carolina, lies on the N. E. ſide of James's Iſland, and S. of the city of Charleſtown. It ſtands at the entrance of the harbour, and by which no veſſel can paſs unleſs the maſter or mate make oath that no malignant diſtemper is on board. It is guarded by 120 men.

JOHNSTON FORT, or *Johnſon Fort*, in N. Carolina, ſtands on the weſtern bank of Cape Fear river, oppoſite to the iſland on the ſea-coaſt whoſe ſouthern point is Cape Fear.

JOHNSONSBOROUGH, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, 10 miles from Suſſex court-houſe.

JOHNSON'S LANDING-PLACE, is on O-yongwongyeh Creek, about 4 miles eaſtward of Fort Niagara.

JOHNSON, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern diſtrict, bounded S. E. by Glaſgow, N. by Franklin and Wayne counties, and S. by Sampſon. It contains 5634 inhabitants, of whom 1329 are ſlaves.

JOHNSTOWN, a poſt-town and the capital of Montgomery county, New-York, ſituated on the N. bank of Mohawk river, 24 miles W. of Schenectady. The compact part of the town is a little back from the river, and contains about 70 houſes, a Preſbyterian and an Epiſcopal church, a court-houſe and gaol. In the townſhip 593 of the inhabitants are electors. Caghnawaga is a pariſh or diſtrict of Johnſtown, 26 miles above

above Schenectady on the river. Settlements have been made here for about 80 years. Here ſtand the dwelling houſe, barn, and out-houſes (all of ſtone) formerly occupied by Sir William Johnſon. This ſettlement was moſtly deſtroyed by the Britiſh in the year 1780, who were joined by a party of Indians and others, under the command of Sir William Johnſon. In this action it is aſſerted, that Sir William evinced a want of feeling which would have diſgraced a ſavage. The people deſtroyed in this expedition were his old neighbours, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendſhip. His eſtate was among them; and the inhabitants had always conſidered him as their friend. Theſe unfortunate people, after ſeeing their houſes and property conſumed, were hurried, ſuch as could walk, into cruel captivity; thoſe who could not, fell victims to the tomahawk and ſcalping knife.

JOHNSTON, a townſhip in Providence county, Rhode-Iſland, weſterly of the town of Providence, having 1320 inhabitants.

JOHNSTON, a townſhip in Franklin county, in Vermont; it contains 93 inhabitants.

JOLY, a port on the S. coaſt of Nova-Scotia.

JONAS's SOUND, the moſt northern inlet on the weſtern coaſt of Sir Thomas Smith's Bay, lying near the arctic circle, in latitude 76.

JONES, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern diſtrict, bounded N. by Craven. It contains 3141 free inhabitants, and 1681 ſlaves. It is well watered by Trent river, and its tributary ſtreams. Chief town, Trenton.

JONESBOROUGH, a poſt-town, and chief town of Waſhington diſtrict in Tenneſſee, is the ſeat of the diſtrict and county courts. It has but few houſes, having been but lately eſtabliſhed. It is 26 miles from Greenville, 101 from Knoxville, 40 from Abingdon in Virginia, and 627 from Philadelphia.

JONESBOROUGH, the chief town of Camden county in Edenton diſtrict, N. Carolina. It contains a court-houſe and a few dwelling-houſes.

JONE's-TOWN, in Pennſylvania. See *Williamſburg*.

JONES, CAPE. See *Lookout Cape*.

JONES's PLANTATION, in Lincoln county, Maine, was incorporated by the name of Harlem, in February, 1796. It is 19 miles N. E. of Hallowell, 47 from Pownalborough, and 213 N. E. by N. of Boſton. It contains 262 inhabitants.

JONES's FORD, on Brandywine creek, is 5 or 6 miles above Chad's Ford, in Pennſylvania.

JOPPA, a ſmall town in Harford co. Maryland, 20 miles E. by N. of Baltimore, and 82 S. W. of Philadelphia.

JORDAN's *River* paſſes thro' Trenton, in the Diſtrict of Maine, 8 miles from Union river.

JORE, a village and mountain in the Cherokee country. The mountain is ſaid to be the higheſt in the Cherokee country, and through which the Tenneſſee river forces its waters. The Indian village, called Jore, is ſituated in a beautiful lawn, many thouſand feet higher than the adjacent country. Here is a little grove of the Caſine Yapon, called by the Indians the beloved tree. They are very careful to keep this tree pruned and cultivated, and drink very ſtrong infuſion of the leaves, buds, and tender branches of this plant. It is venerated by the Creeks, and all the ſouthern maritime nations of Indians.

JOSEPH, LAKE ST. in N. America, lies E. of Lake Sal, and ſends its waters by Cat Lake river into Cat Lake, and afterwards forms the S. E. branch of Severn river. The lake is 35 miles long and 15 broad. Oſnaburg Houſe is on the N. E. part of the lake; which ſee.

JOSEPH, *Ilet à Pierre*, a village on the weſternmoſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo; about 3 leagues N. W. of the village of Tiburon.

JOSEPH's, ST. in the province of California, in Mexico, N. America. N. lat 23. 3.

JOSEPH's BAY, ST. on the eaſt of Weſt-Florida, is of the figure of a horſe ſhoe, being about 12 miles in length, and 7 acroſs where broadeſt. The bar is narrow, and immediately within it there is from 4 to 6½ fathoms ſoft ground. The beſt place to anchor, is juſt within the peninſula, oppoſite to ſome ruins that ſtill remain of the village of St. Joſeph. The peninſula between St. Joſeph's and Cape Blaize is a narrow ſlip of land, in ſome places not above a quarter of a mile broad. A very good eſtabliſhment might be made here

here for a fiſhery, as the ſettlers might make ſalt on the ſpot to cure the baſs, rock, cod, grouper, red mullet, &c. which are here in abundance.

JOSEPH, ST. a water which runs N. W. into the S. E. part of Lake Michigan. It ſprings from a number of ſmall lakes, a little to the N. W. of the Miami village. The Pawtewatemie Indians reſide on this river, oppoſite Fort St. Joſeph. They can raiſe 200 warriors. At or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joſeph's, where Fort Wayne now ſtands, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of 6 miles ſquare.

JOSEPH, *Fort St.* is ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of the above river in N. lat. 42. 14. W. long. 86. 10. It is about 175 miles S.W. by W. of Detroit, to which place there is a ſtraight road.

JOSEPH, ST. a port on the W. ſide of the iſland of Trinidad, near the coaſt of Terra Firma.

JOSEPH, ST. a ſmall town and port on the W. point of the N. peninſula of the iſland of Trinidad, in the Weſt-Indies.

JOSEPH, ST. a bay on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Trinidad, defended by a ſmall battery. It has a few houſes on it, and lies S. E. of Port of Spain, the capital of the iſland. Near it is a mountain having mineral pitch.

JUAN, ST. the capital of California in N. America. N. lat. 26. 25. W. long. 114. 9.

JUAN, *Fort St.* ſtands in the province of New Leon, in N. America, on the S.W. ſide of the Rio Bravo, in the 29th degree of N. latitude and 101ſt of W. longitude.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ST. a town of Chili in S. America. In its neighbourhood are gold mines. S. lat. 33. 25. W. long. 68. 55.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO. See *Porto Rico.*

JUAN DE FUCA, *Entrance of.* See *Fuco.*

JUAN FERNANDES, an iſland in the South Pacific ocean, 38 leagues eaſtward of the iſland of Maſſafuero, and 390 weſt of the continent. S. lat. 33. 32. W. long. 79. 50. from Greenwich. It is ſuppoſed to have been inhabited by a Spaniard, whoſe name it retains; although it was long abandoned by him and his nation; but is more remarkable for having been the reſidence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, whoſe life and adventures furniſhed De Foe with the ground-work of that admirable novel Robinſon Cruſoe. The harbour lies in Cumberland Bay, on the north ſide of the iſland. Since the ſhip Columbia was there, no foreigners are allowed to anchor in the road. *Maſſa Fuero Iſland* lies 22 leagues W. by S. of this iſland. Juan Fernandes, which is repreſented as an earthly paradiſe, furniſhed refreſhment to Lord Anſon's ſquadron in his voyage round the world. Its greateſt length is 5 leagues; its breadth leſs than two. On the ſouth-weſt is a ſmall iſle called *Goat Iſland*, and a rock called *Monkey Key*, almoſt contiguous to it. On the north ſide are three bays; but the middlemoſt called Cumberland Bay, where Commodore Anſon anchored with his ſhips, is the beſt. Theſe bays, and the whole coaſt abound with great variety of fiſh in abundance. Admiral Anſon ſowed here a great variety of vegetables, and planted plum, apricot and peach ſtones, which the Spaniards ſay are now thriving trees.

JUCATAN. See *Yucatan.*

JUDITH, POINT, the ſouth-eaſternmoſt point of Rhode-Iſland State, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt of Waſhington co. in South-Kingſton townſhip.

JUDOSA BAY, in Louiſiana, lies in the N. W. corner of the gulf of Mexico. A chain of iſlands form a communication between it ſouth-weſtward of St. Bernard's Bay.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour on the coaſt of Patagonia, in South-America, where ſhips bound to the Pacific ocean uſually touch for refreſhment. S. lat. 48. 51. W. long. 65. 10.

JULIENNE. See *Neybe.*

JULIET, MOUNT, in North-America, lies on the north ſide of Illinois river, oppoſite the place where that river is formed by the junction of Theakiki and Plein rivers. The middle of Mount Juliet is in N. lat. 42. 5. W. long. 88. 44.

JUMPING POINT. See *Naveſink Harbour.*

JUNIUS, a military townſhip in New-York State, bounded north by Galen, and ſouth by Romulus.

JUNIUS CREEK, a northern branch of the Little Kanhaway, which interlocks with the weſtern waters of Monongahela

nongahela river; and which may one day admit a ſhorter paſſage from the latter into the Ohio. See *Little Kanhaway*.

JURUYO. See *Mexico*.

K

KAATS' BAAN, in New-York State, lies on the weſt bank of Hudſon's river, ſeven miles ſoutherly from Kaats' Kill, and 11 N. E. by N. from Eſopus.

KAATS' KILL, or *Catſkill*, a ſmall village of 30 or 40 houſes and ſtores, in the State of New-York, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, about 100 rods from its bank; 5 miles ſouth of Hudſon city, and 125 north of New-York. It has the appearance of a thriving place, and it is in contemplation to erect buildings on a marſhy point, on the margin of the river, for the advantage of deeper water, the creek on which the ſtores now ſtand being too ſhallow. The townſhip of this name contains 1980 inhabitants, of whom 343 are electors, and 305 ſlaves.

KAATS' KILL, a creek on which ſtands the above town.

KAATS' KILL *Mountains*, in the vicinity of the above town on the weſt bank of Hudſon's river, which make a majeſtic appearance. Theſe are the firſt part of the chain of mountains called the Alleghany, or Appalachian mountains.

KAHNONWOLOHALE, the principal village of the Oneida Indians, in which is Oneida Caſtle, about 20 miles S. of W. from Whiteſtown, and 12 W. of Paris. There is but one framed houſe in this village. Their habitations are but a ſmall improvement upon the ancient *wigwams*; and are ſcattered ſparſely throughout an encloſure of ſeveral miles in circumference, within which they keep their cattle, horſes, and ſwine, and without, plant their corn and ſow their grain.

KAHOKIA. See *Cahokia*.

KAMTSCHATKA SEA lies between the continents of Aſia and America. In 66. N. lat. they are ſeparated by a ſtrait only 18 miles wide. Captain Cook, in his laſt voyage, has eſtabliſhed the certainty of this near approximation of the continents, beyond a doubt; and that the inhabitants of each continent are ſimilar, and frequently paſs and repaſs in canoes from one continent to the other. From theſe and other circumſtances it is rendered highly probable that America was firſt peopled from the N. E. parts of Aſia. But ſince the Eſquimaux Indians are manifeſtly a ſeparate ſpecies of men, and bear a near reſemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that the Eſquimaux Indians emigrated from the north-weſt parts of Europe.

KANAWA, or *Kanhawa*, a large mountainous county on the weſtern line of Virginia, having the Ohio river on the north-weſt, and Kentucky weſt. The population of this county is included in Green Briar, being 6015 inhabitants, including 319 ſlaves. About 7 miles from the mouth of Elk river in this county, is a burning ſpring, capacious enough to hold 40 gallons. A bituminous vapour conſtantly iſſues from it, which agitating the ſand around it, gives it the appearance of a boiling ſpring. On preſenting a torch within 18 or 20 inches of the mouth, it flames up in a column, 4 or 5 feet in height, and about 18 inches diameter, and which ſometimes burns 20 minutes, and at other times has continued 3 days. General Clarke kindled the vapour, ſtaid about an hour, and left it burning.

KANAWAGERES, an Indian village on the weſt ſide of Geneſſee river, 4 miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Hartford in the Geneſſee country in New-York.

KANHAWAY, GREAT, a river of Virginia of conſiderable note for the fertility of its lands, and ſtill more as leading towards the head waters of James's river. But it is doubtful whether its great and numerous rapids will admit a navigation, but at an expenſe to which it will require ages to render its inhabitants equal. The great obſtacles begin at what are called the Great Falls, 90 miles above the mouth, below which are only 5 or 6 rapids, and theſe paſſable with ſome difficulty even at low water. From the falls to the mouth of Green Briar is 100 miles. It is 280 yards wide at its mouth. The head waters of this river are in the weſtern part of North-Carolina, in the moſt eaſterly ridge of the Alleghany or Appalachian mountains, and ſouth of the 36th degree of latitude. Its head branches encircle

thoſe of the Holſton, from which they are ſeparated by the Iron Mountain, through which it paſſes 10 miles above the lead mines. About 60 miles from Little river it receives Green Briar river from the eaſt, which is the only conſiderable tributary ſtream in all that diſtance. About forty miles below the mouth of Green Briar river, in Virginia, in the Kanhaway, is a remarkable cataract. A large rock, a little elevated in the middle, croſſes the bed of the river, over which the water ſhoots, and falls about 50 feet perpendicularly, except at one ſide where the deſcent is more gradual. The great Kanhaway is 196 miles below Pittſburg, and is navigable moſt of the year; and a waggon road may be made through the mountain which occaſions the falls, and by a portage of a few miles only, a communication may be had between the waters of Great Kanhaway and Ohio, and thoſe of James's river in Virginia. Down this river great quantities of goods are conveyed up the Kentucky river, others on horſeback or in waggons to the ſettled part, and ſold on an average, at 100 per cent. advance. See *Sulphur Spring*.

KANHAWAY, LITTLE, a ſmall navigable river of Virginia, which is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 10 miles only. Perhaps its northerly branch, called Junius Creek, which interlocks with the weſtern waters of Monongahela, may one day admit a ſhorter paſſage from the latter into the Ohio.

KAPPAS, a tribe of Illinois Indians, in Louiſiana: they lie a little above the Sothouis. This nation was formerly very numerous before the diſcovery of the Miſſiſippi. The country they inhabit has good paſturage.

KAPPAS, *Old Fort*, in Louiſiana, ſtands on the Miſſiſippi, at the mouth of the river St. Francis. It was built by the French principally for a magazine of ſtores and proviſions, during the wars with the Chickaſaws; by whom their Illinois convoys were conſtantly attacked and frequently deſtroyed.

KARATUNK, or *Carytunk*, a plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, conſiſting of about 20 families or 103 inhabitants. It is the uppermoſt on Kennebeck river, 14 miles north of Brookfield.

KASKASKIAS *Village* lies on the S. W. bank of the river of the ſame name, a water of the Miſſiſippi, in the N. W. Territory, oppoſite Old Fort, and 12 miles from the mouth of the river, but not half that diſtance from the Miſſiſippi. It contains 80 houſes, many of them well built; ſeveral of ſtone, with gardens, and large lots adjoining. About 20 years ago it contained about 500 whites, and between 4 and 500 negroes. The former have large ſtocks of black cattle, ſwine, &c.

KASKASKIAS, an Indian nation near the river of that name in the N. W. Territory. They can furniſh 250 warriors. Three miles northerly of Kaſkaſkias is a village of Illinois Indians, of the Kaſkaſkias tribe, containing about 210 perſons, and 60 warriors. They were formerly brave and warlike, but are now degenerated and debauched. At the late peace the United States granted them a ſum of money in hand, and became bound to pay them 500 dollars a year for ever.

KASKASKIAS, a river on the N. W. Territory, which is navigable for boats 130 miles. Its courſe is S. S. W. and near its mouth it turns to the S. S. E. and flows into the Miſſiſippi river, 84 miles from the Illinois. It runs through a rich country, abounding in extenſive natural meadows, and numberleſs herds of buffaloe, deer, &c. High grounds lie along the eaſt ſide of the river, the banks being compoſed of lime-ſtone and free-ſtone, and are from 100 to 130 feet high, divided in many places by deep cavities, thro' which many ſmall rivulets paſs before they fall into the Miſſiſippi. The ſides of theſe hills, fronting the river, are in many places perpendicular, and appear like ſolid pieces of maſonry, of various colours, figures and ſizes.

KASKASKUNK, a town of the Delawares, between Great Bever creek and Alleghany river, in Pennſylvania. Here the Moravian miſſionaries had a ſettlement. It is 40 miles north of Pittſburg.

KASKINOMPA, a ſmall river which runs weſt, into the Miſſiſippi, from the State of Tenneſſee, in N. lat. 36. 28. On the N. ſide of its mouth is an iron mine See *Reelfoot*.

KATERS KILL, a weſtern branch of Kaats' Kill, in New-York State.

KATHTIPPACAMUNCK, an Indian village ſituated on the north ſide of Wabaſh

baſh river, at the mouth of Rippacanoe creek, and about 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns. In 1791, before its deſtruction by Generals Scott and Wilkinſon, it contained 120 houſes, 80 of which were ſhingle roofed. The beſt houſes belonged to the French traders. The gardens and improvements round were delightful. There was a tavern with cellars, bar, public and private rooms; and the whole marked no ſmall degree of order and civilization.

KAWAKUSICA, or *Kowſaki*, a lake in the Diſtrict of Maine, laid down in late maps as the head of Paſſamaquoddy river. N. lat. 46. 3.

KAYADAROSSORA CREEK, in New-York State, about 12 miles weſt of the confluence of Fiſh-creek and Hudſon's river. The celebrated ſprings of Saratoga, 8 or 9 in number, are ſituated on the margin of a marſh formed by a branch of this creek. See *Saratoga*. Alſo the name of a tract of land in Saratoga county, New-York, bounded by the town of Shenectady.

KAY'S ISLAND, on the N.W. coaſt of America, lies in north lat. 59. 49. eaſt long. 216. 58. In the neighbourhood of this iſland, Captain Cook diſcovered ſeveral other iſlands.

KEENE, a poſt-town of New-Hampſhire, and one of the moſt flouriſhing in Cheſhire county. It was incorporated in 1753, and contained in 1775, 756, and in 1790, 1314 inhabitants. It is 14 miles from Walpole, 95 weſt of Portſmouth, and 86 N.W. from Boſton. N. lat. 42. 53.

KELLYSBURGH, a townſhip in Chittenden county, Vermont, at the head of the north branch of La Moille river.

KENAPACOMAQUA, an Indian village on the north bank of Eel river, a branch of the Wabaſh. See *Longuille*.

KENDRICK'S *Iſland* forms the weſt ſide of Nootka Sound, into which you may enter from the weſt by Maſſachuſetts Sound, along the northern ſide of the iſland.

KENNEBECK, next to Penobſcot is the fineſt river in the Diſtrict of Maine. Three miles from the Chops, Swan Iſland, 7 miles long, divides the waters of the river. The waters on both ſides of it are navigable; but the channel on the eaſt ſide of it is moſtly uſed. Thirty-eight miles from the ſea is the iſland Nahunkeag, which ſignifies the land where eels are taken. Within 3 miles of this iſland, a ſmall river coming weſt from ponds which are in the town of Winthrop, runs into the Kennebeck, and is known by the name of Cobbeſeconte, called by the Indians Cobbiſſeconteag, which in their language ſignifies the place where ſturgeon are taken. Six miles further up the river we find the head of the navigable waters. This is a baſon 46 miles from the ſea, and very commodious for the anchoring of veſſels. On the eaſt bank of the ſmall fall which terminates the navigation of the Kennebeck, is Fort Weſtern, which was erected in the year 1752. From that fort to Taconnet Fall is 18 miles. This is a great fall of water, and on the bank of it, on the eaſtern ſide of the river, is Fort Halifax, erected in 1754, and ſituated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebaſtacook with the Kennebeck, by which the latter is increaſed one third in ſize. The Sebaſtacook comes from lakes nearly north from its mouth; and in its windings receives brooks and ſmall rivers, for the ſpace of 150 miles. Thirty miles above Fort Halifax, as the river runs, the ſtream called Sandy river flows into the Kennebeck, at the point where the ancient town of Norridgewock ſtood; 40 miles or more further up, the Kennebeck takes a ſouth-weſtward courſe. The Kennebeck turning again weſtward, receives the eaſtern branch 50 miles from Norridgewock. The main branch of the Kennebeck, winding into the wilderneſs, forms ſeveral carrying-places, one of which, called the Great Carrying-place, is 5 miles acroſs, and the river's courſe gives a diſtance of 35 miles, for that which is gained by 5 on the dry land. At about 100 miles diſtance from the mouth of the eaſtern branch, the ſource of the main or weſtern branch of the Kennebeck is found extended a great diſtance along the ſide of the Chaudiere, which carries the waters from the high lands into the St. Lawrence. There are no lakes, but a few ſmall ponds and moraſſes at the ſource of this branch. The carrying-place from boatable waters in it, to boatable waters in the river Chaudiere, is only 5 miles over. The eaſtern branch of the Kennebeck, which unites with the other above Norridgewock, iſſues from a body of waters which lie N.

about 20 miles from the confluence of the two branches. Theſe waters are called Mooſe Pond or Mooſe Lake. The ſides of the lake are ſo crooked, that the body of waters has an irregular figure; but the lake contains 3 times as much water as is found in Lake George. There are very high mountains to the north and weſt of the lake, and from theſe the waters run by many channels to the St. Lawrence. The Kennebeck affords great quantities of lumber, and is inhabited at different ſeaſons by ſeveral ſpecies of valuable fiſh. Salmon and ſturgeon are taken here in great abundance, and ſhad and alewives relieve the wants of the neceſſitous part of the inhabitants. This river forms the neareſt ſea-port for the people on the upper part of the river Connecticut. From the Upper Cohos, or Coos, on the latter river to the tide-water in Kennebeck, is 90 meaſured miles.

KENNEBUNK, the Indian name of the place ſince called *Wells*, Diſtrict of Maine, about 33 miles below Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

KENNEBUNK, a river of the Diſtrict of Maine, having a good harbour at its mouth, from whence great quantities of lumber are ſhipped for a market. There the lumber of Mouſom is ſhipped at preſent. This river divides the townſhips of Wells and Arundel. It runs a ſhort courſe, and empties into the ſea between Cape Porpoiſe and Cape Neddick. See *Kennebunk* and *Wells*.

KENNET, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

KENNOMICK, GREAT, a navigable river of the N.W. Territory, emptying into the ſouth end of Lake Michigan, about N. lat. 42. 11. The waters of this river communicate, by a portage of thirty yards, with Little Kennomick, a ſhort river which runs north-eaſterly into the lake.

KENSINGTON, a townſhip in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, about 6 miles ſoutherly of Exeter, 8 northerly of Newbury-Port, and 20 from Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1737. In 1775 it contained 797, and in 1790, 800 inhabitants.

KENT, a county of Maryland on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, bounded E. by Newcaſtle, and part of Kent county, Delaware, and W. by Cheſapeak Bay. It is about 32 miles long and 13 broad, and contains 12,836 inhabitants, including 5433 ſlaves. Chief town, Cheſter.

KENT, a county of Rhode-Iſland, lying S. of Providence county, on the W. ſide of Narraganſet Bay. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and is divided into four townſhips. It contains 8785 inhabitants, including 63 ſlaves.

KENT, the middle of the three counties of Delaware. It is 40 miles from north to ſouth, and 26 from eaſt to weſt, and contains 18,920 inhabitants, including 2300 ſlaves. The lands in Kent county are eſteemed the richeſt in the State. It is well watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams that empty into the Delaware. Chief town, Dover.

KENT, an iſland in Queen Ann's co. Maryland, and the largeſt in Cheſapeak Bay. It is 12 miles from north to ſouth, and 6 in breadth.

KENT, a townſhip in Litchfield co. Connecticut, bordering on the State of New-York, and 8 or 10 miles weſt of Litchfield.

KENTUCKY, a very crooked river in the State of its name, which after a general N. W. courſe of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio in N. lat. 39. It is ſometimes called *Cuttawa*. Its ſource is in the Laurel Mountains, and it interlocks with Licking river. Its mouth is 77 miles above the Rapids, and 626 below Pittſburg. Its mouth is 250 yards wide, and the river is navigable 130 miles; the current is conſiderably rapid, the banks being high and rocky. It is ſaid black lead mines have been found on the head waters of this river. *Little Kentucky River* is 25 yards wide, and 3 miles weſt of Kentucky river.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded N. W. by the river Ohio; W. by Cumberland river; S. by Tenneſſee State; E. by Sandy river, and a line drawn due S. from its ſource, till it ſtrikes the northern boundary of Tenneſſee. It lies between 36. 30. and 39. 30. N. lat. and between 81. and 89. W. long. about 250 miles long, and 200 broad, and contains about 50,000 ſquare miles. It is divided into 14 counties, viz. Jefferſon, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Nelſon, Maddiſon, Lincoln, Woodford, Maſon, Waſhington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. It contains 73,677 inhabitants, of whom 12,430 are ſlaves. The river Ohio waſhes

waſhes the N. weſtern ſide of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. Theſe again branch in various directions, into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts. The ſprings and ſtreams leſſen in June, and continue low, hindering navigation, until November, when the autumnal rains ſwell the rivers, and repleniſh the whole country with water. At the bottoms of theſe water-courſes the lime-ſtone rock, which is common in this country, appears of a greyiſh colour; and where it is expoſed to the air, in its natural ſtate, it looks like brown free-ſtone. On the banks of theſe rivers and rivulets, this ſtone has the appearance of fine marble, being of the ſame texture, and is found in the greateſt plenty. After heavy rains, the waters in the rivers riſe between the high lime-ſtone banks from 10 to 30 feet. There are 5 noted ſalt-ſprings or licks, in this country, viz. the higher and lower Blue Springs, the Big Bone Lick, Drinnon's Lick, and Bullet's Lick at Saltſburg. The laſt of theſe licks has ſupplied this country and Cumberland with ſalt, at 3 dolls. 33 cents a buſhel, and ſome is exported to the Illinois country. The method of procuring water from theſe licks, is by ſinking wells from 30 to 40 feet deep, which yield water more ſtrongly impregnated with ſalt, than the water from the ſea.

This whole country, as far as has yet been diſcovered, lies upon a bed of lime-ſtone, which in general is about ſix feet below the ſurface, except in the vallies, where the ſoil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interſperſed with many fertile ſpots. The reſt of the country is agreeably uneven, gently aſcending and deſcending at no great diſtances. The angles of aſcent are from 8 to 24 degrees, and ſometimes more. The vallies in common are very narrow, and the ſoil in them is very thin, and of an inferior quality; and that along the aſcending ground, is frequently not much better; for where you ſee a tree blown up, you find the roots clinging to the upper parts of the rock. The ſoil on theſe agreeable aſcents (for they cannot be called hills) is ſufficiently deep, as is evident from the ſize of the trees. The ſoil is either black, or tinged with a lighter or deeper vermilion, or is of the colour of dark aſhes. In many places there are appearances of potter's clay, and coal in abundance. The country promiſes to be well ſupplied with wholeſome, well taſted water. In Nelſon county, N. W. of Rolling Fork, a branch of Salt river, is a tract of about 40 miles ſquare, moſtly barren, interſperſed with plains and ſtrips of good land, which are advantageous ſituations for raiſing cattle, as the neighbouring barrens, as they are improperly ſtyled, are covered with graſs, and afford good paſturage. The lands eaſt of Nolin creek, a branch of Green river, are in general of an inferior quality; but the banks of Green river afford many deſirable ſituations.

Toward the head waters of Kentucky river, which interlock with the waters of Cumberland and Sandy rivers, and the whole country eaſtward and ſouthward as far as the Holſton river, is broken and mountainous; and from the deſcription given by hunters, it has been much doubted whether it would ever be practicable to make a paſſable road from Kentucky acroſs to Wincheſter, in Virginia, on the eaſt ſide of the mountains, which, on a ſtraight line, is not perhaps more than 400 miles, and the way now travelled is 600. This doubt, however, is now removed, and a company have lately undertaken to cut a road (it is thought a waggon road may be made) from Kentucky, to paſs by the Sweet Springs in Virginia; thence to Wincheſter. This new road, it is ſuppoſed, will be nearly 200 miles ſhorter than the one now travelled.

This country in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the ſugar, the coffee, the papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber trees. The two laſt are ſoft wood, and bear a fruit of the ſhape and ſize of a cucumber. The coffee tree reſembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloſes a ſeed, of which a drink is made not unlike coffee. Beſides theſe, there is the honey-locuſt, black mulberry, wild cherry, of a large ſize. The buck-eye, an exceedingly ſoft wood, is the horſe cheſnut of Europe. The magnolia bears a beautiful bloſſom of a rich

and exquiſite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering ſhrubs and plants which grow ſpontaneouſly in this country, that in the proper ſeaſon the wilderneſs appears in bloſſom. The accounts of the fertility of the ſoil in this country, have, in ſome inſtances, exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That ſome parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the firſt rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in ſome inſtances, it is affirmed, 100 buſhels of good corn an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 buſhels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly. Cotton is ſeldom and with difficulty brought to perfection. Iriſh potatoes produce in abundance, ſweet potatoes are raiſed with difficulty.

The old Virginia planters ſay, that if the climate does not prove too moiſt, few ſoils known will yield more or better tobacco. Experience has proved, that the climate is not too moiſt. Great quantities of this article have been exported to France and Spain, through New-Orleans; and it is a well known fact that Philadelphia is a profitable market for the Kentucky planters, notwithſtanding all the inconveniences and expenſes of reſhipment at New-Orleans, under a Spaniſh government. What advantages then may not this country expect ſince the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi is now enjoyed?

In the rivers are plenty of buffaloe, pike and catfiſh of uncommon ſize, ſalmon, mullet, rock, perch, garfiſh, eel, ſuckers, ſunfiſh, &c. Shad have not been caught in the weſtern waters.

Swamps are rare in Kentucky; and of courſe the reptiles which they produce, ſuch as ſnakes, frogs, &c. are not numerous. The honey bee may be called a domeſtic inſect, as it is ſaid not to be found but in civilized countries. This is confirmed by a ſaying which is common among the Indians, when they ſee a ſwarm of bees in the woods, "Well, brothers, it is time for us to decamp, for the white people are coming." Nevertheleſs, bees, of late years, have abounded, to their amazement, even 200 miles N. and N. W. of the Ohio. The quadrupedes, except the buffaloe, are the ſame as in Virginia and the Carolinas.

The climate is healthy and delightful, ſome few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow ſeldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Chriſtmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is ſo mild as that cattle can ſubſiſt without fodder.

Kentucky experiences a greater degree of temperature than any of the neighbouring States: Fahrenheit's thermometer ſeldom falling below 35° in winter, nor riſing above 80° in ſummer. The approach of the ſeaſons is gradual. The ſummer continues moſtly to the middle of October. The autumn or mild weather, generally continues until Chriſtmas, when there is ſome cold and froſt until February, when the ſpring approaches; and by the beginning of March ſeveral ſhrubs and trees begin to ſhooth forth their buds; by the middle of the month the buck-eye or horſe-cheſnut is clad in ſummer's array; and by the middle of April the foliage of the foreſts is completely expanded; which is a fortnight earlier than the leaves are ſhot forth in Virginia and Maryland: and Cumberland is proportionally more temperate than N. Carolina, as Kentucky is to Virginia. Malt-liquor, ſpirits diſtilled from corn and rye, and the juice of the ſugar-tree mixed with water, conſtitute the ordinary beverage of the country. Here are various minerals; as iron, copper, lead, ſulphur, nitre, &c. Iron-works are in ſuch forwardneſs, as to furniſh large quantities of caſtings.

The legiſlature of Virginia, while Kentucky belonged to that State, made proviſion for a college in it, and endowed it with very conſiderable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd collected, chiefly from a number of liberal gentlemen in England, a very handſome library for its uſe. This college, of late, has not flouriſhed; and another has been eſtabliſhed, and conſiderable funds collected for its ſupport. Schools are eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral towns, and, in general, regularly and handſomely ſupported. In this State are two printing offices, and two weekly gazettes publiſhed. There are erected a paper mill, oil mills, fulling

fulling mills, ſaw mills, and a great number of valuable griſt mills. Several valuable tanneries have been eſtabliſhed in different parts of the country. Their ſalt works are more than ſufficient to ſupply all their inhabitants, at a low price. They make conſiderable quantities of ſugar from the ſugar-trees.

The banks, or rather precipices, of Kentucky and Dick's river, are to be reckoned among the natural curioſities of this country. Here the aſtoniſhed eye beholds 300 or 400 feet of ſolid perpendicular rock, in ſome parts of the lime-ſtone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiouſly checkered with ſtrata of aſtoniſhing regularity. Theſe rivers have the appearance of deep artificial canals. Their high rocky banks are covered with red cedar groves.

Caves have been diſcovered in this country of ſeveral miles in length, under a fine lime-ſtone rock, ſupported by curious arches and pillars. Springs that emit ſulphureous matter have been found in ſeveral parts of the country. One is near a ſalt ſpring, in the neighbourhood of Boonſborough. There are three ſprings or ponds of bitumen near Green river, which do not form a ſtream, but empty themſelves into a common reſervoir, and when uſed in lamps, anſwer all the purpoſes of the beſt oil. Copperas and allum are among the minerals of Kentucky. Near Lexington are found curious ſepulchres full of human ſkeletons. It has been aſſerted that a man in or near Lexington, having dug five or ſix feet below the ſurface of the ground, came to a large flat ſtone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially ſtoned.

The diſtance of Philadelphia, by land, to Kentucky is between 700 and 800 miles; from Baltimore nearly 700; nearly 600 from Alexandria, and upwards of 500 from Richmond. From the Rapids of the Ohio to Santa Fe, is 1000 miles, and from thence to the city of Mexico, 1500.

KEOWE, or *Keowee*, the name given to Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the weſt main branch.

KEOWE, anciently a populous town and territory of the Cherokee Indians, on the river of that name, the N. eaſternmoſt branch of Savannah river. The ſoil is very fertile, and the adjacent heights might, with little expenſe, be rendered almoſt impregnable. The fruitful vale of Keowe is 7 or 8 miles in extent, when a high ridge of hills terminates the vale, but opens again below the ridge, and continues 10 or 12 miles down to Sinica, and in width 1 or 2 miles. This was formerly one continued and thickly inhabited ſettlement, well cultivated and planted. It now exhibits a very different ſpectacle to the feeble remains of the once potent Cherokees. Fort George formerly ſtood near the old ſcite of Keowe.

KEPLERS, a village in Berks county, Pennſylvania, on Little Schuylkill river, the N. branch of Schuylkill river; 21 miles N. N. W. of Reading, and 32 W. of Bethlehem.

KERISONGAR, a lake in the Diſtrict of Maine, which ſends its waters to Penobſcot river.

KERSHAW, a county of Camden diſtrict, S. Carolina, on Wateree river, which ſeparates it from Richland county. It is 35 miles in length and 30 in breadth.

KESIAH. See *Cuſhai River*.

KEYWAWA, a ſmall iſle in Charleſtown harbour, S. Carolina.

KAIRSERGE GORE, in Hilſborough county, New-Hampſhire, contains 103 inhabitants.

KICKAPOUS, an Indian nation whoſe different tribes inhabit near the entrance of Lake Superior, where 20 years ago they had 400 warriors; part reſide at Lake Michigan, and between that and the Miſſiſippi, near the Outtagomies, &c. and another tribe near the Piankeſhaws, and on the Wabaſh and its branches.

The Kickapous and Kaſkaſkias, two Indian nations lately hoſtile, ceded lands to the United States at the treaty of Greenville, Auguſt 3, 1795. The United States, on the other hand, paid them a ſum of money in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods, annually, to the value of 500 dollars for ever.

KICKEMUIT *River* is a N. weſtern arm of Mount Hope Bay. It is about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. The town of Warren, in Briſtol county, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, lies N.W. of it.

KIGLAPYED, on the coaſt of Labrador, in Davis's Strait, N. from and near *Nain*; which ſee.

KIKEIONEC *Point*. See *Kioanon*.

KILLINGLY, a town in Windham county, Connecticut, in the north-eaſtern part of the State, bordering on Rhode-Iſland, and ſeparated from Pomfret by Quinebaug river. It lies about 18 miles eaſtward of Windham, and has a Congregational church. The original ſettlers were from Maſſachuſetts. The town was incorporated in May, 1708. In 1728 it was divided into two pariſhes; one of which is now incorporated by the name of Thompſon.

KILLINGTON, a mountainous townſhip in Rutland county, Vermont, having Medway on the W. Barnard N. E. and Saltaſh on the S. E. and contains 32 inhabitants. Waterquechee river has its ſource in a pond in this town.

KILLINGWORTH, a poſt-town in Middleſex county, Connecticut, ſituated on Long-Iſland Sound, 9 miles E. of Guilford and 27 W. of New-London. The Indian name of the townſhip was Hammonaſſet; and a ſtream of that name runs on the W. ſide of the town, and divides it from Guilford. It was ſettled in 1663, by 12 planters from Hartford, Guilford, and Windſor. The Engliſh name deſigned to have been given this town was *Kennelworth*, but by miſtake it was recorded *Killingworth*. It was incorporated in 1703.

KILLISTINOES, Indians who inhabit on Lake Superior; and can furniſh 250 warriors.

KILKENNY, a town in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1774, but not inhabited.

KIMBECK, a place on the eaſt bank of Hudſon's river; 17 or 18 miles north of Poughkeepſie.

KINDERHOOK, a poſt-town in Columbia county, New-York, on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river: 13 miles north of Hudſon city, 29 S. by E. of Albany, 145 north of New-York, and 25 W. by N. of Stockbridge in Maſſachuſetts. The townſhip contains 4,661 inhabiants; of whom 411 are electors, and 638 ſlaves.

KINDERHOOK *Landing*, in the above townſhip, is ſituated under the bank of the river, ſurrounded with an uncleared barren country, has about 15 or 20 houſes, and nearly as many ſtores and other buildings; 20 miles S. of Albany. The town, through which the ſtage to New-York runs, is about 5 miles eaſt of the Landing.

KINGLESS, a townſhip in Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania.

KING AND QUEEN, a county of Virginia, on Mattapany river, which ſeparates it from King William's county. It is about 25 miles long and 20 broad, and contains 9,377 inhabitants, including 5,143 ſlaves.

KING GEORGE, an ancient fort on the borders of Eaſt-Florida, near St. Mary's river.

KING GEORGE's SOUND, or *Nootka*, lies on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, in north lat. 49. 36. See *Nootka*.

KING GEORGE, a county of Virginia, lying between the Patowmac, and Rappahannock rivers. It is 22 miles long, and 14 broad, and contains 7,366 inhabitants, of whom 4,157 are ſlaves.

KINGS, a maritime county of New-York, "containing all that part of the State, bounded eaſterly by Queen's county; northerly, by New-York county; weſterly, partly by Hudſon's river, partly by the ocean; and ſoutherly by the Atlantic Ocean, including Coney Iſlands." This fertile tract of land, ſituated on the W. end of Long-Iſland, and ſeparated from Staten-Iſland by the Narrows, contributes largely to the ſupply of the New-York market with vegetables, roots, fruits, butter, &c. It is divided into 6 townſhips, and contains 4,495 inhabits. including 1,432 ſlaves. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbuſh.

KING'S, a county of Nova-Scotia, comprehending the lands on the S. W. and S. ſides of the Baſin of Minas. The Habitant is navigable for veſſels of 40 tons a little way up. The Canaid for veſſels of 160 tons, 4 or 5 miles; and the Cornwallis is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons 5 miles, for thoſe of 50 tons 10 miles farther. There are conſiderable ſettlements on theſe rivers, and they afford a good portion of fine lands for tillage, and for herbage, and ſome excellent meadows. In the rivers are found a great abundance of ſhad of an excellent kind; and in the Baſin of Minas are fine cod-fiſh, haddock, baſs, and flat fiſh of different kinds.

KING'S BRIDGE, a poſt-town of New-York, 15 miles north of New-York city, and 29 S. W. of Stamford in Connecticut. The bridge here connects New-York iſland with the main land. It was ſtrongly fortified during the war. The heights about it are commanding.

KINGSBURY,

KINGSBURY, a townſhip in Waſhington county, New-York, bounded eaſterly by the tract of land called the Provincial Patent. It contains 1120 inhabitants.

KING'S, or PEARL ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Panama. It belongs to Spain, and is famous for its pearl fiſhery; and lies in N. lat. 7. 12. W. long. 81. 36.

KINGSTON, or ESOPUS, a poſt-town of New-York, ſituated in Ulſter county, on the W. ſide of Hudſon's river, ſix miles W. of Rhinebeck, and on the E. ſide of Eſopus Kill, or Creek. It was deſtroyed on the 15th of October, 1777, by order of General Vaughan, commanding a fleet which ſailed up the Hudſon, when large quantities of ſtores were conſumed. It is rebuilt on a regular plan, and contains about 150 houſes, a court-houſe, jail, a Dutch reformed church, and an academy. It is moſt pleaſantly ſituated upon, and ſurrounded by a ſpacious plain. It is 56 miles S. of Albany, and 109 N. of New-York. N. lat. 41. 56. W. long. 73. 56. The townſhip contains 3929 inhabitants, of whom 556 are electors, and 302 ſlaves.

KINGSTON, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, containing 101 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, a townſhip in Plymouth co. Maſſachuſetts, on the weſtern part of Plymouth Bay, bounded northerly by Duxborough, and contains 1004 inhabitants. There is here a ſlitting and rolling mill. The town was incorporated in 1707. It is 38 miles S. E. of Boſton.

KINGSTON, a townſhip in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, lying on the road which leads from Exeter to Haverhill, in Maſſachuſetts, 6 miles from the former, 12 from Haverhill, and 20 from Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1694. In 1775 it contained 961 inhabitants; and in 1790, 906.

KINGSTON, a village in New-Jerſey, three miles N. E. of Princeton, and 15 S. W. of Brunſwick; an elevated and pleaſant ſpot.

KINGSTON, the chief town of Lenoir county, Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina. It is a poſt-town, ſituated in a beautiful plain on the N. ſide of Neus river, and contains a court-houſe, jail, and about 30 houſes. It is 40 miles W. of Newbern, and 24 from Waynesborough.

KINGSTON, a townſhip in Luzerne county, Pennſylvania.

KINGSTON, a town of Georgetown diſtrict, S. Carolina. It is ſituated on the W. ſide of Wakkamau river, and contains an Epiſcopal church, and about 30 houſes. It is 41 miles N. by E. of Georgetown, and 103 N. N. E. of Charleſtown. N. lat. 33. 51. W. long. 79. 1.

KINGSTON, a village in Talbot co. Maryland, ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of Choptank river, 4 miles below the Forks.

KINGSTON, formerly called *Frontinac*, is ſituated on the northern part of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of its outlet Iroquois river; 200 miles ſouthward of Montreal, and 150 northward of Niagara. Here the King's ſtores are kept and guarded by one company of men. Part of Old Fort Frontinac is now ſtanding, the beſt part of which is the magazine. Kingſton contains about 100 houſes. Large veſſels go no farther than this place; thence to Niagara, &c. ſtores and merchandize are conveyed in boats.

KINGSTON, the capital of the iſland of St. Vincents, in the Weſt-Indies, and the ſeat of government, lies at the head of a bay of the ſame name, on the ſouth-weſtern ſhore of the iſland, in St. George's pariſh.

KINGSTON, the capital of the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt Indies, is ſituated on the N. ſide of a beautiful harbour, having Port-Royal on the N. E. and Spaniſh-Town on the S. W. and was founded in 1693; when repeated deſolations by earthquakes and fire had driven the inhabitants from Port-Royal. It contains 1665 houſes, beſides negro huts and ware-houſes. In 1788, the white inhabitants amounted to 6,539; free people of colour 3,280; and ſlaves 16,659; in all 26,478. It is a place of great trade and opulence. Many of the houſes in the upper part of the town are extremely magnificent; and the markets for butchers' meat, turtle, fiſh, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, inferior to none. It is the reſidence of the moſt conſiderable merchants, whoſe ſhips load and unload here. Upon an average of 20 years, the ſhips that go out aunually from this port amount to 400. N. lat. 17. 57. 30. W. long. 76. 33.

KING WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers. It is 47 miles long and 15 broad, and

and contains 8,128 inhabitants; of whom 5,151 are ſlaves.

KINGWOOD, a townſhip in Huntingdon county, New-Jerſey, containing 2,446 inhabitants, including 104 ſlaves. It is about 5 miles below Alexandria, and 15 S. W. of Lebanon. Alſo the name of a ſmall river of New-Jerſey.

KINSALE, a poſt-town of Virginia, 16 miles from Weſtmoreland court-houſe, and 12 from Northumberland court-houſe.

KIOANON POINT, called in ſome maps *Kikeionec*, is the extremity of a large peninſula which projects far into the ſouth ſide of Lake Superior.

KIONTONA, an Indian town on Conewango river, in Pennſylvania, and 11 miles northerly from its mouth in Alleghany river.

KISHTAC, an iſland on the N. W. coaſt of North-America, lies eaſtward of Foggy Cape, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the peninſula of Alaſka, and on that part of it oppoſite the head of Briſtol Bay, on the N. W. ſide of the peninſula. It is alſo oppoſite the mouth of Cook's river.

KISKEMANITAS *River*, is a branch of Alleghany river, into which it empties in N. lat. 40. 40. in Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania. Its head waters are Little Conemaugh and Stone creek. After their junction it is called Conemaugh river. It then receives Black Lick from the N. E. and 17 miles from its mouth Loyalhannon Creek enters from the S. S. E. after which it is called Kiſkemanitas river. It is navigable for batteaux 40 or 50 miles, and good portages are found between it and Juniatta and Potowmac rivers. Coal and ſalt are diſcovered in the vicinity of theſe rivers.

KITTANING, a ſettlement in Pennſylvania, on the eaſt ſide of Alleghany river, 36 miles northward of Pittſburg.

KITTATINNY *Mountains*, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, which runs through the northern parts of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania.

KITTERY, a townſhip in York county, diſtrict of Maine, incorporated in 1653, and conſiſts of 3 pariſhes, containing 3,250 inhabitants. It is ſituated between Piſcataqua and York rivers, 67 miles northerly of Boſton. In this town is Sturgeon Creek, called ſo from the plenty of that fiſh, in the mouth of the creek at the firſt ſettlement of the country; but there have been none found for theſe many years paſt. This creek is famous in the hiſtory of the firſt ſettlers.

KITTS, ST. See *St. Chriſtophers*.

KNOB LICK, in Mercer county, Kentucky, lies 15 miles S. E. of Harrodſtown, and about 12 ſoutherly of Danville.

KNOWLTON, a townſhip in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, containing 1,937 inhabitants, of whom 13 are ſlaves.

KNOULTON, a grant in Chittenden county, Vermont, lies E. of Smithfield, and W. of Kellyſburgh, and contains 10,000 acres of land.

KNOX, a county in the State of Tenneſſee, in Hamilton diſtrict, contained in 1795, according to the State cenſus, 11,573 inhabitants, of whom 2,365 were ſlaves.

KNOX, a county in the N. W. territory, erected June 20, 1790. "Beginning at the Standing Stone Forks of the Great Miami river, and down the ſaid river to its confluence with the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to the ſmall rivulet above fort Maſſac; thence with the eaſtern boundary line of St. Clair county, to the mouth of the little Michilimackinack; thence up the Illinois river to the forks or confluence of the Theakiki and Chikago; thence by a line to be drawn due north to the boundary line of the territory of the United States, and ſo far eaſterly upon ſaid boundary, as that a due ſouth line may be drawn to the place of beginning." Alſo the name of a fort in the ſame territory.

KNOX, one of Ingraham's iſlands. Captain Ingraham diſcovered two iſlands, which he called *Knox* and *Hancock*, which Captain Roberts ſoon after diſcovering, called *Freeman* and *Langdon*. Theſe iſlands had every appearance of fertility. Their latitude is from 8. 3. to 8. 5. S. and their longitude very nearly 141. W. from Greenwich.

KNOXVILLE, the metropolis of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, is ſituated in Knox county, on the north ſide of Holſton river, on a beautiful ſpot of ground, 22 miles above the junction of Holſton river with the Tenneſſee, and 4 below the mouth of French Broad river. It is in a flouriſhing

a flouriſhing ſituation, and enjoys a communication with every part of the United States by poſt. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 130 houſes, a court-houſe, gaol, and barrcks large enough to contain 700 men. The ſupreme courts of law and equity for the diſtrict of Hamilton are held here half yearly, and the courts of pleas and quarter ſeſſions for Knox county are held here. A college has been eſtabliſhed here by government, called Blount College. It is 32 miles N. of Tellico Blockhouſe; 200 S. E. by S. of Frankfort, in Kentucky; 485 W. by S. of Richmond, in Virginia; and 728 ſouth-weſterly of Philadelphia.

KODIAC, an iſland on the ſouthern ſhore of the peninſula of Alaſka, on the N. W. coaſt; which ſee.

KORTRIGHT, a townſhip in Otſego county, New-York; 122 of its inhabitants are electors.

KOYAHT, a ſmall iſle at the S. end of Waſhington Iſle, at the entrance of a ſtrait ſeparating a ſmall iſle from the largeſt.

KRIS, Indians inhabiting the banks of Lake Chriſtineaux. They can raiſe 1,200 warriors.

KULSAGE, or *Sugar Town*, a little Cherokee town in the vale of Keowe.

KYUQUOT, a large ſound or bay on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, having Roberts Iſland on the one ſide. N. lat. 50. W. long. 127. 20.

L

LABRADOR, TERRA DE, one of the northern counties of America, called alſo Eſquimaux, and is comprehended in New-Britain; bounded north by Hudſon's Strait, ſouth by part of Lower Canada and the river St. Lawrence, weſt by Huſon's Bay, north-eaſt by the Ocean and Davis's Straits, and E. by the Straits of Belliſle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The coaſt is rocky and interſperſed with innumerable iſles. The only attempt to trade with Labrador, has been directed towards the fiſhery; the annual produce of which, amounts to upwards of £49,000 ſterl. The inhabitants, whoſe number is unknown, hunt for furs and ſkins. The Moravian Brethren maintain a communication with their miſſion on the coaſt of Labrador. The property of their ſhip is divided into ſhares of £10 only, with the ſupply intended for the brethren; articles are ſent for traffic with the natives, enabling them to bring back cargoes that have afforded them not always a dividend of more than the intereſt of the capital employed. See *New-Britain*.

LABRADOR, a large lake which by its numerous branches forms a water communication through great part of the iſland of Cape Breton. In ſome maps it is called St. Peter's Lake.

LACHAWANNOCK, a mountain in the north-weſtern part of Pennſylvania.

LACHAWANNOCK, a townſhip in Luzerne county, Pennſylvania.

LACK, a townſhip in Mifflin county, Pennſylvania.

LA COLE, a river which falls into Lake Champlain from the W. 5 miles S. S. W. of Nut-Iſland, after a ſhort courſe.

LACOMIC, a ſmall creek which empties through the weſt bank of Alleghany river in Pennſylvania, oppoſite Licking Creek, a ſhort diſtance below fort Franklin.

LACONIA. The tract of land extending from the river Merrimack to Sagadahock, and from the ocean to the lakes and rivers of Canada, went under this name, in the grant of lands in 1622, from the council of Plymouth to Capt. Maſon and Sir Ferdinand Gorges.

LADIES *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland of S. Carolina, near Port-Royal.

LAGOON, one of the new diſcovered iſlands in the South Sea. Captain Cook viſited it in 1769. S. lat. 18. 47. W. long. from Greenwich 139. 28.

LAGUNA, a town of Peru, ſituated on Amazon river. S. E. of the town of Borja.

LA GUAYRA, a maritime fortified town in Caraccas, a province of Terra Firma. This town, and Puerto Cabela are the chief in the province.

LAKE OF THE WOODS. See *Woods*.

LA MOELLE, a large river in the N. W. part of Vermont. Its general courſe is weſterly: after running about 75 miles, and receiving 14 leſſer ſtreams, it falls into Lake Champlain at Colcheſter, 5 miles north of the mouth of Onion river, and is of about the ſame magnitude.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town on the road from Guayaquil to Lima in Peru, four leagues from Morrope. It conſiſts of about 1,500 houſes, built of different materials,

materials, but in general of bajareques, or unburnt bricks. The meaneſt of the houſes are the habitations of the Indians, which conſiſt entirely of canes. The number of its inhabitants amounts to above 30,000, ſome of whom are opulent; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Molattoes, Meſtizoes, and Indians. It has a large and elegant ſtone church. It is the reſidence of a corregidor, having under his juriſdiction, beſides many other towns, that of Morrope. One of the two officers of the revenue appointed for Truxillo, alſo reſides here. S. lat. 6. 41. 37. W. long. 76. 15.

LAMPA, a juriſdiction of Cuſco, in Peru, in S. America. It begins about 30 leagues ſouth of the city of Cuſco; and is the principal province included under the name of Callao. Here are excellent paſtures and ſilver mines. The air is very cold.

LAMPETER, a townſhip in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania.

LAMPREY *River*, a water of Great Bay, in New-Hampſhire.

LANCASTER, a bay or ſound on the weſtern coaſt of Sir Thomas Smith's bay. The ſouthernmoſt part lies in N. lat. 74. 20. The moſt northerly is called Alderman Jonas's Sound, and lies in N. lat. 76.

LANCASTER, a populous and wealthy county in the interior part of Pennſylvania, extending ſouth to the Maryland line. It is about 42 miles ſquare, is divided into 25 townſhips, and contains 566,240 acres of land, and 36,147 inhabitants, including 348 ſlaves. The lands in this county are rich and well cultivated. The hills in the northern parts abound with iron ore; for the manufacturing which, 2 furnaces and 8 forges have been erected. The furnaces manufacture about 1,200 tons of pigs and nearly that number of bar-iron annually. Copper and lead have alſo been found here. Chief town, *Lancaſter*.

LANCASTER, a county of Virginia, bounded eaſt by Cheſapeak Bay, and S. W. by Rappahannock river. It is about 40 miles long, and 15 broad, and contains 5,638 inhabitants, of whom 3,336 are ſlaves.

LANCASTER, a county of Camden diſtrict, S. Carolina, lying on Lynche's creek, and Wateree river. It contains 6,302 inhabitants, of whom 4,684 are whites, and 1,370 ſlaves.

LANCASTER, *Borough of*, a handſome and flouriſhing poſt-town, the capital of Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, and the largeſt inland town in the United States. It is pleaſantly ſituated upon the deſcent of a hill, a mile and a half weſt of Coneſtoga creek, which falls into Suſquehannah river 9 miles S. by W. of the town. Its trade is already great, and muſt increaſe in proportion as the ſurrounding country populates. It contains about 7 or 800 houſes and about 5,000 people. The legiſlature is to meet here in future, till a permanent ſeat of government ſhall be eſtabliſhed. The public buildings are a handſome court-houſe of brick, a market-houſe of the ſame materials, and a ſtrong ſtone gaol. Here are ſix places of worſhip, for as many different perſuaſions, viz. German Lutherans, German Calviniſts, Preſbyterians, Epiſcopalians, Moravians, and Roman Catholics. The German Lutheran church is a large brick building, having an organ, and a handſome ſpire; the others are of brick, and are neat and commodious buildings. The only manufactures here are carried on by individuals. There are 3 breweries and 2 or 3 valuable tanneries. Franklin College is eſtabliſhed here for the Germans. Its endowments are nearly the ſame as thoſe of Dickinſon college at Carliſle. Its truſtees conſiſt of Lutherans, Calviniſts, Preſbyterians, and Epiſcopalians; of each an equal number. The principal is a Lutheran, and the vice-preſident a Calviniſt. It is 58 miles as the new turnpike road runs, W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 31 from Reading. N. lat. 40. 3. W. long. 76. 20.

LANCASTER, a poſt-town of S. Carolina, 36 miles from Camden, and 47 from Charlotte, N. Carolina.

LANCASTER, a very pleaſant poſt-town in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, the oldeſt in the county, having been ſettled in 1645, and incorporated in 1653. It is ſituated on a branch of Naſhua river, which empties into the Merrimack. It is 35 miles W. N. W. of Boſton, 4 miles W. of Bolton, and 14 N. by E. of Worceſter. The lands of the townſhip of Lancaſter, and thoſe of Sterling on the S. W. are part of the tract called *Naſhawogg* by the Indians. The pleaſantneſs of this town has invited many perſons of education and

and fortune to reſide here. In the N. eaſterly part of Lancaſter there is a valuable, and perhaps inexhauſtible ſlate pit, furniſhing ſlates for houſes, and excellent ſtones for tombs and graves. No ſlates equal to theſe have yet been diſcovered in the United States. Theſe are ſent to Boſton, and exported to New-York, Virginia, &c. Two principal branches of Naſhua river, over which are 9 large bridges, water this town, and have on their banks excellent intervale land. Cumbery pond in this town is obſerved to riſe as much as two feet, juſt before a ſtorm; and Sandy pond riſes in a dry ſeaſon.

LANCASTER, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, on the eaſt bank of Connecticut river, about 41 miles above Hanover. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775 it contained 61 inhabitants, and in 1790—161.

LANCE ISLES, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lie off Cape Scott, which is the ſouthern point at the mouth of Pintard's Sound, oppoſite to Point Diſappointment. There is a narrow channel between the largeſt iſle and the cape. See *Pintard's Sound*.

LANDAFF, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 292 inhabitants.

LAND'S HEIGHT, in North-America, is the high ground on the chain of lakes between Lake la Plue and Lake Superior, where there is a portage of 7 miles. It is 80 miles eaſt of the grand portage from the weſt end of Lake Superior.

LANGDON, a townſhip in Cheſhire county, New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1787, and contains 244 inhabitants.

LANESBOROUGH, a townſhip in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, N. by E. of Hancock, 12 miles N. by W. of Lenox, and 144 W. by N. of Boſton. It affords a quarry of good marble, and contains 2,142 inhabitants.

LANSINBURGH, *(city)* in the townſhip of Troy, Renſſalaer county, New-York, is very pleaſantly ſituated on the E. bank of Hudſon's river, oppoſite one of the mouths of the Mohawk, and contains about 200 dwelling-houſes, a brick church, the joint property of the Dutch and Preſbyterian congregation, a court-houſe, gaol, and an academy, incorporated in 1796. Here is a library company which was incorporated in 1775. It is a very flouriſhing place, ſituated on a plain at the foot of a hill, from the top of which is a moſt delightful proſpect. A few years ago there was but one ſtage between this town and Albany; now (1796) 20 ſtages daily paſs and repaſs between the neighbouring towns of Lanſinburgh, Troy, Waterford, and Albany; and the average number of paſſengers is ſaid to exceed 150. It is 9 miles north of Albany, 3 above Troy, 175 north of New-York, and 270 N. N. E. of Philadelphia.

LAPIS LAZULI, a ſmall rock ſurrounded with and almoſt covered by the ſea on the coaſt of Nova-Scotia. It is about 2 miles from Monano Iſland, and ſhews the paſſage into St. John's river.

LA PLATE. See *Paraguay*.

LARGE ROCK lies on the S. bank of Ohio river, in the tract called Indiana, and nearly oppoſite the mouth of Muſkingum river.

LARGE ISLAND, one of the largeſt iſlands on the Labrador coaſt, due weſt of the mouth of Shecatica Bay.

LARICAXAS, a province of La Paz, and audience of Charcas, in Peru. It lies adjacent to the territories of the juriſdiction of La Paz, and to the north of that city, extending 118 leagues from E. to W. and about 30 from N. to S. It abounds in gold mines, the metal of which is of ſo fine a quality, that its ſtandard is 23 carats and 3 grains.

LATACUNGA, *Aſſiento of*, the firſt juriſdiction to the ſouthward of that of Quito, in Peru. The word *aſſiento* implies a place leſs than a town, but larger than a village. It ſtands on a wide plain, having on its eaſt ſide the eaſtern cordillera of the Andes, from which projects a very high mountain; and at a ſmall diſtance from its foot is ſituated Latacunga, in 55. 14. 30. S. lat. On its W. ſide is a river, which is ſometimes fordable, but generally paſſed over a bridge. This aſſiento is large and regular, the ſtreets broad and ſtraight, the houſes of ſtone, arched, and well contrived, one ſtory high. This precaution the inhabitants were taught to obſerve by a dreadful deſtruction of all the buildings, on the 20th of June, 1699. Out of 600 ſtone houſes, which the aſſiento then contained, only a part of one, and the Jeſuit's church, were left ſtanding, and moſt of the inhabitants were buried in

in the ruins. The ſtone of which the houſes and churches are built, is a kind of pumice, or ſpongy ſtone, ejected from volcanoes; which have formed inexhauſtible quarries in the neighbourhood. It is ſo light, that it will ſwim in the water, and from its great poroſity, the lime cements the different pieces very ſtrongly together. This juriſdiction contains 17 principal villages. The air of the aſſiento is colder from the place being only 6 leagues from the mountain of Cotopaxi; which as it is not leſs in height or extent than thoſe of Chimborazo and Caymburo, ſo like them, it is covered with ice and ſnow. The villages are populous; ſuch as are ſeated in the vallies are hot, thoſe in the plains temperate, whilſt thoſe which border on the mountains, like that of the aſſiento, are cold, and ſometimes to an exceſſive degree. The inhabitants amount to about 12,000, chiefly Spaniards and Meſtizoes. Great quantities of pork are ſalted here and ſent to Quito, Guayaquil, and Riobamba, being highly valued for the peculiar flavour given it in the pickling. The manufactures are thoſe of cloth, bays, and tucuyos. The inhabitants of Pugili, and Saquiſili, are noted for making earthen ware, highly valued all over the province of Quito. The clay of which they are made is of a lively red, remarkably fine, emitting a kind of fragrancy, and the workmanſhip very neat and ingenious.

LAUREL MOUNTAIN, a range of mountains weſtward of the Alleghany ridge, and a part of what is called the Alleghany Mountains. It extends from Pennſylvania to N. Carolina, and gives riſe to ſeveral branches of the Ohio river. The great Kanhaway breaks through the Laurel Ridge in its way to the Ohio, in N. lat. 38. 30. W. long. 81. 19. In a ſpur of this mountain, about lat. 36. is a ſpring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and, it is ſaid, as blue as indigo. The lands within a ſmall diſtance of the Laurel Mountain, through which the Youghiogany runs, are in many places broken and ſtoney, but rich and well timbered; and in ſome places, and particularly on Laurel Creek, they are rocky and mountainous. From the Laurel Mountain to Monongahela, the firſt 7 miles are good, level farming lands, with fine meadows; the timber, white-oak, cheſnut, hickory, &c.

LAWRENCE *River* and *Gulf*, *St.* St. Lawrence is one of the largeſt rivers in N. America. It iſſues from Lake Ontario, forming the outlet of the long chain of great lakes, which ſeparate Upper-Canada from the United States. From Lake Ontario to Montreal it has the name of Iroquois, and taking a north-eaſt courſe emboſoms the iſland of Montreal; juſt above which it receives Ottawas from the weſt, and forms many fertile iſlands. From Montreal it aſſumes the name of St. Lawrence, and continuing the ſame courſe paſſes by Quebec, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the ſea, and is ſo far navigable for large veſſels. Having received in its courſe beſides Ottawas, St. John's, Seguina, Deſprairies, Trois Rivieres, and innumerable other ſmaller ſtreams, it falls into the ocean at Cape Roſieres, by a mouth about 90 miles broad. In its courſe it forms a great variety of bays, harbours and iſlands, many of them fruitful and extremely pleaſant. See *Quebec*, *Montreal*, &c. The main entrance into the gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic ocean, is on the eaſtward between Cape Ray, the ſouth point of Newfoundland Iſland, and the north cape of Cape Breton; the Gut of Canſo leads into it from the S. E. between Nova-Scotia and the S. end of Cape Breton; and the Straits of Belliſle lead into it from the north between Newfoundland Iſland and the coaſt of Labrador. It contains a number of iſlands, viz. St. John's, at its ſouthern extremity, on the coaſt of New-Brunſwick and Nova-Scotia; Anticoſti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; beſides a number of ſmall iſlands.

LAURENS, a county in Ninety-Six diſtrict, S. Carolina, lying between Enoree and Saluda rivers. It is about 31 miles long, and 22 broad, and contains 8,217 free inhabitants, and 1,120 ſlaves.

LAURENS *Court-Houſe*, in the above county, is 20 miles from Buſh river, 32 from Newbury court-houſe, and 40 from Greenville.

LAWRENCE, *Fort*, is a little above the croſſing place of Tuſcarawas, a branch of Muſkingum river.

LAWRENCE-TOWN, a thinly ſettled agricultural townſhip, a few miles to the eaſtward of Halifax in Nova-Scotia.

LAURENT *of the Mine, St.* a ſettlement in the iſland of St. Domingo, near the Spaniſh capital, St. Domingo. It ſtands in the place where the capital was firſt founded, on the eaſt ſide of the Ozama, and about a quarter of a league from its confluence with the Iſabella. It can only be conſidered as a dependency on St. Domingo, and contains 300 inhabitants, all free negroes, forming a cure. It was formed in 1723, by 128 run-away French negroes who being ſent down to the bay of Ocoa to be ſhipped off, the Spaniards attacked the eſcort, and gave arms to the fugitives, maintaining that they were free men.

LAWUNAK-HANNOCK, a Moravian ſettlement nearly oppoſite Goſhgoſhink, on Alleghany river, and 20 miles north-eaſt of Fort Franklin.

LAZARUS, *Archipelago of, St.* See *De Fonte.*

LEACOCK, a townſhip in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania.

LEASBURGH, the chief town of Caſwell county, N. Carolina. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and a few houſes.

LEBANON, a townſhip in York county, Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Salmon Fall river, 100 miles north of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 1275 inhabitants. A ſpecies of ſtone is found here which yields copperas and ſulphur.

LEBANON, *New*, a pleaſant village in New-York State, bordering on Pittsfield, Maſſachuſetts, ſituated partly in a vale, and partly on the declivity of hills. The medicinal ſprings here are next in celebrity to thoſe of Saratoga. The pool is ſituated on a commanding eminence, overlooking the valley, and ſurrounded with a few houſes which afford tolerable accomodations to invalids.

LEBANON, a townſhip in Windham county, Connecticut, was ſettled in 1697. The ſoil is equal to almoſt any in the State, and the inhabitants are generally farmers, many of whom are wealthy. The thick ſettled part of the town forms a very wide ſtreet, and the houſes are at conſiderable diſtances from each other. Academic education has been patronized in this place for above 80 years, greatly to the honour of the people. The river Shetucket is formed by the junction of Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between this town and Windham. It lies 9 miles north of Norwich, and 30 ſouth-eaſt of Hartford.

LEBANON, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated on Muſcomy river, and on the eaſt ſide of the Connecticut, 2 miles below Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 347 inhabitants, and in 1790—1180. It is in contemplation to build a bridge on Connecticut river at the middle bar of Agar's falls in this town, where the diſtance between the rocks is 110 feet. It is 35 miles above the bridge built by Col. Hale at Bellows's Falls at Walpole. See *Maſcomy Pond.*

LEBANON, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Quitapahilla creek, in Dauphin county. About a mile from the town is the Suſquehannah, and Schuylkill canal, which connects this creek with the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill. Lebanon contains about 300 houſes regularly built, many of which are of brick and ſtone; a German Lutheran and a Calviniſt church. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Harriſburg, 43 E. by S. of Carliſle, and 82 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

LEE, a ſmall town in Strafford county, New-Hampſhire, about 12 miles north of Exeter. It was formerly part of Dover and Durham, and was incorporated in 1766. In 1775 it contained 954 inhabitants, in 1790—1029.

LEE, *Fort*, was erected by the Americans during the late war, on the weſt bank of North river, having the tract called the Engliſh Neighbourhood on the north, and that called Heboken on the ſouthward, in N. lat. 40. 56. and about 9 miles above the town of Bergen. The Americans had 2,000 men in garriſon here in the late war, but evacuated it in November, 1776, with the loſs of their artillery and ſtores.

LEE, a county of Virginia, lately taken from Ruſſel, in the S. W. corner of the State, bounded ſouth by the State of N. Carolina, and weſt by Kentucky.

LEE, a townſhip in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, 5 miles ſoutherly of Lenox, 4 eaſt of Stockbridge, and 140 weſt of Boſton; was incorporated in 1777, and contains 1,170 inhabitants. Houſatonick river runs ſoutherly through this town.

LEEDS, a town in the eaſtern part of Glouceſter

Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, 4 miles weſt of the mouth of Mullicus river, and 8 north-weſterly of Brigantine Inlet.

LEEDS, a village of Richmond county, Virginia, ſituated on the north bank of Rappahannock river; 14 miles E. by S. of Port Royal, 40 S. E. of Frederickſburg, and 70 N. E. of Richmond. Near Leedſtown is a famous courſe for horſe-racing.

LEEFOOGA, one of the Friendly iſlands, in the South Sea. It was viſited by Captain Cook in 1776, who conſiders it, in ſome reſpects, ſuperior to Anamooka. The iſland is ſituated near Hapaee, and is about 7 miles long and 3 broad.

LEESBURG. See *Leaſburg*.

LEESBURG, a poſt-town of Maryland, 25 miles from Frederickſtown.

LEESBURG, a poſt-town of Virginia, and capital of Loudon county. It is ſituated 6 miles S.W. of the Patowmac, and 4 S. of Gooſe Creek, a branch of that river on the great road leading from Philadelphia to the ſouthward, and on the road leading from Alexandria to Bath. It contains about ſixty houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 26 miles from Saliſbury, 32 from Shepherdſtown, 20 miles from Frederickſtown in Maryland, 46 north-weſt of Alexandria, and 64 E. S. E. of Wincheſter.

LEESBURG, or *Leeſtown*, a ſettlement in Kentucky, on the banks of Kentucky river, 20 miles from Lexington, and about 30 from the Upper Blue Lick. It was deſtroyed by the Indians and abandoned. The country for many miles round is firſt rate land. Great plenty of marble is found on the banks of Kentucky, particularly at this place.

LEE'S ISLAND, in Patowmac river, in Fairfax co. Virginia, about 2 miles ſouth-eaſtward of Thorp, which is on the north ſide of Gooſe Creek.

LEEK, a ſmall iſland of Pennſylvania, in Delaware river.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See *Weſt-Indies*.

LEHIGH, or *Lecha*, a river which riſes in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, about 21 miles eaſt of Wyoming Falls, in Suſquehannah river, and taking a circular courſe, paſſing through the Blue Mountains, empties into Delaware river on the ſouth ſide of Eaſton, 15 miles N. E. of Bethlehem. It runs about 75 miles, and is navigable 30 miles.

LE GRAND, a conſiderable river of the N.W. Territory, which riſes within a few miles of the weſt extremity of Lake Erie, and purſuing a N. N. W. courſe for nearly 100 miles, thence turning to the weſt, empties into Lake Michigan. It is about 250 yards wide at its confluence with the lake.

LEICESTER, a townſhip in Addiſon county, Vermont, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Otter Creek, having 343 inhabitants. Great Trout Pond, or Lake, is partly in this town, and partly in Saliſbury, on the north. This town was granted Oct. 20, 1761.

LEICESTER, called by the Indian natives *Towtaid*, is a conſiderable town in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 1076 inhabitants. It is ſituated upon the poſt-road from Boſton to Hartford, New-York and Philadelphia, 6 miles weſterly of Worceſter, and 54 W. by S. of Boſton; bounded N. by Paxton and S. by Oxford. It was ſettled in 1713, and incorporated in 1720 or 1721. There are three meeting-houſes here for Congregationaliſts, Anabaptiſts, and Quakers; who live in harmony together. The *Leiceſter Academy* was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. Wool cards are manufactured here to the annual amount of 15,000 pairs.

LEMINGTON, a townſhip in Eſſex county, Vermont, on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, and near the N. E. corner of the State. The Great Monadnock Mountain is in this town. It contains 31 inhabitants.

LE MAIRE. See *Maire*.

LEMPSTER, an inconſiderable townſhip in Cheſter county, New-Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1761. In 1775, it contained 128, and in 1790, 414 inhabitants.

LENOIR, a county of Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina, ſurrounded by Glaſgow, Craven, Jones, and Dauphin. It contains 2484 free inhabitants, and 957 ſlaves. Chief town, Kingſton.

LENOX, the ſhire town of Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts. It is a pleaſant and thriving town, and has a court-houſe and gaol. Houſatonick river paſſes through the town. It lies eaſt of Waſhington, ſouth of Pittsfield, 17 miles ſouth-weſterly of Cheſter, and 145 miles north of Boſton.

LEOGANE,

LEOGANE, *Bay of*, called alſo *Bight*, or Bite of Leogane, alſo Cul de Sac of Leogane, at the weſt end of the iſland of St. Domingo, is formed by two peninſulas. It opens between Cape St. Nicholas at the weſt end of the north peninſula, and Cape Dame Marie, the N. W. point of the ſouth peninſula, 45 leagues apart. At the bottom of the bay are the iſlands Gonave, and on the north ſide of the ſouth peninſula the iſles Reſſif and Caymite. It emboſoms a vaſt number of fine bays. The chief bays, towns and ports from Cape St. Nicholas round to Cape Dame Marie are La Plate Forme, or the Platform, Gonaives, St. Marc, Montrouis, Archahaye, Port au Prince, Leogane, Goave, Miragoane, Petit, Trou, Bay of Baradaires, Bay of Durot, Jeremie, Cape Dame Marie, &c. Trou Bordet, at the head of which is Port au Prince, is at the extremity of the Bay of Leogane eaſtward, 60 leagues eaſt of Cape Dame Marie, and 51 S. E. of Cape St. Nicholas.

LEOGANE, a ſea-port town in the French part of the iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated on the N. ſide of the neck of the ſouth peninſula in the bay or bite of Leogane, at the head of a ſmall bay which ſets up E. from the bay of Grand Goave, 4 leagues N. E. of the town of that name, 6½ N. of Jackmel, 8 N. W. of Cayes de Jacmel, 9 W. by S. of Port au Prince, and 6¼ leagues S. E. of Petite Gonave Iſland. N. lat. 18. 30. W. long. from Paris 75. 2. It is an agreeable, pleaſant, and commercial place. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were 895,871 lbs. white ſugar—7,079,205lbs. brown ſugar—1,932,952lbs. coffee—139,887lbs. cotton—and 4,960lbs. indigo. The duties on the exportation of the above, 26,103 dollars 70 cents.

LEOMINSTER, a poſt-town in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, 7 miles N. by W. of Lancaſter, 20 S. E. of Winchendon, 46 weſtward of Boſton, 19 N. of Worceſter, and 20 S. of Marlborough, in New-Hampſhire, has a printing-office and ſeveral neat buildings. This townſhip was taken from Lancaſter, incorporated in 1740, and contains 1189 inhabitants. On the different ſtreams which paſs through the town are 2 griſt mills, 5 ſaw mills, an oil mill, and clothiers works, very excellent. About 200,000 bricks are annually made here. The manufacture of combs is alſo carried on to great perfection and profit. *Leominſter Gore*, adjoining, contains 27 inhabitants.

LEON, a river which falls into the Gulf of Mexico from the N. W. at the bay of St. Bernard.

LEON, *New*, a populous kingdom of New-Spain, in N. America, in which are ſeveral ſilver mines.

LEON, a town of the province of Panuco, in Mexico. It has rich mines, and lies 30 leagues N. of Mechoacan, and 55 N.W. of the city of Mexico.

LEON DE CARACAS, ST. a city, the capital of the province of the Caracas, ſituated on a river, about 6 leagues S. from the coaſt, encloſed by mountains. The valley in which it ſtands is a ſavannah, well watered and very healthy, about 3 leagues long and 1 broad in the middle, the only entrance into which is through a crooked and ſteep road. The city is near a mile long; the houſes handſome and well furniſhed; the ſtreets regular, ſtraight and broad, cutting each other at right angles, and terminating in a magnificent ſquare in the centre. It contains about 4 or 5000 inhabitants; moſt of whom are owners of cocoa plantations, which 12 or 13,000 negroes cultivate in the rich vallies, which is almoſt the only cultivation they have.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of N. America in New-Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the reſidence of a governor, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in ſight of a Spaniſh army who were 6 to 1; is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occaſions earthquakes. It conſiſts of about 1000 houſes, and has ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of the town is a lake which ebbs and flows like the ſea. It is 30 miles from the South Sea. N. lat. 12. 25. W. long. 88 10.

LEONARDSTOWN, a poſt-town of Maryland, and the capital of St. Mary's county, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Britton's Brook, juſt where it falls into Britton's Bay, 5 miles from its mouth in the Patowmac, and contains about 50 houſes, a court-houſe, and gaol. It is 113 miles ſouth of Baltimore, 62 ſouth by eaſt of Upper-Marlborough, 30 ſouth-eaſt of Port Tobacco, and 217

ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 18.

LEPERS' *Iſland*, one of the *New Hebrides*. The inhabitants of this iſland, according to Bougainville's account of them, "are of two colours, black and mulatto. Their lips are thick, their hair frizzled, and ſome have a kind of yellow wool; they are ſmall, ugly, ill-made, and in general devoured by the *leproſy*, which occaſioned the diſcoverer Bougainville to call it the *Iſle of Lepers*: few women were ſeen, but they were altogether as diſguſting as the men. They go naked, hardly covering their waiſts with a mat." They carry their children on their backs in a kind of ſcarf. They wear ornaments in their noſtrils; and have no beards.

LE ROACH *Iſland*, is near Falkland's Iſlands; diſcovered in 1657.

LES CAYES, a juriſdiction on the S. ſide of the French part of the iſland of St. Domingo, contains 4 pariſhes and yields abundance of ſugar, cotton, and coffee. Its exports from the town Les Cayes from January 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were 2,597,666lb. white ſugar; 24,526,050 lb. brown ſugar; 3,025,604lb. coffee; 855,447lb. cotton; 169,305lb. indigo; and ſmall articles to the value of 8256 livres. The value of duties paid on the above on exportation 101,528 dollars, 85 cents. The town *Les Cayes*, lies between the villages Torbeck and Cavaillon, on the large bay which ſets up to the iſland Avache; from which it is about 3 leagues diſtant, and 5 leagues northerly of Point Abacon. N. lat. 18. 12. W. long. from Paris 76. 8.

LETTERKENNY, a townſhip in Franklin county, Pennſylvania.

LEVERETT, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, near Connecticut river, and 95 miles weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 524 inhabitants. A copper mine has been found in this townſhip.

LEVI, a point of land in the river St. Lawrence, oppoſite to the city of Quebec.

LEWIS, a town in Eſſex county, S. W. of Lemington, adjoining, in Vermont. It is about 8 miles ſouth of the Canada line.

LEWIS CREEK, in Vermont, a ſmall ſtream which falls into Lake Champlain at Ferriſburg, a little north of the mouth of Little Otter Creek.

LEWIS's BAY. See *Barnſtable County*, Maſſachuſetts.

LEWISBURG. See *Louiſbourg*.

LEWISBURG, a county in Orangeburgh diſtrict, S. Carolina.

LEWISBURGH, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Franklin county. It is ſituated on Tar river, and contains between 20 and 30 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 30 miles N. of Raleigh, 25 ſouth of Warrenton, 56 from Tarborough, and 411 from Philadelphia.

LEWISBURGH, a poſt-town, and the chief town of Greenbriar county, Virginia; ſituated on the N. ſide of Greenbriar river, contains about 60 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 250 miles W. by N. of Richmond, and 486 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 8.

LEWISBURG, or *Tarſtown*, a town of Northumberland county, Pennſylvania; ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Suſquehannah, 7 miles above Northumberland. It contains about 60 houſes, and is well ſituated for carrying on a briſk trade with the N. W. part of the State. It is 30 miles E. by N. of Aaronſburg.

LEWISTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln county, Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Androſcoggin river, and bounded S.W. by Bowdoin. Lewiſtown and Gore contain 532 inhabitants. It is 36 miles N. E. of Portland.

LEWISTOWN, or *Lewes*, a town in Suſſex county, Delaware, is pleaſantly ſituated on Lewes creek, 3 miles above its mouth in Delaware Bay, and as far W. by N. of the light-houſe on Cape Henlopen. It contains a Preſbyterian and Methodiſt church, and about 150 houſes, built chiefly on a ſtreet which is more than three miles in length, and extending along a creek, which ſeparates the town from the pitch of the cape. The ſituation is high, and commands a full proſpect of the light-houſe, and the ſea. The court-houſe, and the gaol are commodious buildings, and give an air of importance to the town. The ſituation of this place muſt at ſome future time render it of conſiderable importance. Placed at the entrance of a bay, which is crowded with veſſels from all parts of the world, and which is frequently

quently closed with ice a part of the winter season, necessity seems to require, and nature seems to suggest, the forming this port into a harbour for shipping. The deficiency of water in the creek, may be cheaply and easily supplied by a small canal so as to afford a passage for the waters of Rehoboth into Lewes creek, which would ensure an adequate supply. The circumjacent country is beautifully diversified with hills, woods, streams, and lakes, forming an agreeable contrast to the naked sandy beach, which terminates in the cape; but it is greatly infested with musketoes and sand-flies. It carries on a small trade with Philadelphia in the productions of the country. A manufacture of marine and glauber salts, and magnesia, has been lately established here, which is managed by a gentleman skilled in the practical knowledge of chemistry. It is 113 miles south of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 6. W. long. 75. 18.

LEWISTOWN, the chief town of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the northern side of Juniatta river, on the W. side, and at the mouth of Cishicoquilis creek; a short way west of the Long Narrows in Juniatta river, and about 23 miles north-easterly of Huntingdon. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 dwelling-houses, a court-house and gaol. It was incorporated in 1795, and is governed by two burgesses, one high constable, a town-clerk, and two assistants. It is 150 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 33. W. long. 77. 23.

LEWUNAKHANNEK, a town on the Ohio, where Christian Indians settled under the care of the Moravian missionaries.

LEXAWACSEIN, a small river of Pennsylvania, which rises by several branches in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the east side of Mount Ararat; these unite about 10 miles from its mouth in Delaware river. Its course is S. E. and east. It joins the Delaware about 174 miles above Philadelphia.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Rockbridge county. It is situated on the post-road from Philadelphia to Kentucky, by way of the wildnerness, and about a mile south of the N. branch of James's river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, and the country round highly cultivated. It is 159 miles W. by N. of Richmond, 398 from Philadelphia, and 465 from Danville in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, and formerly the metropolis of that State. It is situated on a rich extensive plain, in Fayette county, on the north side of Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the south branch of Elkhorn river. It is built on a regular plan, and contains about 250 houses, 3 places of public worship, a court-house and gaol. It contains 2 printing-offices, which publish 2 weekly gazettes; has several stores of goods well assorted, and is a flourishing, agreeable place. It is situated in the midst of a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 miles east of Frankfort, and 774 S.W. by W. of Philadelphia. Its inhabitants are supposed to amount now (1796) to 2000; among whom are a number of very genteel families, affording very agreeable society. N. lat. 38. 6. W. long. 85. 8. Near this town are found curious sepulchres full of human skeletons. It has been asserted that a man in or near the town, having dug 5 or 6 feet below the surface of the ground, came to large flat stone, under which was a well of common depth, regularly and artificially stoned. In the vicinity of Lexington are found the remains of two ancient fortifications, furnished with ditches and bastions, overgrown with large trees.

LEXINGTON, a county in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.

LEXINGTON, formerly called the *Great Falls*, a small town of Georgia, situated on the south side of Ogeechee river, on a beautiful eminence which overlooks the falls of the river. It is 2 miles from Georgetown, and 30 from Greensborough.

LEXINGTON, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N. W. of Boston, having a neat Congregational church, and a number of compact houses. It has been rendered famous by the battle fought in it, April 19, 1775, which may be considered as the commencement of the American revolution. This township contains 941 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1712.

LEYDEN, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, between Colerain

and Bernardſton, 29 miles from Northampton, the ſhire town, and 117 N. W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 989 inhabitants.

LEZARS, an Indian nation, who inhabit between the mouth of the Ohio and Wabaſh rivers. They can furniſh 300 warriors.

LIBERTY, a poſt-town of Virginia, 15 miles from New-London, 35 from Fincaſtle, 40 from Franklin court-houſe, and 65 from Martinſburg.

LIBERTY-TOWN, a village of Maryland, ſituated in Frederick county, 10 miles north-eaſt of Frederickſtown, and about 44 N.N.W. of the Federal City. Copper mines have been found near this town, and have been worked; but to no great extent as yet.

LICHTENAU, a Moravian ſettlement on the eaſt ſide of Muſkingum river, 3 miles below Goſchachguenk; but as the warriors paſſed conſtantly through this place, it was forſaken, and they removed to Salem, 5 miles below Gnadenhuetten.

LICK, a name by which ſalt ſprings are called in the weſtern parts of the United States. See *Big Bone Lick*.

LICKING, a navigable river of Kentucky, which riſes on the weſtern confines of Virginia; interlocks with the head waters of Kentucky river; runs in a N. W. direction upwards of 180 miles, and by a mouth 150 yards wide flows through the ſouth bank of Ohio river, oppoſite fort Waſhington. Upon this river are iron-works, and numerous ſalt ſprings. Its principal branch is navigable nearly 70 miles. From Limeſtone to this river, the country is very rich, and covered with cane, rye-graſs, and natural clover.

LIGONIER, *Fort*, lies on the road from Philadelphia to Pittſburg; 266 miles from the former, and 54 from the latter, and 9 miles from the E. ſide of Laurel Hill.

LIGUANEA, mountains in the iſland of Jamaica. At the foot of theſe in St. Andrew's pariſh, about ſix miles from Kingſton, is the moſt magnificent botanical garden in the world. It was eſtabliſhed in 1773, under the ſanction of the aſſembly. The fortune of war having thrown into Lord Rodney's hands many rare plants, he preſented to his favoured iſland plants of the genuine cinnamon, the mango, bread-fruit, and other oriental productions; which are now become common in the iſland. See *Cold Spring*.

LILLIE, a citadel at Cape Ann, in the townſhip of Glouceſter, Maſſachuſetts.

LIMA, the middle diviſion of Peru, in South-America. It has Quito on the north, the mountains called the Andes on the eaſt, the audience of Los Charcos on the ſouth, and the Pacific ocean on the weſt. There are many wild beaſts in the audience.

LIMA, the capital of Peru, in S. America, is alſo called Los Reyes, or the City of Kings, and is the emporium of this part of the world. It was founded by Don Franciſco Pizarro, on the 18th of January, 1535; is ſituated in a large, ſpacious, and fertile plain, called the valley of Rimac, on the ſouth ſide of the river Rimac, which runs weſtward. The name of Lima being only a corrupt pronunciation of the Indian word, which is derived from an idol to which the Indians and their Yncas uſed to ſacrifice. This idol being ſuppoſed to return anſwers to the prayers offered to it, they called it, by way of diſtinction, Rimac, i. e. the ſpeaker.

It is ſo well watered by the river Rimac, that the inhabitants command a ſtream, each for his own uſe. The N. ſide of the town runs nearly cloſe to the river for the length of about 10 furlongs. At about ⅓ of this ſpace, from the weſtern extent, an elegant ſtone bridge of 4 or 5 arches is built acroſs the river leading ſouth, about 200 yards to the great ſquare, of which the ſide is about 140 yards. The ſtreet continues ſouth from the bridge, for near a mile, having parallel ſtreets, 8 to the weſt, and 6 to the eaſt, beſides other ſtreets which run obliquely ſouth-eaſtward. The fifteen ſtreets, running north and ſouth, are croſſed by eight others running eaſt and weſt, beſides ſeveral to the ſouthward, not parallel to the former, and others in the eaſtern parts, which have different directions. The figure of the town is nearly quadrilateral. A diagonal line running eaſt and weſt, would be 18 furlongs in length; and the ſouthern perpendicular, about 7 furlongs, and the northern about 4 furlongs; ſo that the city ſtands on a ſpace of ground nearly equal to a mile and a quarter ſquare. The northern ſide for about three quar-

ters

ters of a mile next the river, is fortified moſtly by redans; the reſt of the circuit is incloſed with 34 hollow baſtions and their intermediate curtains. The whole is faced with a brick wall, and ſurrounded with a ditch, but has no covered way, glacis, nor outworks. Eight gates, beſides that at the bridge, furniſh a communication with the adjacent country. The city ſtands about 6 miles from Callao, which is the ſea-port to Lima, and 180 north weſt of Guamanga. The white people in Lima are eſtimated at about 15,000, and the whole number of inhabitants are about 60,000. One remarkable fact is ſufficient to demonſtrate the wealth of this city. When the viceroy, the Duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honour, cauſed the ſtreets to be paved with ingots of ſilver, amounting to 17 millions ſterling. All travellers ſpeak with amazement of the decorations of the churches with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing that could juſtify theſe accounts, is the immenſe riches and extenſive commerce of the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may be ſaid to deal with all the quarters of the world; and that both on their own account, and as factors for others. Here all the productions of the ſouthern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for ſuch articles as the inhabitants of Peru ſtand in need of. The fleet from Europe and the Eaſt-Indies land at the ſame harbour; and the commodities of Aſia, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. But all the wealth of the inhabitants, all the beauty of the ſituation, and the fertility of the climate of Lima, are inſufficient to compenſate for the diſaſter which threatens, and has ſometimes actually befallen them. Earthquakes are very frequent.

Since the year 1582, there have happened about fifteen concuſſions, beſides that on the 28th of October, 1746, at half an hour after 10 at night, five hours and three quarters before the full of the moon; which began with ſuch violence, that in little more than three minutes, the greateſt part, if not all the buildings, great and ſmall, in the whole city, were deſtroyed; burying under their ruins thoſe inhabitants who had not made ſufficient haſte into the ſtreets and ſquares, the only probable places of ſafety in thoſe terrible convulſions of nature. At length the dreadful effects of the firſt ſhock ceaſed, but the tranquillity was of ſhort duration; concuſſions returning ſo repeatedly, that the inhabitants, according to the account ſent of it, computed 200 in the firſt 24 hours; and to the 24th of February, the following year, 1747, when the narrative was dated, no leſs than 450 ſhocks were obſerved: ſome of which, if leſs permanent, were equal to the firſt in violence. The fort of Callao, at the very ſame hour, tumbled into ruins. But what it ſuffered from the earthquake in its buildings, was inconſiderable, when compared with the terrible cataſtrophe which followed. For the ſea, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, receding to a conſiderable diſtance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, and ſuddenly overwhelmed Callao and the neighbouring country. This was not, however, performed by the firſt ſwelling of the waves: For the ſea retiring further, returned with ſtill greater impetuoſity, the ſtupendous water covering both the walls and other buildings of the place; ſo that whatever had eſcaped the firſt, was now totally overwhelmed by thoſe terrible mountains of waves; and nothing remained, except a piece of the wall of the fort of Santa Cruz, as a memorial of this terrible devaſtation. Here were then 23 ſhips and veſſels, great and ſmall, in the harbour, of which 19 were ſunk, and the other four, among which was a frigate called St. Fermin, carried by the force of the waves to a conſiderable diſtance up the country. See *Callao*. This terrible inundation extended to other parts of the coaſt, as Cavallos and Guanape; the towns of Chancay, Guaura, and the vallies Della Baranco, Sape, and Pativilca, underwent the ſame fate as the city of Lima. According to an account ſent to Lima after this accident, a volcano in Lucanos burſt forth the ſame night, and ejected ſuch quantities of water, that the whole country was overflown; and in the mountain near Patas, called Converſiones de Caxamarquilla, three other volcanoes burſt, diſcharging frightful torrents of water; and in the ſame manner as that of Carguayraſſo. Lima

is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. The inhabitants are very debauched; and the monks and nuns, of whom there are great numbers, are no more chaſte than the reſt of the inhabitants. If any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry daggers concealed. Lima, according to ſeveral obſervations made for that purpoſe, ſtands in lat. 12. 2. 31. S. and its long. is 75. 52. W. The variation of the needle is 9. 2. 30. eaſterly.

LIMBE, a village in the N. W. part of the iſland of St. Domingo, 7 leagues weſt by ſouth of Cape Francois.

LIMERICK, a townſhip in York co. Maine, ſituated near the confluence of Little Oſſipee river with Saco, and oppoſite Gorham in Cumberland county. It was incorporated in 1787, contains 411 inhabitants, and is 114 miles northerly of Boſton.

LIMERICK, a townſhip in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

LIMESTONE CREEK, in Tenneſſee, is the north-eaſtern branch of Nolachucky river. It riſes 22 miles ſouth of Long-Iſland in Holſton river.

LIMESTONE, a poſt town in Kentucky, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Ohio river, and on the weſt ſide of the mouth of a ſmall creek of its name. It ſtands on a lofty and uneven bank, and is not ſeen from the river until one is within 2 miles of it. This is the uſual landing-place for people coming down in boats, who mean to ſettle in the upper parts of the State; and here the champaign country on the eaſtern ſide of the river begins. It is 4 miles north-eaſt of the town of Waſhington, 45 ſouth-weſt of Fort Waſhington, 44 S. W. by S. of Bourbontown, and 500 miles below Pittſburg. N. lat. 38. 40. W. long. 84. 17.

LIMONADE, a village on the north ſide of the French part of the iſland of St. Domingo, 4 leagues ſouth-weſt of Fort Dauphine, and 7½ meaſuring in a ſtraight line ſouth-eaſt of Cape Francois. N. lat. 19. 37.

LINCOLN, a large maritime county of the Diſtrict of Maine; bounded north by Canada, ſouth by the ocean, eaſt by Hancock county, and weſt by that of Cumberland. Its ſea-coaſt extends from that part of Penobſcot Bay oppoſite to Deer Iſland eaſtward, to Cape Small Point weſtward. It is 200 miles long and 54 broad, and comprehends 46 towns and plantations; but there are large tracts yet unſettled. The population amounts to 29,962 free perſons. The ſea-coaſt of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln is 100 miles in extent, meaſured, in a ſtraight line, but is ſaid to be above 200 by the courſe of the waters. It abounds with ſafe and commodious harbours; and the whole ſhore is covered by a line of iſlands, among which veſſels may generally anchor in ſafety. There are in theſe counties many large rivers, ſome of them navigable far up the country; and although navigation for large veſſels is interrupted by falls, when far up the rivers, yet above the falls, there is plenty of water for boats, nearly to the ſource of the rivers; and by the lakes and ponds and branches of the rivers, there is a water communication, with few interruptions, from the weſtern to the eaſtern bounds, acroſs the country, above the centre of it. By this route its productions may, at a ſmall expenſe, be tranſported to the different ſea-ports. The ſupreme judicial court held in Lincoln county, has civil and criminal juriſdiction in cauſes ariſing in Hancock and Waſhington counties. Chief towns, Pownalborough, Hallowell and Waldoborough.

LINCOLN, a county of Morgan diſtrict, North-Carolina bounded N. E. by Iredell, N. W. by Burke, weſt by Rutherford, and eaſt by Cabarras. It contains 9224 inhabitants, of whom 935 are ſlaves. Here are mineral ſprings and mines of iron. A furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. Chief town, Lincolntown.

LINCOLN, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Mercer, N. W. by Waſhington, N. E. by Maddiſon, and S. by Logan. By the cenſus of 1790, it contained 6548 inhabitants, of whom 1094 were ſlaves. The road from Danville on Kentucky river paſſes thro' it ſouth-weſterly, and over Cumberland mountain to Virginia.

LINCOLN, a town in Mercer county, Kentucky, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Dick's river, on the road from Danville to Virginia. It ſtands 12 miles ſouth-eaſt of Danville, and 11 north-weſt of Crab-Orchard.

LINCOLN,

LINCOLN, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1764, contains 22 inhabitants.

LINCOLN, a townſhip in the northern part of Addiſon county, Vermont, granted Nov. 7, 1780.

LINCOLN, a townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1754. It contains 740 inhabitants, and is 16 miles north-weſt of Boſton.

LINCOLN, a new co. of Georgia, laid out in 1796, from Wilkes co. on Savannah river, between Broad and Little rivers.

LINCOLNTOWN, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Lincoln county. It contains about 20 houſes, a court-houſe, and gaol. It is 46 miles from Morgantown, 159 from Salem, and 718 ſouth by weſt of Philadelphia.

LINDLEY, a village on the weſt ſide of the Canawiſque branch of Tioga river, in New-York, 2 miles north of the Pennſylvania line, 8 S.W. by S. of the Painted Poſt, 64 ſouth-eaſt of Hartford, on the road to Niagara.

LINN, a townſhip in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

LINNELINOPIES. See *Delawares*.

LISBON, a town in New-London county, Connecticut, lately a part of Norwich, about 7 miles northerly of Norwich. It contains 2 pariſhes, each having a congregational church. It lies on the weſt ſide of Quinebaug river, and eaſt of Franklin.

LISBON, a village of York county, Pennſylvania, ſituated near the ſouth ſide of Yellow Breeches creek, which falls into the Suſquehannah. It contains about 15 houſes, and lies 18 miles from York.

LITCHFIELD, a townſhip in Lincoln county, Diſtrict of Maine, 45 miles from Hallowell, and 220 N. E. of Boſton.

LITCHFIELD, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Merrimack river, about 50 miles weſterly of Portſmouth. It was ſettled in 1749, and in 1775 it contained 284, and in 1790, 357 inhabitants.

LITCHFIELD, a popoulous and hilly county of Connecticut; bounded north by the State of Maſſachuſetts, ſouth by New-Haven and Fairfield counties, eaſt by Hartford, and weſt by the State of New-York. It is divided into 20 townſhips, containing 38,755 inhabitants, inclusive of 233 ſlaves. The general face of the country is rough and mountainous. The ſoil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat and Indian corn, and affording fine paſture. It is ſeparated entirely from maritime commerce and the inhabitants are almoſt univerſally farmers.

LITCHFIELD, the chief town of the above county, ſituated upon an elevated plain, and much expoſed to the cold winds of winter, but enjoys alſo a large ſhare of the refreſhing breezes of ſummer. It is a handſome ſituation, containing about 60 or 70 dwelling-houſes, a court-houſe and meeting-houſe. It is 32 miles weſt of Hartford, and 42 N.N. W. of New-Haven. N. lat. 41. 46. W. long. 73. 37. In the S. W. corner of the townſhip ſtands an high hill called Mount Tom. On ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, ſome of which fall into Great Pond, are 3 iron works, an oil mill and a number of ſaw and griſt mills.

LITCHFIELD, a townſhip in Herkemer county, New-York taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796.

LITIZ, or *Lediz*, a village or town in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, ſituated in Warwick townſhip, on the ſouth ſide of a ſmall ſtream, which ſends its waters through Coneſtoga creek into the Suſquehannah. It contains about 50 houſes chiefly of ſtone, a ſtone tavern, and an elegant church with a ſteeple and bell. The ſettlement was begun in 1757. It is inhabited by the United Brethren, whoſe mode of life and cuſtoms are ſimilar to thoſe of Bethlehem. There is alſo a good farm and ſeveral mill works belonging to the place. The number of inhabitants, including thoſe that belong to Litiz congregation, living on their farms in the neighbourhood, amounted, in 1787, to upwards of 300. It is 8 miles north of Lancaſter, and 66 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

LITTLE EGG HARBOUR, a port of entry on the eaſt coaſt of New-Jerſey, comprehending all the ſhores, bays and creeks from Barnegat Inlet to Brigantine Inlet, both incluſive. The town of *Tuckerton* is the port of entry for this diſtrict. See *Egg*.

LITTLE ALGOMQUINS, Indians who inhabit near the Three Rivers, and can raiſe about 100 warriors.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a plantation in Lincoln county, Diſtrict of Maine, having 263 inhabitants.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a townſhip in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania. Alſo a townſhip in Cheſter county, in the ſame State.

LITTLE-COMPTON, a townſhip in Newport county, Rhode-Iſland, bounded N. by Tiverton; S. by the Atlantic ocean, where are Seakonnet rocks; W. by the eaſt paſſage into Mount Hope Bay; and E. by the State of Maſſachuſetts. It contains 1542 inhabitants, of whom 23 are ſlaves. It was called *Seconnet* or *Seakonnet* by the Indians, and is ſaid to be the beſt cultivated townſhip in the State, and affords greater quantities of meat, butter, cheeſe, vegetables, &c. than any other town of its ſize. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and manufacture linen and tow cloth, flannels, &c. of an excellent quality, and in conſiderable quantities for ſale.

LITTLE FORT, in the N. W. Territory, ſtands on the ſouth-weſtern bank of Lake Michigan, and on the ſouth ſide of Old Fort river, which runs a north-eaſtern courſe into the lake. See *Chicago*.

LITTLE HARBOUR. See *Paſcataqua*. It is near the mouth of Paſcataqua river, about a mile from Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire. A ſettlement was attempted here in 1623.

LITTLE MECATINA. See *Mecatina*.

LITTLE PELICAN. See *Pelican*.

LITTLE RIVER, in Georgia, is a beautiful and rapid river, and at its confluence with Savannah river, is about 50 yards wide. On a branch of Little river is the town of Wrightſborough. Alſo a river which ſeparates, in part, N. and S. Carolina.

LITTTLE RIVER, a plantation in Lincoln county, Diſtrict of Maine, containing 64 inhabitants.

LITTLE ROCKS, on the N.W. bank of Illinois river, are ſituated 60 miles from the Forks, 270 from the Miſſiſippi river, and 43 S.W. of Fox river. The S.W. end of theſe rocks lies nearly oppoſite to the mouth of Vermilion river, and the two ſmall ponds where the French and Indians have made good ſalt, lie oppoſite to the N.E. end. A coal mine half a mile long extends along the bank of the river above theſe rocks.

LITTLE SODUS, a ſmall harbour of Lake Ontario, about 15 miles ſouthward of Oſwego.

LITTLETON, a townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, 30 miles N. W. of Boſton.

LITTLETON, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, (a part of Apthorpe) was incorporated in 1784, and contains 96 inhabitants. It lies on Connecticut river, below the 15 mile Falls, and nearly oppoſite Concord in Vermont.

LITTLETON, a townſhip in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the W. ſide of Connecticut river, oppoſite the 15 mile Falls, and contains 63 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Middleſex co. 28 miles N.W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 554 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, FORT, in Pennſylvania, is 27 miles E. of Bedford, 39 S.W. by W. of Carliſle, and 34 N. by E. of Fort Frederick, in Waſhington county, Maryland.

LIVERMORE, a plantation in Cumberland county, Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on Androſcoggin river, 19 miles N.W. of Hallowell.

LIVERPOOL, a town on the S. ſide of the Bay of Fundy, in Queen's county, Nova-Scotia, ſettled by New-Englanders. Roſſignol, a conſiderable lake, lies between this town and Annapolis. It is 32 miles N. E. of Shelburne, and 58 N. W. of Halifax. It was formerly called *Port Roſſignole*.

LIVINGSTON, a townſhip in Columbia county, New-York, ſituated on the eaſt bank of Hudſon's river, 4 miles northerly of Palatine town, 11 ſouth of Hudſon, and 9 ſouth-eaſt of Claverack. It contains 4594 inhabitants; of whom 659 are electors, and 233 ſlaves.

LIVINGSTON'S *Creek*, a conſiderable branch of North-Weſt, an arm of Cape Fear river. This creek heads in vaſt ſwamps in the vicinity of the beautiful lake Waukama.

LOBOS, iſlands on the coaſt of Brazil. The ſouthernmoſt iſland is in S. latitude 6. 27. One of theſe iſlands obtains the name of *Lobos de la mer*; the other, which lies to the north of it, and very like it in ſhape and appearance, is called *Lobos de tierra*.

LOCKE, a military townſhip in New-York State, adjoining to Milton on the eaſt, ſituated in Onondago county. The

centre

centre of the town is 13 miles N. E. of the S. end of Cayuga lake. See *Milton*.

LOCKARTSBURG, a town in Luzerne county, Pennſylvania, ſituated on an iſthmus formed by the confluence of the Suſquehannah and Tioga rivers, about a mile above their junction. There are as yet few houſes built, but it promiſes to be a place of importance, as both the rivers are navigable for many miles into the State of New-York. It is 4 miles ſouth of the New-York line, nearly 48 weſterly of Harmony, and 90 above Wilkſbarre.

LOGAN, a new county in the State of Kentucky.

LOGSTOWN, on the weſtern ſide of the Ohio, lies ſouth of Butler's Town, and 18 miles from Pittſburg.

LOGWOOD COUNTRY, lies N. W. of the Moſquito Shore, at the head of the Bay of Honduras, and extends from Vera Paz to Yucatan from 15½ to 18½ N. lat. The whole coaſt is overſpread with iſlots, keys and ſhoals, and the navigation is intricate.

LONDON, a town in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, 5 miles S. W. of Annapolis.

LONDON COVE, a narrow water of Long-Iſland Sound, which ſets up north into the townſhip of New-London, 4 miles weſt of the mouth of Thames river. Millſtone Point ſeparates it from another much broader on the weſt, acroſs which is a handſome bridge, with a draw at Rope Ferry.

LONDONDERRY, a poſt-town in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated near the head of Beaver river, which empties into Merrimack river, at Pawtucket Falls. It is 38 miles S. W. by W. of Portſmouth. Londonderry was ſettled in 1718, and incorporated 1722, and contains 2590 inhabitants. The people are moſtly the deſcendants of emigrants from it, came chiefly from Ulſter county in Ireland, or originally from Scotland, and attend largely to the manufacture of linen cloth and thread, and make conſiderable quantities for ſale. The town is much indebted to them for its wealth and conſequence.

LONDONDERRY, a townſhip in Halifax county, Nova-Scotia, ſituated on the N. ſide of Cohequid or Colcheſter river, about 30 miles from its mouth, at the baſin of Minas. It was ſettled by the North Iriſh and Scotch.

LONDONDERRY, a townſhip, and the north-weſternmoſt of Windham county, Vermont, on the head waters of Weſt river, about 33 miles N. E. of Bennington. It was granted March 16, 1780. Mooſe Mountain extends into the eaſtern part of this town.

LONDONDERRY, the name of two townſhips in Pennſylvania, the one in Cheſter county, the other in that of Dauphine.

LONDONGROVE, a townſhip in Dauphine county, Pennſylvania.

LONG *Bay*, extends along the ſhore of N. and S. Carolina, from Cape Fear to the mouth of Pedee river.

LONG *Bay*, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, extends from Gutt to Swift river, and affords anchorage for ſmall veſſels.

LONG *Bay*, in the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Weſt-Indies, lies on the weſt ſide of the iſland, having St. Joſeph's river ſouth-eaſterly, and Pico Teneriffe north-weſterly. Another bay of the ſame name lies on the ſouth end of the iſland, about 2 miles eaſterly of the ſouth point.

LONG *Iſland*, in Penobſcot bay. See *Iſleſborough*.

LONG, or *Eighteen mile Beach*, on the coaſt of New-Jerſey, lies between Little Egg harbour inlet and that of Barnegat.

LONG *Iſland*, formerly called *Manhattan*, afterwards *Naſſau Iſland*, belongs to the State of New-York. It extends from Hudſon's river oppoſite to Staten-Iſland, almoſt to the weſtern bounds of the coaſt of Rhode-Iſland, terminating with Montauk Point. Its length is about 140 miles, and its medium breadth not above 10 miles; and ſeparated from Connecticut by Long-Iſland Sound. It contains 1,400 ſquare miles; and is divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's and Suffolk, and theſe again into 19 townſhips. The N. ſide of the iſland is rough and hilly. A ſingle range of theſe hills extends from Jamaica to Southhold. The ſoil is here well calculated for raiſing grain, hay, and fruit. The ſouth ſide of the iſland lies low, with a light ſandy ſoil. On the ſea-coaſt are extenſive tracts of ſalt meadow, which extend from Southampton to the weſt end of the iſland. The ſoil, notwithſtanding, is well adapted to the culture of grain, particularly Indian corn. Near the middle of the iſland is

Hampſtead

Hampſtead Plain, in Queen's county. It is 16 miles long, and about 8 broad. This plain was never known to have any natural growth, except a particular kind of wild graſs, and a few ſhrubs, although the ſoil is black, and to appearance rich. It produces ſome rye, and large herds of cattle are fed upon it, as well as on the ſalt marſhes. On the E. part of the iſland, E. of Hampſtead Plain, is a large barren heath, called Bruſhy Plain: It is overgrown with ſhrub-oak, intermixed with a few pine trees, where a number of wild deer, and grouſe harbour. The largeſt river, or ſtream in the iſland is Peakonok, an inconſiderable ſtream. It runs E. and empties into a large bay, that ſeparates Southhold from Southampton. In this bay are Robbin and Shelter iſlands. Rockonkama pond lies about the centre of the iſland, between Smith-Town and Iſlip, and is about a mile in circumference, and has been found, by obſervation, to riſe gradually for ſeveral years, until it had arrived to a certain height, and then to fall more rapidly to its loweſt bed; and thus is continually ebbing and flowing: The cauſe has never been inveſtigated. Two miles to the ſouthward of the pond, is a ſtream called Connecticut river, which empties into the bay. The produce of the middle and weſtern parts of the iſland is carried to New-York. The iſland contained, in 1790, 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4,839 were ſlaves.

LONG-ISLAND *Sound* is a kind of inland ſea, from 3 to 25 miles broad, and about 140 miles long, extending the whole length of the iſland, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long-Iſland; and affords a very ſafe and convenient inland navigation.

LONG-ISLAND, an iſland in Suſquehannah river.

LONG-ISLAND, in Holſton river, in the State of Tenneſſee, is 3 miles long. Numbers of boats are built here every year, and loaded with the produce of the State for New-Orleans. Long-Iſland is 10 miles W. of the mouth of Wataugo river, 43 from Abingdon, 100 above Knoxville, 283 from Naſhville, and 1000 from the mouth of the Tenneſſee. It is 340 miles S. W. by W. of Richmond, in Virginia, and to which there is a good waggon road.

LONG ISLE, or *Iſle River Indians*, inhabit on Iſle, or White river, which runs weſterly into the river Wabaſh. The mouth of White river is in N. lat. 38. 58. W. long. 90. 7.

LONG LAKE, in the Geneſſee country in New-York. See *Honeyyoe Lake*.

LONG-MEADOW, a town in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the E. bank of Connecticut river, about 4 miles S. of Springfield, and 23 N. of Hartford. It was incorporated in 1783; contains a Congregational church, and about 70 dwelling-houſes, which lie upon one wide ſtreet, running parallel with the river. The townſhip contains 744 inhabitants. It is 97 miles S. W. by W. of Boſton.

LONG POINT, a peninſula on the N. ſide of Lake Erie, and towards the eaſtern end of the lake. It is compoſed of ſand, and is very convenient to haul boats out of the ſurf upon, when the lake is too rough for rowing or ſailing. *Vermilion Point*, between Puan Bay and Lake Michigan, is alſo called Long Point in ſome maps.

LONG POND, in the Diſtrict of Maine, lies moſtly in Bridgton, and is 10 miles long from N. W. to S. E. and about a mile broad. On each ſide of this pond are large ſwells of excellent land, with a gradual deſcent to the margin of the pond, and furniſh a variety of romantic proſpects. See *Bridgton* and *Sebago*.

LONGUILLE, or as the Indians call it, *Kenapacomaqua*, an Indian village on the N. bank of Eel river, in the N. W. Territory. It was deſtroyed by Gen. Scott in 1791, with 200 acres of corn in its neighbourhood.

LOOKOUT, *Cape*, on the coaſt of N. Carolina, is the ſouthern point of a long inſulated and narrow ſlip of land, eaſtward of Core Sound. Its N. point forms the S. ſide of Ocrecock inlet, which leads into Pamlico Sound. It lies N. E. of Cape Fear, and S. of Cape Hatteras, in about latitude 34. 50. It had an excellent harbour, which has been filled up with ſand ſince the year 1777.

LOOKOUT, *Cape*, on the ſouthern coaſt of Hudſon's Bay, in New South Wales, E. S. E. of the mouth of Severn river. N. lat. 56. W. long. 84.

LOOSA CHITTO. See *Louſa Chitto*.

LOREMBEC. See *Louiſtourg*. It is a cape near the N. ſide of Louiſbourg harbour, and may be ſeen 12 leagues off at ſea.

LORENZO,

LORENZO, *Cape St.* on the coaſt of Peru, S. America, lies in the province of Quito, W. of the city of that name. S. lat. 0.20. W. long. 80. 20.

LORETTO, a ſmall village of Chriſtian Indians, 3 leagues N. E. of Quebec, in Canada. It has its name from a chapel built according to the model of the Santa Caſa at Loretto, in Italy; from whence an image of the Holy Virgin has been ſent to the converts here, reſembling that in the famous Italian ſanctuary. Theſe convents are of the Huron tribe.

LORETTO, *Lady of*, a place in the diſtrict of St. Dennis, on the iſthmus of California; the Indians call it *Cancho*. Here is a ſmall fort erected by the miſſionaries, conſiſting of four baſtions, and ſurrounded by a deep ditch.

LOROMIE'S STORE, in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, a place weſterly from Fort Lawrence, and at or near a fork of a branch of the Great Miami river which falls into the Ohio. At this ſpot, bounded W. by the Indian line, the Indians ceded a tract of land to the United States, 6 miles ſquare, by the treaty ſigned Auguſt 3, 1795. Here the portage commences between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which runs into Lake Erie.

LOS REYES. See *Lima*.

LOS REYES, the chief town of the province of Uragua, in the E. diviſion of Paraguay, in S. America.

LOS CHARCOS, a province in the ſouthern diviſion of Peru, whoſe chief cities are Potoſi and Porco.

LOUDON, *Fort*, a fort erected in the country of the Cherokees. See *Tellico Block-Houſe*.

LOUDON, a county of Virginia, on the river Potowmac, adjoining Fairfax, Berkley, and Faquier counties. It is about 50 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 18,962 inhabitants, including 4,030 ſlaves. Chief town, Leeſburgh.

LOUDON, a townſhip in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, taken from Canterbury townſhip and incorporated in 1773. It is ſituated on the E. ſide of Merrimack river, 40 miles from Portſmouth, and contains 1084 inhabitants.

LOUDON, a townſhip in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, 21 miles S. E. of Lenox, 24 W. of Springfield, and 124 W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1673, and contains 344 inhabitants. It contains 13,000 acres, of which, 2,944 are ponds.

LOUGHABER, or *Lochaber*, a ſmall ſettlement in Georgia, on a branch of Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the W. main branch.

LOUIS, *Fort*, a ſettlement formed by the French near the mouth of the river Coza, in Florida, about 20 leagues N. E. of the neareſt mouth of the Miſſiſippi, and until the peace of 1763, was the uſual reſidence of the principal governor of Louiſiana.

LOUIS, St. the capital town of Guadaloupe, Grand-Terre. It has a fortreſs 3 leagues to the S. E. of the Salt river. See *Guadaloupe*.

LOUIS DE MARANHAM, ST. a town on the northern coaſt of Brazil, and on the Atlantic ocean, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Mearim river; about half way between point Mocoripe, and the mouth of the river Para.

LOUIS, ST. a juriſdiction and town on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo. The juriſdiction contains 3 pariſhes. Its exports ſhipped from the town of St. Louis from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were 120,665 lb. coffee; 19,253 lb. cotton; 5,751 lb. indigo. Total value of duties on exportation, 904 dollars 13 cents. St. Louis is rather a borough than a town. It is ſituated on the head of the bay of its name, oppoſite a number of ſmall iſles which ſhelter the bay on the ſouth towards the ocean, and on the S. ſide of the ſouth peninſula, 8 leagues N. E. of Les Cayes, a little more than 3 S. W. of Aquin, and 36 leagues S. W. by W. of Port au Prince: from which laſt are two roads leading to it; the one by Jacmel, the other by Leogane, and of much the ſame length; both join at Aquin. N. lat. 18. 18. W. long. from Paris 75. 52.

LOUIS, ST. a ſmall, compact, beautiful bay in W. Florida, having about 7 feet water. It is 18 miles from the Regolets, and 26 from the bay of Biloxi. The land near it is of a light ſoil, and good for paſture. There were ſeveral ſettlers formerly on it, but in the year 1767, the Chactaw Indians killed their cattle and obliged them to remove.

LOUIS, ST. a Spaniſh village on the W. ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, about 13 miles below the mouth of the Miſſouri. Its ſcite is on a high piece of ground, the

the moſt healthy and pleaſurable of any known in this part of the country. Here the Spaniſh commandant and the principal Indian traders reſide; who, by conciliating the affections of the natives, have drawn all the Indian trade of the Miſſouri; part of that of the Miſſiſippi (northwards) and of the tribes of Indians reſiding near the Ouiſconſing, and Illinois rivers, to this village. About 20 years ago there were here 120 large and commodious houſes, moſtly built of ſtone, and 800 inhabitants, chiefly French. Some of them have had a liberal education, and were polite and hoſpitable. They had about 150 negroes, and large ſtocks of cattle, &c. It is 4 or 5 miles N. by W. of Cahokia, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, and about 150 miles W. by S. of Poſt St. Vincent's, on Wabaſh river. N. lat. 38. 24. W. long. 92. 32.

LOUISA, a county of Virginia, adjoining Orange, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Spottſylvania, and Goochland counties. It is about 35 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 8,467 inhabitants, including 4,573 ſlaves. There are here ſome medicinal ſprings, on the head waters of South Anna, a branch of York river; but they are little frequented.

LOUISA, a river of Virginia, the head water of Cole river, a S. W. branch of the Great Kanhaway.

LOUSA CHITTO, or *Looſa Chitto*, a river which riſes on the borders of S. Carolina, and runs a S. weſterly courſe through the Georgia weſtern lands, and joins the Miſſiſippi juſt below the Walnut Hills, and 10 miles from Stoney river. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth, but after you enter it, is from 30 to 40 yards, and is ſaid to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues. It is 39¾ miles below the Yazoo cliffs.

LOUISBOURG, the capital of Sydney, or Cape Breton iſland, in North-America. Its harbour is one of the fineſt in that country, being almoſt 4 leagues in circuit, and 6 or 7 fathoms water in every part of it. The anchorage or mooring, is good, and ſhips may run aground without any danger. Its entrance is not above 300 toiſes in breadth, formed by two ſmall iſlands, and is known 12 leagues off at ſea, by Cape Lorembec, ſituated near the N. E. ſide of it. Here is plenty of cod, and the fiſhery may be continued from April to the cloſe of November. The harbour is more than half a mile in breadth, from N. W. to S. E. in the narroweſt part; and 6 miles in length, from N. E. to S. W. In the N. E. part of the harbour is a fine careening wharf to heave down, and very ſecure from all winds: On the oppoſite ſide are the fiſhing ſtages, and room for 2000 boats to cure their fiſh. In winter the harbour is entirely frozen up, ſo as to be walked over, which ſeaſon begins here at the cloſe of November, and laſts till May or June; ſometimes the froſts ſet in ſooner, and are more intenſe; as particularly in 1745, when by the middle of October a great part of the harbour was already frozen. The town of Louiſbourg ſtands on a point of land, on the S. E. ſide of the iſland; its ſtreets are regular and broad, conſiſting for the moſt part of ſtone houſes, with a large parade at a little diſtance from the citadel; the inſide of which is a fine ſquare, near 200 feet every way. On its N. ſide, while poſſeſſed by the French, ſtood the governor's houſe and the church; the other ſides were taken up with barracks, bomb proof; in which the French ſecured their women and children during the ſiege. The town is near half a mile in length, and 2 in circuit. The principal trade of Louiſbourg is the cod fiſhery, from which vaſt profits accrue to the inhabitants; the plenty of fiſh being remarkable, and at the ſame time better than any about Newfoundland. See *Breton Cape*. N. latitude 45. 54. weſt longitude 59. 55.

LOUISBURGH, in Pennſylvania. See *Harriſburg*.

LOUISIADE, *Land of*, diſcovered and named by Bougainville in 1769, is probably a chain of iſlands, forming a ſouth-eaſtern continuation of New-Guinea. The coaſt ſeen by the Dutch *Geelwink* Yacht in 1705, is a ſmall diſtance north of Louiſiade.

LOUISIANA, a Spaniſh province of North-America, bounded E. by the Miſſiſippi, S. by the gulph of Mexico, W. by New-Mexico, and N. by undefined boundaries. Both ſides of the Miſſiſipi were under the French government till the peace of 1762; when the eaſtern ſide was ceded to the king of Great-Britain; and the day before the preliminaries of peace were ſigned, his Chriſtian

tian Majeſty ceded to Spain all his territories to the weſtward of the Miſſiſippi, together with the town of New Orleans; with a ſtipulation that the French laws and uſuages ſhould not be altered: this precaution, however, proved afterwards of no avail.

Louiſiana is interſected by a number of fine rivers, among which are St. Francis, the Natchitoches, the Adayes, or Mexicano river, the Miſſouri, Rouge, Noir, and many others which are deſcribed under their reſpective names. The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholics. They are governed by a viceroy from Spain. The number of inhabitants is unknown. The quantity of good land on the Miſſiſippi and its branches, from the bay of Mexico to Ohio river, a diſtance of nearly 1000 miles, is very great; but that in the neighbourhood of the Natchez, and of the river Yazoo, is the flower of it all. There have been ſome plantations of ſugar-canes; but it is not a crop to be depended upon, as the froſt has ſometimes been too powerful for that plant. The chief articles of exportation are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, myrtle, wax, and lumber.

The climate is ſaid to be favourable for health and to the culture of fruits of various kinds, and particularly for garden vegetables. Iron and lead mines and ſalt ſprings, it is aſſerted, are found in ſuch plenty as to afford an abundant ſupply of theſe neceſſary articles. The banks of the Miſſiſippi, for many leagues in extent, commencing about 20 miles above the mouth of Ohio, are a continued chain of lime-ſtone. A fine tract of high, rich, level land, S.W. W. and N.W. of New-Madrid, about 25 miles wide, extends quite to the river St. Francis.

While the United States were engaged in the revolution war againſt England, the Spaniards attacked and poſſeſſed themſelves of all the Engliſh poſts and ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, from the Ibberville up to the Yazoo river, including the Natchez country; and by virtue of this conqueſt have ſince peopled and governed an extent three degrees north of the United States' ſouth boundary, claiming the excluſive navigation of the other. This buſineſs has been amicably ſettled by the treaty of 1796.

The Miſſiſippi, on which the fine country of Louiſiana is ſituated, was firſt diſcovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541. Monſieur de la Salle was the firſt who traverſed it. He, in the year 1682, having paſſed down to the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, and ſurveyed the adjacent country, returned to Canada, from whence he took paſſage to France. From the flattering accounts which he gave of the country, and the conſequent advantages that would accrue from ſettling a colony in thoſe parts, Louis XIV. was induced to eſtabliſh a company for the purpoſe. Accordingly, a ſquadron of four veſſels, amply provided with men and proviſions, under the command of Monſieur de la Salle, embarked with an intention to ſettle near the mouth of the Miſſiſippi. But he unintentionally ſailed a hundred leagues to the weſtward of it, where he attempted to eſtabliſh a colony; but, through the unfavourableneſs of the climate, moſt of his men miſerably periſhed, and he himſelf was villainouſly murdered, not long after, by two of his own men. Monſieur Ibberville ſucceeded him in his laudable attempts. He, after two ſucceſsful voyages, died while preparing for a third. Crozat ſucceeded him; and, in 1712, the king gave him Louiſiana. This grant continued but a ſhort time after the death of Louis XIV. In 1763, Louiſiana was ceded to the king of Spain, to whom it now belongs.

The following is Melford's account of the Spaniſh ſtrength in the Floridas and Louiſiana, in 1790:

Provincial levies and troops at St. Auguſtine, and on St. John's river,	400
The garriſon at St. Mark's,	100
do. at Penſacola,	350
do. Mobile and Tombigbee,	150
do. at the Natchez,	200
do. Red river, W. of Miſſiſippi,	100
do. in the Illinois country,	300
	1600

men, called the Orleans or Louiſiana regiment. The number of American families that have been Spaniſh ſubjects ſince 1783, amount to 1720, viz.

At Tenſau, near Mobile Bay,	90
On Tombigbee river,	130
At the Natchez, on the Miſſiſippi,	1500
	1720

All

All the ſettlers in theſe diſtricts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and ſubject to martial law, with an appeal from ſtage to ſtage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the ſubject, at his deceaſe, is to be managed by the Commandant, whoſe fees are ſettled by law, and amount to 25 per cent.

LOUISTOWN, in Talbot county, Maryland, lies on the weſt ſide of Tuckahoe creek, about 4 miles north of King's Town, and 7 or 8 north-eaſt of Eaſton.

LOUISVILLE, a port of entry, and poſt-town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferſon county, pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Ohio, on an elevated plain, at the Rapids, nearly oppoſite Fort Fenny. It commands a delightful proſpect of the river and the adjacent country, and promiſes to be a place of great trade; but its unhealthineſs, owing to ſtagnated waters back of the town, has conſiderably retarded its growth. It conſiſts of 3 principal ſtreets, and contains about 100 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 38 miles from Bairdſtown, 83 from Danville, and 40 W. of Frankfort. See *Ohio*.

LOUISVILLE, the preſent ſeat of government of Georgia, ſituated in Burke county, in the lower diſtrict of the State, on the N. E. bank of the Great Ogeechee river, 70 miles from its mouth. It has been lately laid out, and contains a ſtate-houſe, a tobacco warehouſe, and about 30 dwelling-houſes. Large quantities of tobacco are inſpected here, and boated down to Savannah. The convention for the reviſal of the conſtitution ſat in this town in May, 1795, and appointed the records to be removed, and the legiſlature to meet here in future: a college, with ample and liberal endowments, is inſtituted here. It is 52 miles S. E. of Auguſta, and 100 N. W. of Savannah.

LOVE-COVE, a fine opening to the weſtward of Whale Cove, in New North Wales.

LOVELL'S POND, in New-Hampſhire, lies at the head of the eaſtern branch of Salmon Fall river.

LOWER ALLOWAY'S *Creek*, a townſhip in Salem county, New-Jerſey.

LOWER DUBLIN, a townſhip in Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania.

LOWER MILFORD, a townſhip in Buck's county, Pennſylvania.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a poſt-town in Maryland, 30 miles from Annapolis, and 12 from Calvert court-houſe.

LOWER PENN'S *Neck*, a townſhip in Salem county, New-Jerſey.

LOWER WEAU *Towns*, in the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, lie 20 miles below Rippacanoe creek, at its mouth in Wabaſh river.

LOWHILL, a townſhip in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

LOXA, a town of Quito in Peru, at the head of a N. W. branch of Amazon river, 215 miles north-eaſt of Paita, and north-weſterly of Borja. It is the capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, and lies in lat. 5. 10. S. long. 77. 10. W. Beſides 2 churches, it has ſeveral religious foundations; as, a college inſtituted by the Jeſuits, an hoſpital, with 14 villages in its diſtrict.

The juriſdiction of the ſame name produces the famous ſpecific for intermittent fevers, called Caſcarilla de Logo Quinquina, or Jeſuit's bark. Of it there are ſeveral kinds, but one more efficacious than the others. Here alſo they are employed in breeding cochineal. The inhabitants of Loja, called alſo Lojanus, do not exceed 10,000 ſouls, though formerly far more numerous. Large droves of horned cattle and mules are bred here. Carpets are alſo manufactured here of remarkable fineneſs.

LOYALSOCK *Creek*, in Northumberland county, Pennſylvania, empties into the W. ſide of the branch of Suſquehannah river, from the north-eaſt, a few miles E. of Lycoming Creek, 26 from Sunbury, meaſuring in a ſtraight line, and about 170 from Philadelphia. The lands from this to Sunbury are among the higheſt and of the beſt quality, and in the healthieſt ſituation in the State. It is navigable 20 or 30 miles up for batteaux of 10 tons.

LUCANAS, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Guamanga, in Peru. It begins about 25 or 30 leagues S. W. of Guamanga. Its temperature is cold and moderate. It abounds with cattle, grain and fruit; and has alſo ſilver mines; and is the centre of a very large commerce.

LUCAR, *Fort*, *St.* lies on the north-eaſt coaſt of Brazil; about half way between the city of Scara and Rio Grande.

LUCAR, CAPE ST. or *Lucas*. The

S. E.

S. E. end of the peninſula of California is ſo named.

LUCAYA, or *Bahama Iſlands*. See *Bahama*.

LUCAYA, one of the Bahama Iſlands, about 70 leagues eaſt of the coaſt of Florida, and 6 from Bahama Iſle. It is about 9 leagues long and 2 broad, and gives name to the whole range. N. lat. 27. 27. W. long. 78. 5.

LUCAYONEQUE, another of the Bahama iſles, which lies about 9 leagues further eaſt than the former; whoſe length is 28 leagues and breadth 3, and lies north and ſouth.

LUCEA, a harbour on the north ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, ſituated in Hanover pariſh, between Great Cove and Moſquito Cove. It is land locked and has excellent anchorage; 15 or 16 miles north-eaſtward of Negril.

LUCIA, ST. a river of Eaſt-Florida, runs ſouth-eaſterly along the eaſt ſide of the peninſula; and communicates inland with Indian river. It has 6 feet water as far as the Tortolas, where are hilly knowls. A branch joins it from the ſouth.

LUCIA, ST. called by the French, Sainte Alouſie, from its having been diſcovered on St. Lucia's Day; one of the Caribbee Iſlands, 6 leagues ſouth of Martinico, and 21 N. W. of Barbadoes. It is about 27 miles long from north to ſouth, and 12 broad. Here are ſeveral hills, 2 of which being very round and ſteep, are called the Pins' heads of St. Lucy, and were volcanoes. At the foot of them are fine vallies, having a good ſoil, and well watered. In theſe are tall trees, with the timber of which the planters of Martinico and Barbadoes build their houſes and wind-mills. Here is alſo plenty of cocoa and fuſtic. The air is reckoned healthy, the hills not being ſo high as to intercept the trade-winds, which always fan it from the eaſt, by which means the heat of the climate is moderated and rendered agreeable.

In St. Lucia are ſeveral commodious bays and harbours with good anchorage, particularly the Little Careenage, one of the principal inducements for the French to prefer it to the other neutral iſlands. This port has ſeveral noted advantages; there is every where depth enough, and the quality of the bottom is excellent. Nature has formed there three careening places, which do not want a key, and require nothing but a capſtern to turn the keel above ground. Thirty ſhips of the line might lie there ſheltered from hurricanes, without the trouble of being moored. The boats of the country, which have been kept a long time in this harbour, have never been eaten by the worms; however, they do not expect that this advantage will laſt, whatever be the cauſe. For the other harbours, the winds are always good to go out with, and the largeſt ſquadron might be in the offing in leſs than an hour. There are 9 pariſhes in the iſland, 8 to the leeward, and only one to the windward. This preference given to one part of the iſland more than another, does not proceed from the ſuperiority of the ſoil, but from the greater or leſs conveniency in ſending out or receiving ſhips. A high road is made round the iſland, and two others which croſs it from eaſt to weſt, afford all manner of facilities to carry the commodities of the plantations to the barcaderes, or landing places.

In January 1769, the free inhabitants of the iſland amounted to 2,524; the ſlaves to 10,270. It had in cattle 598 mules and horſes, 1,819 horned beaſts, and 2,378 ſheep, its plantations were 1,279,680 plants of cocoa—2,463,880 of coffee—681 ſquares of cotton—and 254 of ſugar canes; there were 16 ſugar-works going on, and 18 nearly completed. Its produce yielded 112,000l. which by improvement might be increaſed to 500,000. The Engliſh firſt ſettled in this iſland in 1637. From this time they met with various misfortunes from the natives and French; and at length it was agreed on between the latter and the Engliſh, that this iſland, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, ſhould remain neutral. But the French, before the war of 1756 broke out, began to ſettle theſe iſlands, which by the treaty of peace were yielded up to Great Britain, and this iſland to France. The Britiſh made themſelves maſters of it in 1758; but it was reſtored again to the French in 1783; and retaken by the Britiſh in 1794. St. Lucia had 900 of its inhabitants deſtroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788. It is 63 miles N. W. of Barbadoes. N. lat. 14. W. long. 61.

LUDLOW, a townſhip in Hampſhire county,

county, Maſſachuſetts, ſouth of Granby, 10 miles north-eaſterly of Springfield, and 90 weſterly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1784, and contains 560 inhabitants.

LUDLOW, a townſhip on Black river, Windſor county, Vermont. It contains 179 inhabitants, and is about 10 or 12 miles W. of Weathersfield, on Connecticut river.

LUE, ST. the chief town of the captainſhip of Petagues, in the northern diviſion of Brazil.

LUKE, ST. a pariſh in Beaufort diſtrict, S. Carolina.

LUMBERTON, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Robeſon county, ſituated on Drowning creek, 32 miles ſouth of Fayetteville, and 93 S. by W. of Raleigh.

LUNENBURGH, a county of Virginia, adjoining Nottaway, Brunſwick, Mecklenburgh, and Charlotte counties. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 8959 inhabitants, including 4332 ſlaves.

LUNENBURG, a townſhip in Eſſex county, in Vermont; ſituated on Connecticut river, S.W. of Guildhall, and N.E. of Concord. The river takes a S.E. courſe along theſe towns, ſeparating them from Lancaſter, Dalton, and Littleton, in the State of New-Hampſhire. The Upper Bar of the Fifteen Mile Falls is oppoſite this town. The Cat Bow, a bend of the Connecticut, is near the middle of the town. The Upper Bar lies in lat. 44. 21. 30. The townſhip contains 119 inhabitants.

LUNENBURG, a townſhip of Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, on an elevated ſituation, 25 miles from the Great Monadnock mountain in New-Hampſhire, 12 from Watchuſett mountain in this county, and 45 miles N. W. of Boſton. It contains 14,000 acres of land, on which are 1300 inhabitants; and is much more remarkable for the health than the wealth of its poſſeſſors. The people have little trade or intercourſe with the neighbouring country, and live a ſolitary but independent life. The nailing buſineſs is carried on to advantage. There is a hill in the middle of the townſhip, called *Turkey Hill*, on account of the great number of wild turkies which formerly frequented the place, and which denominated the whole tract previous to its incorporation in 1728; when its preſent name was given to it, in compliment to King George II. who was ſtyled Duke of Lunenburg, from a town in his German dominions.

LUNENBURG, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Albany county, on the W. ſide of Hudſon's river, oppoſite to the city of Hudſon, and 30 miles ſouth of Albany. It is a thriving village of about 20 or 30 houſes, chiefly new, with a neat Dutch church, ſtanding on the bank of the river. A new road is cutting from this village into the ſettlements on the upper branches of the Delaware and Suſquehannah rivers, which will probably prove highly beneficial to the town. A number of the Meſſrs. Livingſtons have purchaſed land in and about this village, to the amount of 10,000l. and have laid out a regular town, which will be a rival to Kaats' Kill, 5 miles below. The ſcite of the town is uneven, and not of a very good ſoil.

LUNENBURG, a county of Nova-Scotia, on Mahone Bay, on the ſouthern coaſt of the province, facing the Atlantic Ocean. Its chief towns are New-Dublin, Lunenburg, Cheſter, and Blandford. In Mahone Bay, La Have, and Liverpool, ſeveral ſhips trade to England with timber and boards. Cheſter is ſettled by a few New-England families and others: from hence to Windſor is a road the diſtance of 25 miles.

LUNENBURG, a townſhip in the above county, ſituated on Merliqueth, or Merlinguaſh Bay, well ſettled by a number of induſtrious Germans. The lands are good, and generally well cultivated. It is 35 miles S.W. by S. of Halifax, and 27 N. by E. of Liverpool.

LURGAN, a townſhip in Franklin county, Pennſylvania.

LUTTERELLE, an iſland in Machias Bay, in the Diſtrict of Maine.

LUTTERLOCK, a townſhip in Orleans county, in Vermont, north of Craftſborough, Iraſburgh, Coventry, and Salem, which lie in a N. N. E. direction, from this town. Hazen's Road, which extends S. S. E. to the Oxbow on Connecticut river, paſſes through Lutterlock.

LUZERNE, a large county of Pennſylvania, bounded north by Tioga county, in the State of New-York, eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Northampton, weſt by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. It is about 79 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 75 in breadth from eaſt

eaſt to weſt, and is divided into 12 townſhips. In this county are 2 churches, 33 ſaw mills, 24 griſt mills, 2 fulling mills, and 1 oil mill. The number of inhabitants is 4904, including 11 ſlaves. A great part of the county is barren where remote from rivers. It is well watered by the eaſt branch of Suſquehannah river and its tributaries, which furniſh numerous and excellent mill ſeats. The ſoil near the river is remarkably fertile, producing good crops of wheat, flax, and hemp. The northern parts abound with pine timber and ſugar-maple. In the townſhips of Wilkſbarre, Kingſton, Exeter, and Plymouth are large beds of coal. Bog iron is found in ſeveral places, and two forges have been erected. In this county are many remains of ancient fortifications. They are of an elliptical form, and overgrown with large white-oak trees. Chief town, Wilkſbarre.

LYCOMING, a new county in the north-weſtern part of Pennſylvania, bounded north by the State of New-York, and weſt by Alleghany county.

LYCOMING, a ſmall creek which runs ſouth, and empties into the weſt branch of Suſquehannah, a few miles weſt of Loyalſock Creek. See *Loyalſock*.

LYCOMING, a village in Pennſylvania, 40 miles from Northumberland, and 66 from the Painted Poſt in the State of New-York.

LYMAN, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated at the foot of a mountain on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, between Littleton and Bath, and 7 miles W. by N. of New-Concord. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 202 inhabitants.

LYME, or *Lime*, a townſhip in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, 12 miles above Dartmouth College It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 816 inhabitants.

LYME, a townſhip in New-London county, Connecticut, the *Nehantick* of the Indians, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, at its mouth: bounded ſouth by Long-Iſland Sound, north by Haddam and Colcheſter, and eaſt by New-London. It was ſettled about the year 1664, and was incorporated in May, 1667. It contains three pariſhes, beſides a congregation of Separatiſts, and another of Baptiſts. In 1790 it contained 3859 inhabitants.

LYNCHBURG, a poſt-town of Virginia, ſituated in Bedford county, on the ſouth ſide of James river, nearly oppoſite to Maddiſon, and one mile diſtant. Here are about 100 houſes, and a large warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco. There is alſo a printing-office which iſſues a weekly gazette. In the vicinity of the town are ſeveral valuable merchant mills. It is 12 miles from New-London, 23 from Cabellſburg, 50 from Prince Edward's court-houſe, 150 W. by N of Richmond, and 408 S. W. of Philadelphia.

LYNDEBOROUGH, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, about 68 miles from Portſmouth. It was incorporated in the year 1764. In 1775 it contained 713; and in 1790, 1280 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers.

LYNDON, a townſhip in Caledonia county, in Vermont, lies north of St. Johnſbury, and ſouthward of Billymead and Burke. It contains 59 inhabitants.

LYNN, a maritime town in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on a bay which ſets up from that of Maſſachuſetts, north-eaſt of Boſton Bay, and about 9 miles north by eaſt of the town of Boſton. The compact part of the town forms a very long ſtreet. The townſhip, named *Saugaus* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2291 inhabitants. Here are two pariſhes, beſides a ſociety of Methodiſts, and a large number of Friends. The buſineſs which makes the greateſt figure, and for which the town of Lynn is celebrated, is the manufacture of womens' ſilk and cloth ſhoes. Theſe are diſpoſed of at Boſton, Salem, and other commercial towns, and ſold for home uſe, or ſhipped to the ſouthern States, and to the Weſt-Indies. By a calculation made in 1795, it appeared that there were 200 maſter workmen and 600 apprentices conſtantly employed in this buſineſs, who make annually 300,000 pair of ſhoes. *Lynn Beach* may be reckoned a curioſity. It is a mile in length, and connects the peninſula called *Nahant* with the main land. This is a place of much reſort for parties of pleaſure from Boſton, Charleſtown, Salem, Marblehead, &c. in the ſummer ſeaſon. The beach is uſed as a race ground, for which it is well calculated, being level,

ſmooth, and hard. A mineral ſpring has been diſcovered within the limits of the townſhip, but is not of much note.

LYNNFIELD, a townſhip in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, N. E. of Salem, and 15 miles N. by E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1782, and contains 491 inhabitants.

LYNNHAVEN *Bay*, at the ſouth end of Cheſapeak Bay, and into which Lynnhaven river empties its waters, lies between the mouth of James's river and Cape Henry. The mouth of the river is 7 miles weſt of Cape Henry. Here Compte de Graſſe moored the principal part of the French fleet, at the blockade of York town in 1781.

LYONS, a town lately laid out in Ontario county, New-York, about 12 miles N.W. of Geneva, at the junction of Mud Creek and Canandaque Outlet.

LYSANDER, a townſhip in Onondago county, N. York, incorporated in 1794, and comprehends the military towns of Hannibal and Cicero. The town meetings are held at the Three Rivers in this town. It is 16 miles S.E. of Lake Ontario. In 1796 there were 10 of its inhabitants entitled to be electors.

LYSTRA, a ſmall town in Nelſon county, Kentucky, ſituated on a weſt water of Rolling Fork, a ſouth branch of Salt river. N. lat. 37. 25.

M

MAATEA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Sea, lat. 17. 52. W. long. 148. 1.

MACAPA, a town ſituated on the north-weſt bank of Amazon river, W. of Caviana iſland, at the mouth of the river, and a few minutes north of the equinoctial line.

MACAS, the ſouthern diſtrict of Quixos, a government in Peru, in S. America, bounded E. by the government of Maynas; S. by that of Bracamoros and Yaguarſongo; and on the W. the E. Cordillera of the Andes ſeparates it from the juriſdictions of Riobamba and Cuenca. Its capital is the city of Macas, the name commonly given to the whole country. It produces in great plenty, grains and fruits, copal, and wild wax; but the chief occupation of the country people is the cultivation of tobacco. Sugar-canes thrive alſo here, as alſo cotton; but the dread of the wild Indians prevents the inhabitants from planting more than ſerves for preſent uſe. Here are cinnamon trees, ſaid to be of ſuperior quality to thoſe of Ceylon. There are alſo mines of ultra marine, from which very little is extracted, but a finer colour cannot be imagined. Among the vaſt variety of trees which crowd the woods, is the ſtorax, whoſe gum is exquiſitely fragrant, but ſcarce.

MAC GILLIVRAY'S *Plantation*, on Cooſa river, is a little above the Old French fort Alabamous.

MACHALA, a town of Guayaquil, on the coaſt of Tumbez, in Peru, in a declining ſtate. The juriſdiction of the ſame name produces great quantities of cocoa, reckoned the beſt in all Guayaquil. In its neighbourhood are great numbers of mangles, or mangrove trees, whoſe ſpreading branches and thick trunks cover all the plains; which lying low are frequently overflown. This tree divides itſelf into very knotty and diſtorted branches, and from each knot a multitude of others germinate, forming an impenetrable thicket. The wood of the mangrove tree is ſo heavy, as to ſink in water, and when uſed in ſhips, &c. is found very durable, being ſubject neither to ſplit or rot. The Indians of this juriſdiction pay their annual tribute in the wood of the mangrove tree.

MACHANGARA, a river formed by the junction of ſeveral ſtreams iſſuing from the ſouth and weſt ſides of the Panecillo or Sugar Loaf mountain, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Quito, in Peru. It waſhes the ſouth parts of the city, and has a ſtone bridge over it.

MACHIAS, a port of entry, poſt-town and ſeat of juſtice, in Waſhington county, Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on a bay of its own name, 20 miles S.W. of Paſſamaquoddy, 95 E. by N. of Penobſcot, and 236 north-eaſt of Portland, in 47. 37. N. lat. It is a thriving place, and carries on a conſiderable trade to Boſton and the Weſt-Indies in fiſh, lumber, &c. It is contemplated to eſtabliſh a regular poſt between this town and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. The name of the town is altered from the Indian name Mechiſſes, given to the river in the

the oldeſt maps. It is 400 miles north-eaſt of Boſton, and about 300 by water. Early attempts were made to ſettle here, but the firſt permanent ſettlement was made in 1763, by 15 perſons of both ſexes from Scarborough, in Cumberland county, and in 1784 the town was incorporated. The chief ſettlements are at the eaſt and weſt Falls, and at Middle river. *Machias river*, after running a north courſe, 6 miles diſtance from Croſs iſland, (which forms its entrance) ſeparates at a place called *the Rim*; one branch taking a north eaſt direction, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a width of 30 rods to the head of the tide, where are two double ſaw-mills, and one griſt mill. The main branch runs a north-weſt courſe, nearly 3 miles, and is 70 rods wide, to the head of the tide, where are two double and ſingle ſaw-mills, and two griſt-mills. The chief ſettlement is at Weſt Falls, the county courts being held and the gaol erected there. The main channel of the river takes its courſe to theſe falls, which, though crooked and narrow, admits veſſels of burden to load at the wharves within 50 rods of the mills. This advantage no other part of the town can enjoy. The entrance of Machias river is in N. lat. 44. 35. W. long. 66. 56. The town is divided into 4 diſtricts for the ſupport of ſchools; and into 2 for the convenience of public worſhip. In 1792 Waſhington academy was eſtabliſhed here. The general court incorporated a number of gentlemen as truſtees, and gave for its ſupport a townſhip of land. In 1790 the town contained 818 inhabitants. Since that time its population has rapidly increaſed. The exports of Machias conſiſt principally of lumber, viz. boards, ſhingles, clapboards, laths, and various kinds of hewed timber. The cod-fiſhery might be carried on to advantage though it has been greatly neglected. In 1793, between 70 and 80 tons were employed in the fiſhery; and not above 500 quintals were exported. The mill-ſaws, of which there are 17, cut on an average three million feet of boards annually. A great proportion of timber is uſually ſhipped in Britiſh veſſels. The total amount of exports annually exceeds 15,000 dollars. From Machias Bay to the mouth of St. Croix, there are a great many fine iſlands; but the navigation is generally without theſe in the open ſea. In the year 1704, when Colonel Church made an attack on the French plantation on the river Schoodick, he found one Lutterelle, a French nobleman, on one of theſe iſlands, and removed him. The iſland ſtill retains his name.

MAC-COWAN'S *Ford*, on Catabaw river, is upwards of 500 feet wide, and about three feet deep. Lord Cornwallis croſſed here in purſuit of the Americans in 1781, in his way to Hillſborough.

MAC-INTOSH, a new county in the Lower diſtrict of Georgia, between Liberty and Glynn counties, on the Alatamaha river.

MAC-KENZIE'S *River*, in the N.W. part of N. America, riſes in Slave Lake, runs a N.N.W. courſe, and receives a number of large rivers, many of which are 250 yards wide, and ſome are 12 fathoms deep at the influx. It empties into the North Sea, at Whale Iſland in lat. 69, 14. between 130. and 135. W. long. after a courſe of 780 miles from Slave Lake. It has its name from Mr. M'Kenzie, who aſcended this river in the ſummer of 1789. He erected a poſt with his name engraven on it, on Whale Iſland, at the mouth of this river. He ſaw there a number of men and canoes, alſo a number of animals reſembling pieces of ice, ſuppoſed by him to be whales; probably ſea-horſes, deſcribed by Captain Cook. The tide was obſerved to riſe 16 or 18 inches. In ſome places the current of the river makes a hiſſing noiſe like a boiling pot. It paſſes through the Stoney Mountains, and has great part of that range on the W. ſide. The Indian nations, inhabiting the W. ſide from the Slave Lake, are the Strongbow Mountain and Hare Indians; thoſe on the E. ſide, the Beaver, Inland, Nathana, and Quarrelers, Indians. No diſcoveries weſt of this river have been made by land.

MACOKETH, or *Macoketch, River, Great*, empties into the Miſſiſippi from the N.W. in N. lat. 42. 23. *Little Macoketh* falls through the E. bank of the Miſſiſippi, about 45 miles above the mouth of Great Macoketh, and oppoſite to the Old Lead Mine.

MACOPIN, a ſmall river which empties into the Illinois, from the S.E. 18 miles from the Miſſiſippi; is 20 yards wide, and navigable 9 miles to the hills. The ſhore is low on both ſides, clad with paccan, maple, aſh, button-wood,

&c. The land abounds with timber, and is covered with high weeds.

MACORIZ, a ſmall river on the S. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo; 16 leagues E. of the city of Domingo.

MACUNGY, a townſhip in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

MAD, a river, called alſo *Pickawa Fork*, a rapid branch of the great Miami, having a S.W. courſe. It is a beautiful ſtream, paſſing through a pleaſant level country of the greateſt fertility.

MADAME *Iſle* forms the N. E. ſide of the Gut of Canſo, as you enter from the S. E. and is oppoſite to the eaſtern extremity of Nova-Scotia. The north point of the iſland lies 14 miles ſoutherly of St. Peter's harbour, in Cape Breton iſland. The iſles de Madame are dependent on Cape-Breton iſland.

MADBURY, a townſhip in Strafford county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated between Dover and Durham, about 10 miles N. W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1755, and has 592 inhabitants.

MADDISON, a county of Kentucky, adjoining Fayette, Clarke, Lincoln, and Mercer's counties. Chief town, Milford.

MADDISON, a ſmall town of Amherſt county, Virginia; ſituated on the N. ſide of James's river, oppoſite Lynchburgh. It lies 150 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

MADDISON'S CAVE, the largeſt and moſt celebrated cave in Virginia, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Blue Ridge. It is in a hill of about 200 feet perpendicular height, the aſcent of which, on one ſide is ſo ſteep, that you may pitch a biſcuit from its ſummit into the river which waſhes its baſe. The entrance of the cave is in this ſide, about two-thirds of the way up. It extends into the earth about 300 feet, branching into ſubordinate caverns, ſometimes aſcending a little, but more generally deſcending, and at length terminates in two different places, at baſons of water of unknown extent, and which appear to be nearly on a level with the water of the river. The vault of this cave is of ſolid lime-ſtone, from 20 to 40 or 50 feet high, thro' which water is continually exudating. This trickling down the ſides of the cave, has incruſted them over in the form of elegant drapery; and dripping from the top of the vault, generates on that, and on the baſe below, ſtalactites of a conical form, ſome of which have met and formed large maſſy columns.

MADERA, or *Madeira*, one of the largeſt branches of the famous Maranon or river of Amazons, in S. America. In 1741, the Portugueſe ſailed up this ſtream, till they found themſelves near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, between lat. 17. and 18. S. From the mouth of this river in lat. 3. 20. S. the Maranon is known among the inhabitants by the name of the river of Amazons; and upwards they give it the name of the river of Solimoes. At Loretto, the Madera receives two branches from the ſouth. From Loretto to Trinidad in lat. 15 S. its courſe is N. thence to its mouth its general courſe is N. E. by N. and N.

MADRE DE DIOS, *Port*. See *Chriſtiana, St.* Alſo *Reſolution Bay*.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma in S. America, ſituated on the river Grande, or Magdalena. The pilgrims in S. America reſpect this religious foundation with zeal, and reſort to it in great numbers: many miracles being ſaid to have been wrought here by the Holy Virgin, in favour of the Spaniſh fleets and their ſailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her ſhrine. It lies 54 miles E. of Carthagena. N. lat. 10. 51. W. long. 76. 15.

MADRID. See *New Madrid*.

MADRIGAL, a town of Popayan, in S. America. N. lat. 0. 50. W. long. 75. 45.

MAGDALEN *Iſles*, a cluſter of iſles N. E. of the iſle of St. John's, and N. W. of that of Cape Breton, in the gulf of St. Lawrence; ſituated between 47. 13. and 47. 42. N. lat. and in 61. 40. W. long. They are inhabited by a few fiſhermen. Sea-cows uſed to frequent them; but they are now become ſcarce. Theſe iſles have been fatal to many veſſels. The chief of them are the Dead Man, Entry, and Romea iſlands. Seamen wiſh to make them in fair weather, as they ſerve them to take a new departure; but in foggy weather or blowing weather they as ſtudiouſly avoid them.

MAGDALENA, *La*, one of the Marqueſas' Iſlands in the South Sea; about 6 leagues in circuit, and has a harbour under a mountain on its ſouth ſide nearly in lat. 10. 25. S. long. 138. 50. W.

MAGDALENA, a river of Louiſiana, which empties into the gulf of Mexico, W. by S. of Mexicano river.

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MAGDALENA, a large river, the two principal ſources of which are at no great diſtance from the city of Popayan, in Terra Firma. Belcazar, by going down this river, found a paſſage to the North Sea. The river, after uniting its waters with the Cance, takes the name of Grande, and falls into the North Sea below the town of Madre de Popa. The banks of this great river are well inhabited, and it has a courſe of above 200 leagues. Its mouth is much frequented by ſmugglers, and conveys to Carthagena the productions of New Granada, viz. gold and grain. Among many other conſiderable places on its banks are Malambito, Teneriffe, Talaygua, Monpox, Tamalameque, &c.

MAGDALENE, *Cape of*, a promontory in the centre of Canada, where there is an iron mine, which promiſes great advantages, both with regard to the goodneſs of the metal and the plenty of the ore.

MAGEE's *Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is ſituated in Waſhington's Iſlands, or what the Britiſh call Edward's, or Charlotte's Iſles, ſo called by two different captains on their firſt falling in with them. Lat. 52. 46. N. long. 131. 46. W. This ſound is divided by Dorr's Iſland, into two parts, leading into one. The other port is called Port Perkins.

MAGEGADAVICK, or *Magacadava*, or *Eaſtern River*, falls into the bay of Paſſamaquoddy, and is ſuppoſed to be the true St. Croix, which forms part of the eaſtern boundary line between the United States and New-Brunſwick. This diſputed line is now in train for ſettlement, agreeable to the treaty of 1794.

MAGELLAN, *Straits of*, at the ſouth extremity of S. America, lie between 52. and 54. S. lat. and between 76. and 84. W. longitude. Theſe ſtraits have Patagonia on the N. and the iſlands of Terra del Fuego on the S. and extend from E. to W. 110 leagues, but the breadth in ſome places falls ſhort of one. They were firſt diſcovered by Magellan, or Magelhaens, a Portugueſe, in the ſervice of Spain, who, in 1520, found out thereby a paſſage from the Atlantic to the Pacific or Southern ocean. He was the firſt navigator who ſailed round the world.

MAGELLANIA, or *Terra Magellanica*, a vaſt tract of land, extending from the province of Rio de la Plata, quite to the utmoſt verge of S. America, viz. from lat. 35. to 54. S. The river Sinfondo divides the W. part from the S. of Chili: the northern part of it alſo borders on Chili, and Cuyo or Chicuito on the W. The South Sea bounds it, in part, on the W. The N. ocean wholly on the E. and ſtraits of Magellan on the S. Magellan himſelf made no great diſcoveries in this country, except the two capes of Virgins and Deſire. The two principal nations diſcovered by the miſſionaries, are, the Chunians and Huillans; the former inhabit the continent, and ſeveral iſlands, to the northward of the Huillans, who inhabit the country near Magellan Straits. The ſoil is generally barren, hardly bearing any grain, and the trees exhibit a diſmal aſpect; ſo that the inhabitants live miſerably in a cold, inhoſpitable climate. The Huillans are not numerous, being hunted like wild beaſts, by the Chunians, who ſell them for ſlaves. The other nations are not known, much leſs their genius or manner of living. The eaſtern coaſts of Magellan are generally low, abounding with bogs, and have ſeveral iſlands near the ſhore; the moſt remarkable of which is the Iſle of Penguins, ſo called from a bird of that name, which abounds on it. The iſlands S. of the ſtraits are Terra del Fuego; as there is a volcano in the largeſt of them, emitting fire and ſmoke, and appears terrible in the night. The Spaniards erected a fort on this ſtrait, and placed a garriſon in it; but the men were all ſtarved.

MAGUANA, *St. John of*, a canton and town on the S. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, is ſituated on the left ſide of the river Neybe. The capital of the ancient Indian kingdom of Maguana, ſtood where the town St. John of Maguana is ſituated. The ancient capital diſappeared with the unfortunate prince Anacoana. This canton was pillaged by the Engliſh privateers, in 1543. In 1764, the diſtrict of the new pariſh contained 3600 perſons, of whom 300 were capable of bearing arms. Its population amounts now to more than 5000 ſouls.

MAHACKAMACK, a river which falls into the Delaware from the N. E. at the N.W. corner of the State of New-Jerſey.

MAHONE BAY, on the coaſt of Nova-Scotia, is ſeparated from Margaret's Bay

by the promontory on which is the high land of Aſpotagoen.

MAHONING, a townſhip on Suſquehannah river, in Pennſylvania.

MAHONOY, a townſhip on Suſquehannah river, in Pennſylvania. See Northumberland county.

MAIDENHEAD, a ſmall neat village in Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, having a Preſbyterian church, half way between Princeton and Trenton, on the great poſt-road from New-York to Philadelphia; ſix miles from each. The townſhip of Maidenhead contains 1032 inhabitants, including 160 ſlaves.

MAIDSTONE, a townſhip in Eſſex county, in Vermont, on Connecticut river, containing 125 inhabitants.

MAINE, DISTRICT OF, belonging to Maſſachuſetts, is ſituated between lat. 43. and 48. 15. N. and between long. 64. 53. and 70. 39. weſt; bounded north by Lower Canada, eaſt by the province of New Brunſwick, ſouth by the Atlantic Ocean, weſt by New-Hampſhire. The Diſtrict of Maine is in length, on an average, 200 miles, and its average breadth 200 miles; containing 40,000 ſquare miles, or 25,600,000 acres. It is divided into five counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Waſhington: theſe are ſubdivided into near 200 incorporated townſhips and plantations; inhabited by 96,540 free people. The chief towns are Portland, the metropolis of the Diſtrict of Maine, York, Pownalborough and Wiſcaſſet, Hallowell, Bath, Waldoborough, Penobſcot, and Machias. The laſt mentioned is the only incorporated town in Waſhington county, the other ſettlements being only plantations. The chief rivers are Penobſcot, Kennebeck, Saco, Androſcoggin, St. Croix, &c. beſides a vaſt number of ſmall rivers. The moſt noted lakes are Mooſehead, Scoodic, Sebacook, and Umbagog. The chief bays are thoſe of Caſco, Penobſcot, Machias, Saco, and Paſſamaquoddy. The moſt remarkable capes are thoſe of Neddock, Porpoiſe, Elizabeth, Small Point, Pemaquid, and Petit Manan. The Diſtrict of Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobſcot and Kennebeck rivers. On ſome parts of the ſea-coaſt, the lands are but indifferent. The lands in this Diſtrict may be conſidered in three diviſions; the *firſt* comprehending the tract lying eaſt of Penobſcot river, of about 4,500,000 acres; the *ſecond*, and beſt tract, of about 4,000,000 acres, lying between Penobſcot and Kennebeck rivers; the *third*, firſt ſettled and moſt populous at preſent, weſt of Kennebeck river, containing alſo about 4,000,000 acres. The ſoil of this country, in general, where it is properly fitted to receive the ſeed, appears to be very friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, and flax, as well as for the production of almoſt all kinds of culinary roots and plants, and for Engliſh graſs; and alſo for Indian corn, eſpecially if the ſeed be procured from a more northern climate. Hops are the ſpontaneous growth of this country; and it is alſo uncommonly good for grazing, and large ſtocks of neat cattle may be fed both ſummer and winter. The natural growth of this Diſtrict conſiſts of white pine and ſpruce trees in large quantities, ſuitable for maſts, boards, and ſhingles; maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch. The low lands produce fir, which is neither fit for timber nor fuel, but yields a balſam that is highly prized. Almoſt the whole coaſt north-eaſt of Portland is lined with iſlands, among which veſſels may generally anchor with ſafety. The principal exports of this country are various kinds of lumber, as pine boards, ſhip timber, and every ſpecies of ſplit lumber manufactured from pine and oak; theſe are exported from the various ports in immenſe quantities. A ſpirit of improvement is increaſing here. A charter for a college has been granted by the legiſlature, and five academies incorporated and endowed with handſome grants of public lands. Town ſchools are generally maintained in moſt of the towns. The Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts poſſeſs between eight and nine million acres in this Diſtrict, independent of what they have ſold or contracted to ſell, which brings into the treaſury the neat ſum of 269,005l. 8s. 7d. currency; and beſides about two million acres between St. Croix and Paſſamaquoddy in diſpute between the U. States and the Britiſh nation. Excluſive of the lands ſold, about 385,000 acres have been granted for the

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encouragement of literature and other uſeful and humane purpoſes. Attempts were made to ſettle this country as early as 1607, on the weſt ſide of Kennebeck river; but they proved unſucceſsful, and were not repeated till between 1620 and 1630. In 1635, the weſtern part of it was granted to Ferdinando Gorges, by the Plymouth Company, and he firſt inſtituted government in this province. In 1652, this province came under the juriſdiction of Maſſachuſetts, and was, by charter, incorporated with it, in 1691. It has ſince increaſed to upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and will, it is expected, ſhortly be erected into a ſeparate State.

MAIRE, *Le*, a ſtrait between Terra del Fuego and Staten Iſland, in S. America.

MAISY, *Cape*, is the eaſternmoſt point of the iſland of Cuba.

MAJABAGADUCE, in the Diſtrict of Maine, at the mouth of Penobſcot river, on the eaſt ſide.

MAKEFIELD, *Upper* and *Lower*, townſhips in Buck's county, Pennſylvania.

MALABAR, *Cape*, or *Sandy Point*, a narrow ſtrip of land projecting out from the ſouth-eaſt part of Cape Cod, in Maſſachuſetts, about 8 miles S. by W. N. lat. 41. 33. W. long. from Greenwich 70. 3.

MALABRIGO, a harbour on the coaſt of Peru, in the S. Sea.

MALAMBITO, a town in the province of Carthagena, in Terra Firma, about 60 miles eaſterly of Carthagena, and on the W. ſide of the river Magdalena.

MALDEN, a town in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſtern poſt-road, 4 miles north of Boſton, containing 1033 inhabitants. It is connected with Charleſtown by a bridge over Myſtic river, built in 1787.

MALDONADO, a bay in the river La Plata, eaſtward of Buenos Ayres, in S. America, and 9 leagues from Cape Santa Maria.

MALIGASH, a ſmall creek on the ſouthern ſide of Chaleur Bay, about 3 leagues from Jaquit river, where are erected ſaw-mills and pot-aſh works. Several ſhips and brigs have been built at this place. Oppoſite to it, and covering its front, lies L'Iſle aux Herons, or Heron Iſland, about two leagues long and one wide. It lies E. and W. and about two miles in ſome places from the main.

MAMA KATING, a townſhip in Ulſter county, New-York, W. of Montgomery and Wallkill, on Delaware river. It contains 1763 inhabitants, including 232 electors, and 51 ſlaves.

MAMARONECK, a townſhip in Weſt-Cheſter county, New-York, containing 452 inhabitants, including 57 ſlaves. It is bounded ſoutherly by New Rochelle, and eaſterly by the Sound.

MAMARUMI, a place on the road from Guayaquil to Quito, in S. America, where there is a very beautiful caſcade. The rock from which the water precipitates itſelf, is nearly perpendicular, and 50 fathoms high; and on both ſides edged with lofty and ſpreading trees. The clearneſs of the water dazzles the ſight, which is delighted, at the ſame time, with the large volume of water formed in its fall; after which it continues its courſe in a bed, along a ſmall deſcent, and is croſſed over by a bridge.

MANALLIN, a townſhip in York county, Pennſylvania.

MANCA, a town of Weſt-Florida, on the eaſt bank of the Miſſiſippi, at the mouth of Hona Chitto river.

MANCENILLA, a large bay on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo; about 4000 fathoms long from W. to E. and 2800 broad from N. to S. The S. E. part of the bay is very wide and affords excellent anchorage, even for veſſels of the firſt ſize. In other parts it is too ſhallow. The river Maſſacre, which was the point of ſeparation of the French and Spaniſh colonies on the N. of the iſland, runs a N. courſe, towards its mouth N. W. and enters the eaſtern part of the bay. The bay of Mancenilla, though a very fine one, is not ſo uſeful as it might be, if its bottom were well known. There are ſeveral ſhallows in it, owing to the overflowings of the Maſſacre, which rolls into it wood, ſand, and ſtones, in great quantities, ſo that it ſeems neceſſary to ſound the bay annually, after they are over. In general, it is prudent, on entering, to keep cloſer to the point of Ycaque, than to the S. ſide of the bay; becauſe the ſandy point has no rocks. The bottom of the bay is muddy. The river Maſſacre is, during a league, from 5 to 12 feet deep, and pretty wide; but its bed

is often full of the wood which the current brings down. It ſwarms with fiſh; and here are found thoſe enormous mullets which are the pride of the table at Cape Francois. In the times of the floods, theſe fiſh are driven towards the bay, where negroes, well practiſed in the buſineſs, fiſh for them. Fiſhing in the bay is difficult enough, on account of the drifted wood; but the negroes are good divers, and are often obliged to go to the bottom and diſengage the ſeine; but when it gets near the beach, it is a ſingular and ſtriking ſpectacle, to ſee the negroes, the fiſh, and the alligators, all flouncing about in the water together. The negroes kill the alligators, knock out their teeth, and ſell them to make corals, the garniture of which ſerves to mark the degree of luxury or pride of thoſe who hang them to the necks of their children. The plenty of fiſh often attracts ſhips of war to this bay. The mouth of Maſſacre river lies in N. lat. 19. 44. W. long. from Paris 74. 9.

MANCHAC, a town on the Miſſiſippi, two miles below the Indian town of Alabama. The banks of the river at Manchac, though frequently overflowed by the vernal inundations, are 50 feet perpendicular height above the ſurface of the water; and the river, at its loweſt ebb, is not leſs than 40 fathoms deep, and nearly a mile in width. The Spaniſh fortreſs on the point of land below the Ibberville, cloſe by the banks of the river, has a communication with Manchac, by a ſlender, narrow, wooden bridge, acroſs the channel of Ibberville, and not a bow-ſhot from the habitations of Manchac.

MANCHESTER, a ſmall fiſhing-town, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt between Cape Anne and Beverly, in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts. The fiſhery is carried on from this port chiefly in the veſſels, and for the account of the merchants in Boſton, and other places. The townſhip lies S. E. of Wenham, and 30 miles N. E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1645, and contains 965 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, a poſt-town of Vermont, in Bennington county, on Battenkill. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Bennington, and 59 N. E. of Albany in New York. This townſhip contains 1276 inhabitants. In the S. part of the town, in a hill a little W. of the Battenkill, is deep a ſtratum of friable calcareous earth, of the whiteneſs of chalk; and apparently compoſed of ſhells, which requires but little burning to produce good lime.

MANCHESTER, a townſhip in York county, Pennſylvania.

MANCHESTER, a ſmall town of Virginia, ſituated on the S. ſide of James river, oppoſite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge. In 1781 this town ſuffered much during Arnold's deſtructive expedition.

MANCHESTER, a town of Nova-Scotia, 10 leagues N. W. of Cape Canſo. It contained 250 families in 1783.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, one of the Hudſon Bay Company's factories, lies 100 miles W. of Hudſon's Houſe, and 75 S. E. of Buckingham Houſe. It ſtands on the S. W. ſide of Saſkaſhawan river, in the N. W. part of N. America. N. lat. 53. 14. 18. W. long. 109. 20.

MANCORA, a place on the road from Guayaquil to Truxilla, in Peru, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt. Through it, during winter, runs a rivulet of freſh water, to the great relief of the mules that travel this way. In ſummer, the little remaining in its channel is ſo brackiſh, as to be hardly tolerable.

MANGEEA, an iſland of the S. Seas, viſited by Captain Cook in the beginning of his laſt voyage. The coaſt is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, againſt which a heavy ſurf is continually breaking. The iſland is about 15 miles in circumference. The inhabitants appear of a warlike diſpoſition. S. lat. 21. 27. W. long. 158. 7.

MANHATTAN, the ancient name of Long-Iſland, and alſo of York-Iſland.

MANHEIM, a town of Pennſylvania, in the county of Lancaſter. It contains about 60 houſes, and a Dutch church. Glaſs works were erected here previous to the revolution, but they are fallen to decay. It is 11 miles N. by W. of Lancaſter, and 77 W. by N. of Philadelphia. —Alſo the name of a town in Lincoln county, Maine. There is another of the ſame name in York county, Pennſylvania.

MANICOUAGAN, or *Black River*, riſes from a lake of its name, in Lower Canada; runs a ſouthern courſe, and falls into the St. Lawrence 85 miles N. E. of Tadouſac.

MANIEL, or rather *Baboruco*, mountains

tains in the iſland of Hiſpaniola or St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and almoſt inacceſſible. They have been for 80 years paſt the place of refuge of the fugitive Spaniſh and French negroes. Theſe brigands have as yet always defied their purſuers. The ſoil of theſe mountains is fertile, the air temperate, and the ſtreams in them abound with gold duſt.

MANILLON, a townſhip in Fayette county, Pennſylvania.

MANITOUALIN, a cluſter of iſlands near the northern ſhore of Lake Huron, conſidered as ſacred by the Indians.

MANLIUS, a townſhip in Onondago county, New-York, incorporated in 1794, and is the ſeat of the county courts. It is well watered by Butternut, Limeſtone, and Chittenengo creeks, which unite at the N. E. corner of the town; and the ſtream, aſſuming the latter name, runs north to Oneida lake, which is 10 miles northerly of the centre of the town. It comprehends that part of the Onondago reſervation bounded ſoutherly by the Geneſſee road, and weſterly by Onondago creek and the Salt lake. Of its inhabitants 96 are electors, according to the ſtate cenſus of 1796.

MANMIC. Indian villages on the Picaway fork of the Manmic, or Miami of the lake, and St. Mary's river. See *Miami*.

MANNINGTON, a townſhip in Salem county, New-Jerſey.

MANOR, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

MANSEL, an iſland in the N. E. part of Hudſon's bay, between Southampton iſland and the coaſt of Labrador. N. lat. 62. 38.

MANSFIELD, a townſhip in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, containing 1482 inhabitants, including 35 ſlaves. It is ſituated on Muſconecunk river, about 7 miles ſouth-eaſterly of Oxford, and as far northerly of Greenwich.

MANSFIELD, a townſhip in Briſtol county Maſſachuſetts, ſituated 30 miles ſoutherly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 983 inhabitants.

MANSFIELD, a townſhip in Chittenden county. Vermont, between La Moille and Onion rivers, about 7 miles diſtance from each, and 113 miles N. by E. of Bennington.

MANSFIELD, a townſhip in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, on the S. ſide of Black's creek, conſiſting of 19,000 acres, of an excellent ſoil, noted for its fine paſtures and large dairies. It is 8 miles W. by N. of Burlington, and 12 S. by E. of Trenton. The inhabitants are moſtly Friends.

MANSFIELD, a townſhip in Windham county, Connecticut, about 30 miles north of New-London, and as far eaſt of Hartford.

MANTA, a bay of Guayaquil, in South-America, formerly famous for a conſiderable pearl fiſhery; but it has been totally diſcontinued for ſome years. There is alſo a point of this name on the coaſt near it. The bay has its name from the great numbers of large fiſh called *mantas*, the catching of which is the common employment of the inhabitants. The method of carrying on this fiſhery is as follows: they throw into the water a log of wood, about 18 feet long, and near a foot in diameter; on one end they place their net, and on the other an Indian ſtands in an erect poſition, and with a ſingle oar rows his tottering bark to the diſtance of half a league from the ſhore, where he ſhoots his net; another Indian follows on a ſimilar log, takes hold of the rope faſtened to one end of the net, and when fully extended, they both make towards the land, hauling the net after them. It is aſtoniſhing to obſerve with what agility the Indians maintain an equilibrium on theſe round logs, notwithſtanding the continual agitations of the ſea, and their being obliged to mind the oar and the net at the ſame time. They are indeed excellent ſwimmers; ſo that if they ſlip off, they are immediately on the log again, and in their former poſition.

MAPLETON, a name given to a pleaſant range of excellent farms, 3 miles eaſt of Princeton, in New-Jerſey.

MAQUOIT, a bay of ſhoal waters in Caſco Bay, in the diſtrict of Maine, about 20 miles north of Cape Elizabeth, frequently mentioned in the hiſtory of Maine; where the Indians were uſed to land with their canoes, and from thence carry them to *Pejebſcot Falls*, on Androſcoggin river. This was done with the toil of only 4 hours walk. From theſe falls they went down into Kennebeck river; and from thence continued their route up that river to Weſſerunſett,

ſett, and thence over to St. Lawrence; or turned and went down through Monſeag bay, towards Penobſcot; or from the falls they continued their progreſs up Androſcoggin river, beyond the White Mountains, and over to Connecticut river, and from thence to Lake Memphremagog, and down to the limits of Canada.

MARACAIBO, *Maracaybo*, or *Maracaya*, a ſmall but rich city of Venezuelo, a province of Terra Firma in South-America, ſituated on the weſtern bank of the lake of the ſame name, about 18 miles from its mouth and 73 S. W. of Coro. It is well built, has ſeveral ſtately houſes, very regular, and adorned with balconies, from which there is a proſpect of the lake, which has the appearance of a ſea. Here are about 4000 inhabitants, of whom 800 are able to bear arms. It has a governor ſubordinate to the governor of Terra Firma. Here is a large parochial church, an hoſpital, and 4 convents. Veſſels from 25 to 30 tons frequent this port, with manufactures and merchandize from the places near the lake, which are afterwards put on board Spaniſh ſhips that come hither to buy them. Ships are built at Maracaibo, which trade all over America, and even into Spain, this place being very commodious for ſhip-building. It lies 338 miles eaſt of Rio de la Hacha. N. lat. 10. 51. W. long. 70. 15.

MARACAIBO *Lake*, or rather *Gulf*, a large collection of waters, on which the town above mentioned is ſituated. It is near 208 miles long, and in ſome parts, 50 in breadth, running from S. to N. and emptying itſelf into the N. Sea; the entrance of which is well defended by ſtrong forts; but Sir Henry Morgan paſſed by them, plundered ſeveral Spaniſh towns on the coaſt, and defeated a ſquadron which had been ſent to intercept him. As the tide flows into the lake, its water is ſomewhat brackiſh, notwithſtanding the many rivers it receives. It abounds with all ſorts of fiſh, ſome of which are very large. By the navigation of this lake, the inhabitants of Venezuela carry on a trade with thoſe of New Granada. The lake becomes narrower towards the middle, where the town is erected.

MARAGNON. See *River of Amazons*.

MARAGNON, or *Maranon*, or *Marignon*, the name of a northern captainſhip of Brazil. Chief town, St. Louis.

MARANHAO, a ſmall iſland at the mouth of the noted rivers Maracu, Topocoru, and Mony, on the N. ſide of the province of Maranhao, or Maranon in Brazil. The iſland is oblong, 45 miles in circuit, very fertile, and well inhabited. The French, who ſeized on it in 1612, built a town here, called St. Louis de Maragnan; but it is now in the hands of the Portugueſe, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is very ſtrong, and has a ſtout caſtle built on a rock, towards the ſea, which commands a very convenient harbour. The iſland itſelf is very difficult of acceſs, by reaſon of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it: ſo that veſſels muſt wait for proper winds and ſeaſons to viſit it. Beſides the town mentioned here, are two ſmaller ones, viz. St. Andero, on the moſt northerly point, and St. Jago on the ſouthern. The natives have about 27 hamlets, each conſiſting of four large huts, forming a ſquare in the middle; all being built of large timber, and covered from top to bottom with leaves: ſo that each may contain 200 or 300 perſons. The inhabitants are ſtrong and healthy, and live to a great age; bows and arrows are their only weapons, with which they are very dextrous: but they are fierce and cruel, eſpecially to their enemies. The continent, 3 or 4 leagues from the iſland, is inhabited by the Tapouytapare, and Toupinambois nations, who are wild and fierce, and divided into 15 or 20 ſuch hamlets, as have been deſcribed above. Contiguous to theſe are the territories of Cuma and Gayeta, inhabited by nearly the ſame ſort of people. The capital, Maragnan, has a harbour at the mouth of the river St. Mary, on the Atlantic ocean; 495 miles N. W. of Cape St. Roque. S. lat 2. 27. W. long. 44. 36.

MARBLEHEAD, a port of entry and poſt-town in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, 4 miles S. E. of Salem, 19 N. E. of Boſton; containing 1 Epiſcopal and 2 Congregational churches, and 5,661 inhabitants. The harbour lies in front of the town S. E. extending from S. W. to N. E. about one mile and a half in length, and half a mile broad. It is formed by Marblehead neck on the S. and E. and is protected by a ſea wall, which, before its late repairs, was in imminent

imminent danger of giving way, to the great detriment, if not ruin of the port. A battery and citadel were erected here in 1795, for the defence of the place, by order of Congreſs. The bank fiſhery employs the principal attention of the inhabitants, and more is done of this buſineſs, in this place, than in any other in the State. The exports of the year 1794, amounted to 184,532 dollars. Marblehead was incorporated in 1649, and lies in N. lat. 42. 30. W. long. 69. 49.

MARBLETOWN, a townſhip in Ulſter county, New-York, ſituated on the W. ſide of Hudſon's river, and ſome diſtance from it; 8 miles S. W. by S. of Eſopus, and near 80 N. of New-York city. It contains 2,190 inhabitants, including 374 ſlaves. By the State cenſus of 1796, 374 of the inhabitants are electors.

MARC, ST. See *Mark*.

MARCELLUS, a military townſhip in Onondago county, New-York, ſituated on Skaneateles lake, 11 miles W. of Onondago Caſtle. Marcellus, as incorporated in 1794, comprehends alſo the townſhip of Camillus, part of the Onondago reſervation, and part of the reſerved lands lying S. W. of the Salt Lake. In 1796, 65 of its inhabitants were electors.

MARCUS HOOK, a town in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the weſt ſide of Delaware river, 20 miles below Philadelphia. It contains about 30 families. Here are two rows of piers, or long wharves, to defend veſſels from the driving of ice in winter.

MARECHAUX, *Cape*, forms the N. E. ſide of the bay of Jacmel, in the iſland of St. Domingo. N. lat. 18. 18.

MARECHITES *Indians* inhabit the banks of the river St. John, and around Paſſamaquoddy bay. They are eſtimated at 140 fighting men.

MAREQUITA, a city of New Granada, Terra Firma, S. America.

MARGALLAWAY, a river which riſes in the Diſtrict of Maine, and croſſes the New-Hampſhire line between Lake Umbagog and a mountain on the north, and runs ſouth-weſtward to Amariſcoggin river. Its mouth is 10 rods wide.

MARGARET's *Bay, St.* a port on the ſouth coaſt of Nova-Scotia, between Proſpect Harbour and Mahone Bay; from which laſt it is ſeparated by a promontory, on which is the high land of Aſpotagoen.

MARGARETTA, or *Santa Margaretta de las Caraccas*, an iſland of Terra Firma, in S. America, from which it is parted by a ſtrait 24 miles wide; 68 miles W. of Paria, or New Andaluſia. Columbus diſcovered it in his third voyage, anno 1498. It is 40 miles in length and 24 in breadth; and, being always verdant, affords a moſt agreeable proſpect. It abounds in paſture, maize and fruit; but there is a ſcarcity of wood and water. There was once a pearl-fiſhery on its coaſt, which produced one pearl, the fineſt ever ſeen, valued at £25,000 ſterling, bought by the king of Spain. The inhabitants are a mixture of Indians and Spaniards, who are lazy and ſuperſtitious. Here are ſeveral ſorts of animals, particularly wild hogs, with fiſh and fowl. N. lat. 11. 46. W. long. 64. 12.

MARGARET's *Iſlands*, in the N. Pacific ocean, were diſcovered by Capt. James Magee, in the ſhip Margaret, of Boſton, in his voyage from Kamſchatka in 1780. Their latitude is 24. 40. N. long. 141. 12. E.

MARGARETTSVILLE, a village in Waſhington county, Maryland, about 10 miles S. by E. of Elizabeth-Town and 6 N. E. of William's Port.

MARGOT, the river and heights of Margot are on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi. The river has a weſterly courſe, and is ſaid to be navigable for batteaux a number of miles. The ground below its junction with the Miſſiſippi, in lat. 35. 28. N. affords a commanding, airy, pleaſant, and extenſive ſituation for ſettlements; the ſoil is remarkably fertile. About 3 miles below this, the French built Aſſumption Fort in 1736, when at war with the Chickaſaws, but the year after it was demoliſhed, when a peace was concluded. It is 70 miles from the river St. Francis, and 104 from the Chickaſaw river.

MARGOT PORT, a maritime village on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, in 19. 48. N. lat. 9 leagues weſtward of Cape Francois.

MARIA, *Cape Santa*, is the northern cape at the mouth of La Plata river, in S. America; 9 leagues from the bay of Maldonade, and 20 from Montebideo, a bay ſo called from a mountain which overlooks it.

MARIA

MARIA SANTA, a town of the audience of Panama, in S. America. It was built by the Spaniards ſoon after they diſcovered the gold mines in its neighbourhood. N. lat 7. 43. W. long. 78. 12.

MARIAGALANTE, one of the Caribbee Iſlands in the Atlantic ocean; ſo called from the ſhip's name in which Columbus diſcovered it, in 1493. It is of an elliptical figure, 4½ leagues from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. It lies 5 or 6 leagues S. eaſterly of Guadaloupe, about half its ſurface is barren mountains. There are only two pariſhes, the principal at the ſouth defended by a fort called Baſſeterre. It is indifferently watered, but produces 800,000lb. of coffee, 100,000lb. cotton, and 1,000,000lb. of ſugar. The French planted a colony here in 1648. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1692, but the French ſoon ſettled there again, and ſtill poſſeſs it. N. lat. 15. 55. W. long. 61. 6.

MARIANNA, was the name given to the diſtrict granted by the Plymouth Council to Captain John Maſon in 1621. It extended from the river Naumkeag, now Salem, round Cape Ann, to Merrimack river, and from the ſea to the heads of theſe rivers, with the Iſlands lying within 2 miles of the coaſt.

MARIE, *Cape Dame*, the weſternmoſt point of the iſland of St. Domingo, which with Cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of the bay of Leogane. N. lat. 18. 38. W. long. from Paris 76. 51. The town of this name, ſituated on the cape, is on the northweſternmoſt part of the ſouth peninſula; 8 leagues weſt of Jeremie, and 60 weſt of Port au Prince. The towns and villages, along the north coaſt of the peninſula, and in the bay or bite of Leogane, between the cape and Port au Prince, are Petit Trou, Anſe a Veau, Maragoane, Petite Goave, Grand Goave, &c.

MARIE, *Straits of*, connect Lakes Superior and Huron, which will permit boats to paſs, but not larger veſſels. Near the upper end of theſe ſtraits, which are 40 miles long, is a rapid which (though it is impoſſible for canoes to aſcend) may be navigated by boats without danger, when conducted by able pilots. The ſtraits afford one of the moſt pleaſing proſpects in the world: on the left, leading to lake Superior, may be ſeen many beautiful little iſlands that extend a conſiderable way before you; and on the right an agreeable ſucceſſion of ſmall points of land which project a little way into the water, and contribute with the iſlands to render it delightful.

MARIEL, *Port*, a harbour on the north ſide of the iſland of Cuba, which will admit frigates of 30 guns.

MARIETTA, a poſt-town and ſettlement of the N. W. Territory, ſituated on the Ohio at the mouth of the Muſkingum. The Campus Martius in this town is an elevated public ſquare, founded by the Ohio Company, in the year 1788. The fortification is all of hewn timber, and for appearance, convenience, and defence, of ſuperior excellence. It is more than 30 feet above the high banks of the Muſkingum, and only 159 yards diſtant from that river, with a beautiful natural glacis in front. The town conſiſts of 1,000 houſe-lots of 90 by 180 feet; the ſpacious ſtreets interſect each other at right angles, and there are neceſſary ſquares reſerved for uſe, pleaſure and ornament. There are but few houſes yet erected. It is 19 miles above Bel-Pre, 86 ſouth-weſt of Wheeling, 146 ſouth-weſt of Pittſburg, 240 north-eaſt of Lexington in Kentucky, and 460 W. by S. of Philadelphia. The mouth of Muſkingum river lies in lat. 39. 34. long. 82. 9.

MARK, *St.* a town of E. Florida, at the head of the bay of Apalachy; 180 miles weſt of St. Auguſtine, and 105 from the Alachua Savannah. N. lat. 30. 12. W. long. 85. 45.

MARK, *St.* a juriſdiction in the weſt part of the iſland of St. Domingo, containing 4 pariſhes. Its exports, ſhipped from the town of its name, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were 3,065,047lb. white ſugar, 7,931,710lb. brown ſugar, 7,041,852lb. coffee, 3,250,890lb. cotton, 349,819lb. indigo, and various articles to the value of 2,250½ livres: the total value of duties on exportation 116,974 dollars 4 cents. The town of St. Mark lies at the head of a bay of its name, which is at the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. The bay is formed by Cape St. Mark on the ſouth, and Morne au Diable on the north. This town, although ſmall, is reckoned the pleaſanteſt in the iſland. Its commerce is conſiderable. It owes a great

a great deal of its embelliſhments to the attention of M. de Marbois, during his adminiſtration. It is 22 leagues weſt of Hinche, 19½ north-weſt of Port au Prince, 14 ſouth by weſt of Les Gonaives, 30 ſouth of Port de Paix, and 26½ ſouth-weſt of Cape Francois. N. lat. 19. 5. W. long. 75. 10.

MARLBOROUGH, a county in the north-eaſt corner of Cheraws diſtrict, on the Great Pedee river, S. Carolina, 25 miles long, and 19 broad.

MARLBOROUGH, *New*, a townſhip in Berkſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 1,550 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1759, and is 144 miles weſt by ſouth of Boſton.

MARLBOROUGH, an ancient and wealthy townſhip in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, (the *Okommakameſit* of the Indians) was incorporated in 1660, and contains 1,554 inhabitants. It is 28 miles W. of Boſton. A mode of manufacturing Spaniſh brown, from a kind of earth or loam, ſaid to reſemble bed-ore, though not impregnated with particles of iron, has lately been diſcovered in this town, by an ingenious gentleman. He conſtructed an air furnace, at a trivial expenſe; and in the year 1794, could calcine and prepare for the mill a ton in 24 hours, 6 days in ſucceſſion, without great expenſe of wood. Connoiſſeurs in paints acknowledge it is good. His firſt attempts in making ſpruce yellow were likewiſe flattering.

MARLBOROUGH, a townſhip in Windham county, Vermont, having Newfane on the north, Halifax ſouth, Brattleborough eaſt, and Wilmington on the weſt. It contains 629 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, a poſt-town in Cheſhire county, New-Hampſhire, ſix miles from Keene, 20 north of Winchendon, and 26 from Aſhburnham in Maſſachuſetts. It was incorporated in 1776, and contains 786 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, *New*, a townſhip in Ulſter county, New-York on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, north of Newburgh. It contains 2,241 inhabitants; of whom 339 are electors, and 58 ſlaves.

MARLBOROUGH, the name of three townſhips in Pennſylvania, the one in Montgomery county, and Eaſt and Weſt Marlborough in Cheſter county.

MARLBOROUGH, *Lower*, a town of Maryland, ſituated in Calvert county on the eaſt ſide of Patuxent river, 24 miles ſouth-eaſt of Waſhington city. It contains about 60 houſes, and a ware-houſe for the inſpection of tobacco. The river is navigable for ſhips of burden for ſome miles above the town.

MARLBOROUGH, *Upper*, the chief town of Prince George's county, Maryland. It is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Hatavifit, one of the two principal branches of Patuxent river. It contains about 120 houſes, a court-houſe, and a ware-houſe for the inſpection of tobacco. It is 47 miles S. S. W. of Baltimore, and about 15 eaſterly of the city of Waſhington.

MARLOW, a townſhip in Cheſhire county, New-Hampſhire, ſettled in 1761, 108 miles from Portſmouth. It contains 313 inhabitants.

MARMOSETS, a harbour in the iſland of St. Domingo, which may receive merchantmen, but the entrance of it is rendered difficult by the breakers. It lies between Cape Rouge and Grand Port Berhagne.

MARQUES, a cape on the coaſt of Old-Mexico, or New-Spain in the South Sea.

MARQUESAS. Theſe iſlands are 5 in number, viz. La Magdalena, St. Pedro, La Dominica, Santa Chriſtina, and Hood's Iſland, ſituated in the South Pacific Ocean, between the latitude of 9. 26. and 10. 25 ſouth; and between the longitude of 138. 47. and 139. 13. weſt. They were firſt diſcovered by Mendana and Quiros, in 1595; and in 1774, Capt. Cook aſcertained their ſituation more particularly, which before was different in different charts. La Dominica, the largeſt, is about 16 leagues in circuit, in lat. 9. 44. ſouth. Hood's Iſland was diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. The inhabitants, taken collectively, are, without exception, the fineſt race of people in theſe ſeas; and for good ſhapes and regular features they perhaps ſurpaſs all nations. They are thought to be of the ſame origin as thoſe of Otaheite and of the Society Iſlands. They have hogs, fowls, plantains and other vegetables and roots; likewiſe a few bread-fruit and cocoa trees. North-north-weſt of theſe iſlands, from 35 to 50 leagues diſtant, are the 7 iſles called *Ingraham's Iſles*; which ſee.

MARROWYNE,

MARROWYNE, a river of Dutch Guiana, in S. America.

MARSHFIELD, a townſhip in Plymouth county, Maſſachuſetts, bounded S. by Duxborough, and 36 miles S. E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1640, and contains 1269 inhabitants.

MARSHFIELD, a townſhip in Caledonia county, in Vermont; adjoining to Calais on the N. W. and Peachum N. E.

MARSHPEE, by ſeveral writers called *Maſhpee*, an ancient Indian town in Barnſtable county, Maſſachuſetts, containing 308 inhabitants. There is ſtill an Indian church here, but not more than 40 or 50 perſons are pure Indians. The whole conſiſts of about 80 families, principally of a mixed race, being 280 ſouls in all. They have greatly decreaſed ſince 1693, when there were 214 adults, beſides ſtragglers in the plantation and places adjacent; under the care of Mr. Rowland Cotton, miniſter of Sandwich.

MARSHY HOPE, the north-weſtern branch of Nanticoke river in Maryland. Federalſburg lies on the E. ſide, 13 or 14 miles from its mouth.

MARTHA BRAE, a ſmall town having a harbour, 7 leagues W. of Montego Point. It is frequented only by ſuch veſſels as are particularly deſtined for this place. There is a bar with 16 or 17 feet water in going in; and the paſſage in coming out between the Triangle Rocks is not more than 60 feet wide with 6½ or 7 fathoms water. See *Falmouth*.

MARTHA, *River, St.* See *Magdalena*.

MARTHA, *St.* a province of Terra Firma, or Caſtile del Oro, in S. America; bounded N. by the North ſea; E. by Rio de la Hacha; S. by New-Granada, and W. by the territory of Carthagena. The air is colder here and more pure than in the adjoining countries. The vallies are fertile, and produce maize, with other grains and fruits, eſpecially oranges, lemons, pine-apples, grapes, &c. alſo indigo and cochineal, and ſome woods for dying. The mountains which are known to ſailors by the name of the Snowy mountains of St. Martha, produce gold, emeralds, ſapphires, chalcedonies, jaſper, and curious marble. On the coaſts where ſmuggling is carried on, are ſalt-works, and two pearl fiſheries. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and in general reckoned the higheſt in this part of the world.

MARTHA, *St.* a city in the province laſt mentioned, with a harbour on the N. Sea, at the mouth of the Guayra; about 124 miles N. E. of Carthagena. It is the reſidence of a governor and biſhop. The houſes are built with canes, and are very neat. Its harbour is large, convenient, and ſafe, and the environs agreeable and fertile. At preſent it contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on an extenſive rich trade, and make great quantities of cottons, ſtuffs, &c. with earthen ware, which is much eſteemed. It has a valuable pearl fiſhery, in which great numbers of ſlaves are employed, whoſe dexterity in diving for the oyſters is very extraordinary; ſome of whom will remain for a quarter of an hour under water, and will riſe with a baſket full. N. lat. 11. 26. W. long. 73. 59.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an iſland belonging to Duke's county, Maſſachuſetts, called by the Indians *Nope*, or *Capawock*, is ſituated between 40. 17. and 41. 29. N. lat. and between 70. 22. and 70. 50. W. long. about 21 miles long and 6 broad, and lies a little to the W. of Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Noman's Iſland, and the Elizabeth Iſlands, which contain about 16,500 acres of valuable land, conſtitute Duke's county, containing 3,265 white inhabitants, and between 400 and 500 Indians and mulattoes; who ſubſiſt by agriculture and fiſhing. Cattle and ſheep are raiſed here in great numbers; and rye, corn and oats are the chief produce of the iſland. White pipe-clay, and yellow and red ochre are found in Martha's Vineyard. The ravages of war were ſeverely felt in this induſtrious ſpot. In September, 1778, the Britiſh made a requiſition of their militia arms, 300 oxen, and 2000 ſheep, which were delivered up. See *Gay Head*.

MARTICK, a townſhip in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania.

MARTIN, a county of Halifax diſtrict, N. Carolina, adjoining Tyrrel, Halifax, Bertie, and Pitt counties. It contains 6,080 inhabitants, of whom 1,889 are ſlaves.

MARTIN, *Cape St.* on the coaſt of New-Spain on the North Sea.

MARTIN'S

MARTIN'S, *St.* one of the northernmoſt of the Caribbee iſlands; ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, between Anguilla on the north, from whence it is diſtant a league and a half, and St. Bartholomew on the ſouth-eaſt, 15 miles. It is about 15 leagues in circumference, with commodious bays and roads on the N. W. ſide. Here are good ſalt-pits, and lakes of ſalt water, which run a great way within the land; but has no freſh water but what falls from the clouds, and is ſaved by the inhabitants in ciſterns. The ſalt lakes abound in good fiſh, particularly turtle; and the ſalt water pools are frequented by vaſt numbers of birds. In the woods are wild hogs, turtle-doves, and parrots innumerable. Here are ſeveral trees producing gums; and plenty of the candle-tree, ſplinters of which, when dry and lighted, emit a very fragrant ſmell. Its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the beſt in the Caribbee iſlands. The Spaniards abandoned this iſland in 1650, and blew up a fort which they had erected. The French and Dutch afterwards ſhared the iſland between them. But in 1689, were attacked and plundered by Sir Timothy Thornhill, and in July, 1744, were driven out by the Britiſh forces, and did not return till after the peace of 1763. They now enjoy about 35,000 acres, out of the 55,000 which the whole iſland contains. The two colonies breed poultry and ſheep, which they ſell to the other iſlands. They alſo cultivate a little cotton and coffee. About 20 years ago the French part contained 400 white families, and 10,000 ſlaves. The Dutch part no more than 60 families, and about 200 ſlaves. N. lat. 18. 6. W. long. 62. 30.

MARTINICO, one of the largeſt of the Caribbee iſlands, ſituated between lat. 14. and 15. N. and in long. 61. W. lying about 40 leagues N. W. of Barbadoes, and 22 S. by E. of Guadaloupe, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; containing about 260 ſquare miles. The inland part of it is hilly, from which are poured out on every ſide, a number of agreeable and uſeful rivers, which adorn and enrich this iſland in a high degree. The produce of the ſoil is ſugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and ſuch fruits and productions as are found in the neighbouring iſlands. But ſugar is here, as in all the Weſt-India iſlands, the principal commodity, of which they export a conſiderable quantity annually. Martinico is the reſidence of the governor of the French iſlands in theſe ſeas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, ſafe, and commodious, and well fortified. It is divided into 28 pariſhes, which contain about the ſame number of towns and villages, and 2 principal towns, Fort Royal and St. Pierre. In 1770, it contained 12,450 white people; 1814 free blacks or mulattoes; 70,553 ſlaves, and 443 fugitive negroes. About the ſame time its products were computed at 23 million lb. of ſugar, 3 million lb. of coffee, 600,000 lb. of cotton, and 40,000 lb. of cocoa. Foreigners carry off privately about a 12th part of the produce of the iſland, and the reſt goes to France. This iſland called *Madanina* by the ancient natives, was ſettled by the French in 1635. The Britiſh reduced it in 1762. but reſtored it at the concluſion of peace in 1763. It was again taken by the Britiſh in 1794.

MARTINICO, *Little.* See *Bekia.*

MARTINSBOROUGH, a town of N. Carolina, ſituated on the S. ſide of Tar river, and 20 miles above Waſhington.

MARTINSBURG, a poſt-town of Virginia, and capital of Berkeley county, ſituated about 8 miles ſouth of the Patowmac, in the midſt of a fertile and well cultivated country, and 25 miles from the mineral ſprings at Bath. It contains upwards of 70 houſes, a court-houſe, gaol, and Epiſcopal church; and contiguous to the town is one for Preſbyterians. It is 10 miles from Shepherdſtown, 30 from Pittſylvania court-houſe, 25 from Rocky Mount or Franklin court-houſe, 22 N. E. of Wincheſter, 88 N. N. W. of Alexandria, and 244 from Philadelphia.

MARTINVILLE, a poſt-town, and the capital of Guilford county, in N. Carolina, is agreeably ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Buffaloe creek, a branch of Haw river and contains about 40 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It lies N. E. of Bell's Mill, at the head of Deep river; 48 miles north-weſt of Hillſborough; 27 eaſt of Salem; 50 north-eaſt of Saliſbury; 151 weſt by ſouth of Halifax, and 500 ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36. 5. W. long. 79. 43.

It was near this town that General Greene and Lord Cornwallis engaged in

in one of the beſt fought actions in the late war, on the 15th of March, 1781: and although the Americans were driven off the field, the Britiſh ſuffered ſo great loſs, that they could not purſue the victory. The greateſt part of the country in which the action happened, was a wilderneſs, with a few cleared fields interſperſed. The American army, when the action commenced, was poſted on a riſing ground about a mile and a half from Guilford court-houſe.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 37. 56. and 39. 44. N. and between 75. 8. and 79. 38. W. long. It is about 134 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, and contains 14,000 ſquare miles, one-fourth of which is water. It is bounded N. by Pennſylvania; E. by Delaware State, and the Atlantic ocean; S. and W. by Virginia: and is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the *Weſtern* and 8 on the *Eaſtern* ſhore of Cheſapeak bay. Thoſe on the *Weſtern ſhore* are Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Alleghany, Waſhington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's, which contain 212,089 inhabitants; thoſe on the *Eaſtern ſhore* are Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerſet, Dorcheſter, and Worceſter; containing 107,639 inhabitants. The whole number of inhabitants in the State being 319,728; of whom 103,036 are ſlaves. Each of the counties ſends 4 repreſentatives to the houſe of delegates; beſides which the city of Annapolis, the metropolis, and the town of Baltimore ſend two each. The chief towns of the State, beſides theſe two, are Georgetown bordering on the city of Waſhington on the river Patowmack, Fredericktown Hagarſtown and Elkton. The city of Waſhington, or the Federal City, was ceded by the State of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, and by them eſtabliſhed as the ſeat of their government, after the year 1800.

Cheſapeak bay, which divides this State into eaſtern and weſtern diviſions, is the largeſt in the United States. From the eaſtern ſhore in Maryland, among other ſmaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Cheſter and Elk rivers. From the north, the rapid Suſquehannah; and from the weſt, Patapſco, Severn, Patuxent and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Suſquehannah and Patomak, theſe are ſmall rivers.

The face of the country is uniformly level and low in moſt of the counties on the eaſtern ſhore, and conſequently covered in many places, with ſtagnant water, except where it is interſected by numerous creeks. Here alſo are large tracts of marſh, which, during the day, load the atmoſphere with vapour, that falls in dew, in the cloſe of the ſummer and fall ſeaſons, which are ſickly. The ſpring and ſummer are moſt healthy. Wheat and tobacco are the ſtaple commodities. In the interior country, on the uplands, conſiderable quantities of hemp and flax are raiſed.

The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations often ſeveral miles diſtant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and eſpecially of the eaſtern States, which are thickly peopled, they appear to live retired and unſocial lives. The negroes perform all the manual labour. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and thoſe from the country who have intercourſe with them, are in their manners and cuſtoms genteel and agreeable.

The inhabitants are made up of various nations of many different religious ſentiments; few general obſervations, therefore of a characteriſtical kind, will apply. It may be ſaid, however, with great truth, that they are in general, very federal, and friends to good government. They owe little money as a State, and are willing and able to diſcharge their debts. Their credit is very good; and although they have ſo great a proportion of ſlaves, yet a number of influential gentlemen have evinced their humanity and their diſpoſition to aboliſh ſo diſreputable a traffic, by forming themſelves into a ſociety for the abolition of negro ſlavery.

The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the the other States, with the Weſt-Indies, and with ſome parts of Europe. To theſe places they ſend annually about 30,000 hogſheads of tobacco, beſides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig-iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork, and flax-ſeed in ſmall quantities: and receive in return, cloathing for themſelves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, ſpirits, ſugars, and other Weſt-India

India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour.

	Dollars.	*Cts.*
The total amount of exports from Baltimore in 1790 was	2,027,777	64
Value of imports for the ſame year,	1,945,899	55
1791	2,239,690	96
1792	2,623,808	33
1793	3,665,055	50
1794	5,686,190	50
1795	5,811,379	55

In the year 1791, the quantity of wheat exported was 205,571 buſhels—Indian corn 205,643 do.—buck-wheat 4,286 do.—peas, 10,619 do. beſides 151,445 barrels of wheat flour, 4,325 do. Indian meal, 6,761 do. bread, and 3,104 kegs of crackers.

The Roman Catholics, who were the firſt ſettlers in Maryland, are the moſt numerous religious ſect. Beſides theſe, there are Proteſtant Epiſcopalians, Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Preſbyterians, German Calviniſts, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, Mennoniſts, Nicolites or new Quakers; who all enjoy liberty of conſcience. The ſeminaries of learning are as follow: *Waſhington Academy*, in Somerſet county, which was inſtituted by law in 1779. *Waſhington College*, inſtituted at Cheſtertown, in Kent county, in 1782. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this inſtitution of 1250l. a year, currency. *St. John's College* was inſtituted in 1784, to which a permanent fund is aſſigned, of 1750l. a year. This college is to be at Annapolis, where a building is now prepared for it. Very liberal ſubſcriptions were obtained towards founding and carrying on theſe ſeminaries. The two colleges conſtitute one univerſity, by the name of 'the Univerſity of Maryland,' whereof the governor of the State, for the time being, is chancellor, and the principal of one of them, vice-chancellor. The Roman Catholics have alſo erected a college at Georgetown, on Patowmac river, for the promotion of general literature. In 1785, the Methodiſts inſtituted a college at Abington, in Hartford county, by the name of Cokeſbury college.

The legiſlature of this State is compoſed of two diſtinct branches, a Senate and Houſe of Delegates, and ſtyled, The General Aſſembly of Maryland. On the ſecond Monday in November, annually, a governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houſes. The governor cannot continue in office longer than three years ſucceſſively.

Maryland was granted by king Charles I. to George Calvert, baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, June 20, 1632. The government of the province was by Charter, veſted in the proprietary. In the year 1689, the government was taken out of the hands of lord Baltimore, by the grand convention of England; and in 1692, Mr. Copely was appointed governor, by commiſſion from William and Mary. In 1692, the Proteſtant religion was eſtabliſhed by law. In 1716, the government of this province was reſtored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands, till the late revolution, when, though a minor, his property in the lands was confiſcated, and the government aſſumed by the freemen of the province, who, in 1776, formed the conſtitution now exiſting. At the cloſe of the war, Henry Harford, Eſq. the natural ſon and heir of lord Baltimore, petitioned the legiſlature of Maryland, for his eſtate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford eſtimated his loſs of quit-rents, valued at twenty years purchaſe, and including arrears, at £259,488 : 5 : 0, dollars a 7/6—and the value of his manors and reſerved lands, at £327,441, of the ſame money.

MARYLAND POINT, is formed by a bend in Patowmac river, W. of Port Tobacco.

MARY, *St.* a port on the ſouth ſide of the Bay of Fundy.

MARY *Cape, St.* is the moſt ſouthern promontory of Brazil, in South-America.

MARY, *Cape St.* the point of land which forms the northern ſide of the mouth of La Plata river in Paraguay or La Plata, in South-America. S. lat. 35. 14. W. long. 55. 32.

MARY, *Cape St.* forms the ſouth-eaſtern head land at the mouth of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland Iſland.

MARY'S RIVER, *St.* a branch of the Miami, which empties into Lake Erie. See *Girty's Town*.

MARY'S RIVER, *St.* forms a part of the ſouthern boundary line of the United States. It in part divides Georgia from Eaſt-Florida, and is very crooked, with a wide open marſh on each ſide,

from its mouth upwards 30 miles, where the marſh is terminated by thick woods. It is nearly ſtraight for 30 miles farther, up to *Allen's*, an Indian trader at the head of navigation; where it is like a dead creek, 4 fathoms deep, and 30 rods wide. It riſes in the great Okafonoka or Ekanfanoga ſwamp, which extends ſouthwardly into Eaſt-Florida. It is thought to be what is called May river, diſcovered by John Ribalt, in 1562. Between this, and Naſſau river, lies the low even coaſt of Amelia Iſland. The harbours of both rivers are ſpacious, but St. Mary's is the ſafeſt. It has 9 feet of water at low ſpring tides. It runs a courſe of 150 miles, and enters the ocean between the points of Amelia and Talbert's iſlands, in lat. 30. 44. and is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immenſe quantities of fine timber, ſuited to the Weſt-India market. Along this river, every 4 or 5 miles, are bluffs convenient for veſſels to haul to and load.

MARY'S, *St.* a poſt-town and port of entry of Georgia, ſituated on St. Mary's river, a few miles from its mouth. It is a ſmall place, and has little trade. It is 129 miles ſouth of Savannah. N. lat. 30. 45. W. long. 79. 12.

MARY'S, *St.* a county of Maryland, on the peninſula between Patowmac and Patuxent rivers, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It contains 15,544 inhabitants; of whom 6,985 are ſlaves.

MASANETTE, *Point*, on the ſouthern ſide of Chaleur Bay, lies about W. by N. above a league and a half from Caraguil Iſland, between which and the iſland runs the main channel.

MASCOMY, a conſiderable pond in New-Hampſhire, in the ſouth weſtern part of Grafton county, lying partly in Lebanon and partly in Enfield townſhips. This pond is from 30 to 40 fathoms deep. The ſurrounding land bears evident marks, that the ſurface of this pond was once 30 or 40 feet higher than its preſent level. By what cauſe the alteration was made, and at what time, is unknown; but appearances indicate a ſudden rupture, there being no ſign of any margin between its former and preſent height. About a mile diſtant from its outlet, there is a declivity of rocks, 40 feet higher than the ſtream as it now runs. By the ſituation of theſe rocks, it appears that they were once a fall, over which the water flowed; but it has now made for itſelf a very deep channel, through ſolid earth, nearly a mile in length, where it ſeems confined for futurity.

MASCAUTENS, an Indian nation who inhabit on Lake Michigan, and between that and the Miſſiſippi. The number of warriors, 400.

MASHEET. See *Hancock's River*.

MASON, a county of Kentucky, on the ſouthern ſide of Ohio river. It contains 2,267 inhabitants, of whom 208 are ſlaves.

MASON, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, on the Maſſachuſetts line, about 70 miles weſt of Portſmouth, and 50 N. W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 922 inhabitants.

MASQUE POCONA, a juriſdiction of Charcas in Peru, extending above 30 leagues. Its air is hot, but not too great for vines. The city of the ſame name, where the biſhop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra reſides, is very thinly inhabited; but there are in other parts of the juriſdiction, ſeveral populous towns. It produces all kinds of grain and fruits; honey and wax conſtitute a principal part of its trade.

MASQUES, or *Chilques* and *Maſques*, a juriſdiction of Cuſco, in Peru, which begins about 7 or 8 leagues from Cuſco, extending about 30 in length. See *Chilques*.

MASSAC, a fort built by the French, on the north-weſtern ſide of the Ohio, about 11 miles below the mouth of Tenneſſee river. Its remains ſtand on a high bank, in a healthy agreeable ſituation.

MASSACHUSETTS *Proper*, (which with the Diſtrict of Maine conſtitutes) one of the United States of America, is ſituated between lat. 41. 13. and 43. 52. north, and between long. 69. 57. and 73. 38. weſt. Its greateſt length is 190 miles, its greateſt breadth 90 miles; and is bounded north by Vermont and New-Hampſhire, eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, ſouth by the Atlantic, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, weſt by New-York. Maſſachuſetts is divided into the following counties, whoſe polls, proportion of the public tax of £1,000, and number of ſenators in 1793 were as follows:

Polls.

Polls.	*Counties.*	*On the Thouſand.*	*Senat.*
3742	Suffolk	£.93 : 14 : 9¼	4
6142	Norfolk	68 : 17 : 3	3
12376	Eſſex	133 : 19 : 7	5
10109½	Middleſex	104 : 13 : 4½	4
13912	Hampſhire	111 : 18 : 0¾	5
13762	Worceſter	127 : 5 : 0½	5
6912	Plymouth	59 : 9 : 9¾	2
3759	Barnſtable	20 : 15 : 11¾	
763	Duke's county	5 : 9 : 8½	1
112	& Nantucket	6 . 13 : 8¼	
6547	Briſtol	53 : 19 : 6¼	2
6265	Berkſhire	52 : 3 : 3¾	2
6484	York	50 : 1 : 9	2
5723	Cumberland	43 : 6 : 5½	2
6349	Lincoln	50 : 13 : 10¼	2
1967	Hancock	13 : 17 : 1	1
493	Waſhington	3 : 1 : 1	

The 5 counties of the Diſtrict of Maine included in the above, belong to Maſſachuſetts. The town of Boſton is rated at 3,631 polls, and is to pay £91 : 16 : 8¼ on the £1000. From the above ſchedule, ſome opinion may be formed of the ſuppoſed value of the rateable eſtates in each county. A committe of the general court reported the above in June, 1793; which report was referred to their next ſeſſion. The population amounts to 378,787 ſouls, about 60 for every ſquare mile. This is the only State in the Union in which there are no ſlaves. Slavery was aboliſhed by the legiſlature ſome years ago. The weſtern part of this State is ſomewhat mountainous and hilly. See *New-England*. Wachuſett mountain in Princetown, Worceſter county, is 2989 feet above the level of the ſea, and may be ſeen 67 miles. In Maſſachuſetts are to be found all the varieties of ſoil, from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, ſuch as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field beans, and peas, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c. That part of the State which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Old* or *Plymouth Colony*, including the counties of Barnſtable, Duke's, Nantucket, Briſtol and Plymouth, in point of ſoil, is the pooreſt part of the State, being generally ſandy and light, interſperſed, however, with many excellent tracts of land. The northern, middle, and weſtern parts of the State have, generally ſpeaking, a ſtrong, good ſoil, adapted to grazing and grain; very ſimilar to the ſoil of New-Hampſhire and Vermont on one ſide, and to that of Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut on the other. It has been obſerved that the effects of the eaſt winds extend farther inland than formerly, and injure the tender fruits, particularly the peach, and even the more hardy apple. The average produce of the good lands, well cultivated, has been eſtimated as follows: 40 buſhels of corn on an acre, 30 of barley, 20 of wheat, 30 of rye, 100 of potatoes. The ſtaple commodities of this State are fiſh, beef, lumber, &c.

The country is well watered by a number of ſmall rivers, ſome of which fall into Connecticut river, which paſſes ſoutherly through the weſt part of the State; others run northward to Merrimack river, which enters from New-Hampſhire and waters the north-eaſt corner of the State; others paſs into Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland; Myſtick and Charles rivers fall into Boſton bay; others fall into the Atlantic Ocean in different parts of the ſea-coaſt. The chief capes are Ann, Cod, Malabar, Poge, Gay Head, &c. The moſt noted bays are Maſſachuſetts, Ipſwich, Boſton, Plymouth, Barnſtable, and Buzzard's. There are many other bays of leſs note. The chief iſlands are Plumb-Iſland, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth-Iſlands, and numerous ſmall iſles in Boſton Bay.

The chief iron manufactures in this State are deſcribed in the account of Plymouth and Briſtol counties, and their towns Taunton, Bridgewater, Middleborough, &c. where nails have been made in ſuch quantities as to prevent, in a great meaſure, the importation of them from Great-Britain. Nail making was not an object of conſiderable attention, until the general court laid a duty on imported nails of every ſize. This ſoon "gave nerves to the arm, and motion to the hammer; and from 400 to 500 nails indifferently made by one hand in one day, 1000 are now well made in the ſame time." The machine invented by Caleb Leach of Plymouth, will cut and head 5,000 nails in a day, under the direction of a youth of either ſex. There is a machine for cutting nails at Newbury-Port, invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins, which will turn out *two hundred thouſand* nails in a day. The nails are ſaid to have a decided ſuperiority

over thoſe of Engliſh manufacture, and are ſold 20 per cent. cheaper. There are duck manufactories at Boſton, Salem, Haverhill and Springfield, which are in a promiſing way. Manufactories of cotton and woollen have been attempted with various ſucceſs at Beverley, Worceſter, Boſton and Newbury. There are in this State upwards of 20 paper-mills, which make more than 70,000 reams of writing, printing, and wrapping paper, annually. It was eſtimated in 1792, that £20,000 worth of paper was yearly made by theſe mills. The other manufactories for cotton and wool cards, playing cards, ſhoes, lace, wire, &c. are noticed under the deſcription of Boſton, Lynn, Ipſwich, Dedham, &c. There are ſeveral ſnuff, oil, chocolate and powder mills in different parts of the State, and a number of iron-works and ſlitting-mills, beſides other mills, in common uſe for ſawing lumber, grinding grain, and fullingcloth. There were in 1792, 62 diſtilleries in this State, employed in diſtilling from foreign materials. One million, nine hundred thouſand gallons have been diſtilled in one year, which at a duty of 11 cents a gallon, yields a revenue to the government of 209,000 dollars. There are indeed few articles which are eſſentially neceſſary, and miniſter to the comfort and convenience of life, that are not manufactured in this ſtate. This Commonwealth is remarkable for its literary, humane and other ſocieties, which are noticed in their proper places.

The militia of Maſſachuſetts is compoſed of all the able bodied white male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, excepting from the enrolment, within theſe ages, clergy, ſchool-maſters, civil officers of importance, either under the State or federal government, and alſo thoſe who have held any military commiſion whatever The whole is formed into 10 diviſions, and 21 brigades, and conſiſts of 82 regiments of infantry; 48 troops compoſing 12 ſquadrons or battalions of cavalry, and 36 companies of artillery, generally two to each brigade. Theſe, together, compoſe a body of about 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery; the latter are furniſhed with 60 field-pieces, and with tumbrils and apparatus complete. This State, including the Diſtrict of Maine, owns more than 3 times as many tons of ſhipping as any other of the States, and more than one third part of the whole that belongs to the united States. Upwards of 29,000 tons are employed in carrying on the fiſheries; 46,000 in the coaſting buſineſs, and 96,564 in trading with almoſt all parts of the world. Pot and pearl aſhes, ſtaves, flax-ſeed, bees wax, &c. are carried chiefly to Great-Britain, in remittance for their manufactures; maſts, proviſions, &c. to the Eaſt-Indies; fiſh, oil, beef, pork, lumber, candles, &c. are carried to the Weſt-Indies for their produce, and the two firſt articles, fiſh and oil, to France, Spain, & Portugal; roots, vegetables, fruits, and ſmall meats, to Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick; hats, ſaddlery, cabinet-work, men's and women's ſhoes, nails, tow-cloth, barley, hops, butter, cheeſe, &c. to the ſouthern States. The value of exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, was 2,445,975 dollars 53 cents—in 1792, 2,889,922 dollars—in 1793, 3,676,412 dollars, and in 1794—5,380,703 dollars. For an account of the climate, &c. ſee New-England. The chief towns of this State, beſides Boſton, the metropolis, are Salem Newbury-Port, Charleſtown, Worceſter, Northampton, Springfield, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS, *Fort*, ſtands on the north-weſtern corner of the State of its name, in N. lat 42. 41. 30. 19 miles N. E. by N. of Pittsfield, and 20 due E. of Lanſinburgh city, in New-York State.

MASSACHUSETTS *Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of North-America, is ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the Quadras Iſles, and leads from the W. into Nootka Sound along the N. ſide of Kenrick's Iſland whoſe eaſtern ſide forms, with Point Breakfaſt, the mouth of Nootka Sound.

MASSACRE *River* paſſes out of the Straits of Magellan S. W. into the ſuppoſed channel of St. Barbara, which cuts through the iſland of Terra del Fuego, through which, we are informed, Capt. Mareanille of Marſeilles paſſed in 1713 into the South Pacific Ocean.

MASSACRE *River*, on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, falls into the bay of *Mancenilla*; which ſee.

MASSACRE, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, 2 miles to the eaſtward of Horn Iſland; 10 miles from the main land, all the way acroſs there is from 2 to 3 fathoms; except the Shoal called La Grand Bature, which ſtretches a league from the main land, with 2 or 3 feet water on it, and in ſome

places

places not ſo much. Behind it is a large bay called L'Ance de la Grand Bature, 8 miles E. of Paſcagoula Bluff. See *Dauphin Iſland*.

MASSAFUERO, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, called by the Spaniards the Leſſer Juan Fernandes, 22 leagues W. by S. of the Greater Juan Fernandes. It has always been repreſented by the Spaniards as a barren rock, without wood, water or proviſions. But Lord Anſon found this to be a political falſity, aſſerted to prevent hoſtile veſſels from touching there. There is anchorage on the N. ſide in deep water, where a ſingle ſhip may be ſheltered cloſe under the ſhore, but is expoſed to all winds except the ſouth. According to Capt. Magee of the ſhip Jefferſon, it is 38 leagues to the weſtward of Juan Fernandes, and in about 33. 30. S. lat. and 82. W. long. from Greenwich.

MASSANUTEN's *River*, a weſtern branch of the Shenandoah.

MASSEDAN *Bay*, on the N. Pacific Ocean, and W. coaſt of Mexico, is ſituated between Acapulco and Aquacara, a port near the cape of California, where Sir Thomas Cavendiſh lay after he had paſſed the Straits of Magellan.

MASEY's-TOWN, in the N.W. Territory, ſtands on the northern bank of Ohio river, between the rivers Little Miami and Sciota.

MASSY's CROSS ROADS, in Kent county, Maryland, is N. E. of New Market, S. E. of George-Town, and S. by W. of Saſſafras-Town, a little more than 5 miles from each.

MAST *Bay*, on the north ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, in the N. W. part. It is eaſtward of Montego Bay, and near the ſhelf of rocks that lies from the ſhore, called Catlin's Cliffs.

MASTICK *Gut*, on the S. W. ſide of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's in the W. Indies, is between Moline's Gut on the N. W. and Godwin's Gut on the ſouth-eaſt.

MASTIGON, a river which runs weſtward into Lake Michigan, about 11 miles north of La Grande Riviere. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

MATA, *Point*, on the northern ſide of the iſland of Cuba, and 9 leagues N. W. of Cape Maiſy.

MATACA, or *Mantaca*, is a commodious bay on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, where the galleons uſually come to take in freſh water on their return to Spain, about 12 leagues from the Havannah. It appears to be the ſame as Matanze, in lat. 23. 12. N. long. 81. 16. W. Peter Heyn took a great part of a rich fleet of Spaniſh galleons here in 1627.

MATAIA, a province of S. America, towards the river Amazon, between the mouth of Madeira and Tapaiſa rivers.

MATANCA, or *Manances*, a ſhort and broad river of E. Florida which falls into the ocean ſouth of St. Auguſtine.

MATANCHEL, a ſea-port on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, about 20 leagues to the N. E. of the rocks of Ponteque, over which, in clear weather, may be ſeen a very high hill, with a break on the top, called the hill of Xaliſco, and may be ſeen 8 or 9 leagues from the port.

MATANE, a river of Canada, in N. America, the mouth of which is capable of admitting veſſels of 200 tons burden. All this coaſt, eſpecially near this river, for 20 leagues, abounds in cod, which might employ 500 ſhallops or fiſhing ſmacks at a time. The fiſh is very fine, and fit for exportation to the Straits, Spain, and the Levant. Great numbers of whales have been alſo ſeen floating upon the water, which may be ſtruck with a harpoon, and prove a very valuable fiſhery.

MATANZAS, or *Matance*, a large bay on the north ſide of the iſland of Cuba, 14 leagues ſouth-eaſt of the Havannah, but ſome accounts ſay 20 leagues. From Cape Quibanico to this bay the coaſt is W. N. W.

MATAVIA *Bay*, or *Port Royal Bay*, is ſituated within Point Venus near the N. part of the iſland of Otaheite, but open to the N. W. and in the South Pacific Ocean. The eaſt ſide of the bay has good anchorage in 14 and 16 fathoms. S. lat. 17. 29. W. long. 149. 30. and the variation of the compaſs 3. 34. eaſt.

MATCHADOCK *Bay*, in the eaſternmoſt part of Lake Huron.

MATHANON *Port*, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Cuba, is one of thoſe ports on that coaſt which afford good anchorage for ſhips, but without any uſe for want of them. It is between Cape Cruz and Cape Maizi, at the eaſt end of the iſland.

MATHEO *River*, in E. Florida, or *St. John's*; which ſee.

MATHEWS, *Fort*, ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of Oconee river, in the S. weſtern part of Franklin county, Georgia.

MATHEWS, a county of Virginia, bounded W. by Glouceſter, from which it was taken ſince 1790; lying on the W. ſhore of the Bay of Cheſapeak. It is about 18 miles in length, and ſix in breadth.

MATICALOC *River*, on the W. coaſt of New Mexico, is 7 leagues from Catalta ſtrand, or the port of Sanſonate. It is much expoſed to northerly winds, and is known by ſome ſmall but high hills that are oppoſite to it. There is another large river to the weſtward of it, about 4 leagues, which has 2 fathoms upon the bar; and from thence to the bar of Eſtapa it is 15 leagues.

MATILDA, a village of Virginia, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt bank of Patowmac river, above Waſhington city, and near the Great Falls.

MATINICUS *Iſlands*, on the coaſt of Maine. When you paſs to the weſt of theſe iſlands, the main paſſage from the ſea to Penobſcot Bay lies about N. by W. Martinicus lies N. lat. 43. 56. W. long. 68. 20.

MATTA DE BRAZIL, a town in the captainſhip of Pernambuco, in Brazil; about 9 leagues from Olinda. It is very populous; and quantities of Brazil are ſent from this country to Europe.

MATTAPONY, a navigable river of Virginia, which riſes in Spottſylvania county, and running a S. E. courſe, joins Pamunky river, below the town of De la War, and together form York river. This river will admit loaded floats to Downer's Bridge, 70 miles above its mouth.

MATTES, on the eaſt coaſt of South-America, in the ſouth Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 45. 5. ſouth, and long. 64. 25. weſt.

MATTHEO *Iſland, St.* or *St. Matthew's Iſland*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. S. lat. 1. 24.

MATTHEW's *Bay, St.* in the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. ſhore of Campeachy Gulf, is more than 100 leagues to the N. of Tumbez.

MATTHEWS, *St.* or *Matthew Bay*, on the coaſt of Peru, on the N. Pacific Ocean, is 6 leagues to the N. E. by E. from Point Galera, and 5 or 6 leagues S. S. W. from the river St. Jago, between which there is anchorage all the way, if ſhips keep at leaſt in 6 fathoms water. It is all high land with hollowred crags, and ſeveral points run out, forming good retreats for ſhips driven in by hard ſqualls and flaws from the hills, and by the ſeas running high, which often happen.

MAUGERVILLE, a townſhip in Sunbury county, province of New-Brunſwick, ſituated on St. John's river, oppoſite St. Ann's, and 30 miles above Belliſle.

MAURA. See *Society Iſlands*.

MAUREPAS, an iſland on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior, and N. E. of Ponchartrain iſland.

MAUREPAS, a lake in W. Florida, which communicates weſtward with Miſſiſippi river, through the Gut of Ibberville, and eaſtward with Lake Ponchartrain. It is 10 miles long, 7 broad, and has 10 or 12 feet water in it. The country round it is low, and covered with cypreſs, live-oak, myrtle, &c. Two creeks fall into this lake, one from the north ſide, called Nattabanie, the other from the peninſula of Orleans. From the Ibberville at its junction with Maurepas to the river Amit is 39 miles, and from thence, following the Ibberville, to the Miſſiſippi at the W. ſide of the peninſula of Orleans, 21 miles. From the Ibberville acroſs the lake, it is 7 miles to the paſſage leading to Ponchartrain. The length of this paſſage is 7 miles, and only 300 yards in width, which is divided into two branches by an iſland that extends from Maurepas to about the diſtance of a mile from Ponchartrain. The ſouth channel is the deepeſt and ſhorteſt. The paſſage thence through Lake Ponchartrain, to the Gulf of Mexico, is above fifty miles.

MAUREPAS *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Cape Breton, the ſame as the *Iſle Madame*; which ſee.

MAURICE *Bay*, on the W. ſide of Cape Farewell Iſland, or S. extremity of E. Greenland, and the principal harbour of that ſea.

MAURICE, *Port*, on the E. coaſt of Terra del Fuego Iſland, is on the W. ſhore of Le Maire Straits, between that iſland and Staten Land on the E. and N. of the bay of Good Succeſs. It is a ſmall cove, having anchorage before it in 12½ fathoms, about half a mile from the ſhore, over coral rocks.

MAURICE

MAURICE *River*, the name of a place in Cumberland county, New-Jerſey.

MAURICE *River*, in ſome maps called corruptly *Morris*, riſes in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and runs ſouthwardly about 40 miles, and empties into Delaware Bay; is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons 20 miles, and for ſmall craft conſiderably further.

MAXANTALLA *Iſland*, is near the port of Matanchel on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, and on the north Pacific Ocean.

MAY, *Cape*, the moſt ſoutherly point of land of the State of New-Jerſey, and the N. point of the entrance into Delaware Bay and river, in lat. 39. and long. 74. 56. W. The time of high water on ſpring-tide days, is a quarter before nine o'clock.

MAY COUNTY, *Cape*. See *Cape*.

MAY POINT, on the ſouth ſide of Newfoundland Iſland, a point of the peninſula between Fortune and Placentia Bays.

MAYAGUANA, one of the Bahama iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, and the ſame with Maranella, and in lat. 22. 51. N. at the N. point, and long. 72. 57. W.

MAYFIELD, a townſhip in Montgomery co. New-York, adjoining Broadabin on the weſtward, taken from Caughnawaga, and incorporated in 1793. In 1796, 126 of its inhabitants were qualified electors.

MAY's *Lick*, in Maſon's county, Kentucky, a ſalt ſpring on a branch of Licking river, 9 miles S.S.W. of Waſhington, on the ſouth bank of the Ohio, and 15 northerly of the Blue Licks.

MAYNAS, a government, formerly the eaſtern limit of the juriſdiction of Quito in Peru, and joining on the eaſt to the governments of Quixos and Jaen de Bracamoros. In its territory are the ſources of thoſe rivers, which after traverſing a vaſt extent, form, by their confluence, the famous river of the Amazons. It is ſeparated from the poſſeſſions of the Portugueſe, by the famous line of demarcation, or the boundary of thoſe countries belonging to Spain and Portugal. Its capital is San Franciſco de Borja, the reſidence of the governor, but the Superior reſides at Santiago de la Laguna. There are ſeveral miſſions in the government of Maynas, and dioceſe of Quito, particularly 12 on the river Napo, and 24 on the Maranon or Amazon; many of them are both large and populous.

MAYO *River*, on the eaſt ſhore of the Gulf of California, and weſt coaſt of New Biſcay, in the province of that name, forms a ſpacious bay at its mouth, in lat. 27. 40. N. and long. 114. W.

MAYZI, the eaſtern cape of the iſland of Cuba, and the weſtern point of the windward paſſage. N. lat. 20. 19. 30. W. long. from Paris 76. 40. 30. See *Maiſy*.

MAZALTAN, a province of Mexico, or New Spain. It is well watered by the Alvarado, which diſcharges itſelf by 3 navigable mouths, at 30 miles diſtance from Vera Cruz.

MEADOWS, a ſmall river which falls into Caſco Bay, in the Diſtrict of Maine.

MEADS, a place ſituated on a fork of French Creek; a branch of the Allegheny, in Pennſylvania. N lat. 41. 36. and about 23 miles N.W. of Fort Franklin, at the mouth of the creek.

MECATINA, *Great, Point of*, on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador, and the north ſhore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in N. America. N. lat. 50. 42. W. long. 59. 13.

MECATINA *Iſland, Little*, on the ſame coaſt and ſhore, lies ſouth-weſt of Great Mecatina. N. lat. 50. 36.

MECHOACAN, a province in the audience of Mexico, in North-America, bounded north by part of Panuco and the provinces of Zacatecas and Guadalajara, eaſt by another part of Panuco and Mexico Proper, ſouth by the latter and the South Sea, which together with Xaliſco, bound it alſo on the weſt and north-weſt. It extends 70 leagues along the coaſt, and ſtill farther inland. The climate is good, and the ſoil remarkably fruitful. There are here mines of ſilver, and a few of gold and copper. Among its numerous productions are cocoa, mechoacan-root, ſeveral odoriferous gums and balſams, ſarſaparilla, ambergris, vanilla, caſſia, &c. Mechoacan was formerly a kingdom, but the Spaniards have reduced it to a biſhoprick, in which are about 200 towns of civilized natives. The greateſt part of the trade of this province is carried on by land, there being hardly any ſeaports deſerving that name.

MECHOACAN, an Epiſcopal city and capital of the province of its name, ſituated on large river, well ſtored with

ſith, near the weſt ſide of a lake, about 120 miles weſt of Mexico. It is a large place, having a fine cathedral and handſome houſes belonging to rich Spaniards, who own the ſilver mines at Guanaxoato or Guaxaſiata.

MECKLENBURG, a county of Virginia, bounded ſouth by the State of N. Carolina. It contains 14,733 inhabitants, of whom 6762 are ſlaves.

MECKLENBURG, a county of North-Carolina, in Saliſbury diſtrict, bounded ſouth by the State of S. Carolina. It contains 11,395 inhabitants, of whom 1603 are ſlaves. Chief town, Charlotte.

MECOWBANISH, a lake in N. America, in 49. N. lat.

MEDFIELD, a townſhip in Norfolk county, Maſſachuſetts, 20 miles ſouth-weſterly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1650, and contains 731 inhabitants.

MEDFORD, a pleaſant, thriving, compact town in Middleſex county, Maſſachuſetts, 4 miles north of Boſton, ſituated on Myſtick river, 3 miles from its mouth. Here are ſeveral diſtilleries and brick-works which give employment to a conſiderable number of people. The river is navigable for ſmall veſſels to this place. The townſhip was incorporated in 1630, and contains 1029 inhabitants, who are noted for their induſtry.

MEDOCTU, a ſettlement in New-Brunſwick, ſituated on the weſt ſide of St. John's river, 35 miles above St. Ann's.

MEDOROSTA, a lake in the north part of the Diſtrict of Maine, whoſe northern point is within 8 miles of the Canada line, in lat. 47. 56. and long. 68. 22. W. It gives riſe to Spey river, which runs S.S.E. into St. John's river.

MEDUNCOOK, a plantation in Lincoln county, Diſtrict of Maine, 230 miles from Boſton, having 322 inhabitants.

MEDWAY, a townſhip in Norfolk county, Maſſachuſetts, bounded eaſt and ſouth by Charles river, which ſeparates it from Medfield, and of which it was a part until 1713. It has two pariſhes of Congregationaliſts, and contains 1035 inhabitants. It is 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Boſton, on the middle poſt-road from thence to Hartford.

MEDWAY, or *Midway*, a ſettlement in Liberty county, Georgia, formed by emigrants from Dorcheſter in S. Carolina, about the year 1750, and whoſe anceſtors migrated from Dorcheſter and the vicinity of Boſton about the year 1700. A handſome Congregational meeting-houſe, belonging to this ſettlement, was burnt by the Britiſh during the war, and the ſettlement was deſtroyed. It has ſince recovered, in a conſiderable degree, its former importance. Medway is 30 miles ſouth of Savannah, and 9 weſt of Sunbury.

M'KESSENSBURG, a town of Pennſylvania, York county, on Tom's Creek, 40 miles W.S.W. of York.

MEHERRIN, a principal branch of Chowan river, in N. Carolina, which riſes in Charlotte county, Virginia, and running an eaſt by ſouth courſe, unites with the Nottaway about 7 miles ſouth of the Virginia line. See *Chowan River*.

MELAQUE PORT, on the weſt coaſt of New-Mexico, is to the north-weſt of Port Natividad, or Nativity, and near 3 leagues at ſouth-eaſt from a row of 4 or 5 rocks, or naked iſlands above water, in the direction of north-weſt. This port is land-locked againſt all winds from the north-weſt to the ſouth-weſt.

MELA, or *Mala*, on the coaſt of Peru in S. America, lies between Canette and Chilca. It is three leagues from Aſia Iſland, whoſe latitude is about 13. 6. S.

MELAWASKA, a French ſettlement of about 70 families, ſecluded in a ſingular manner from the reſt of mankind, in the north-eaſtern part of the Diſtrict of Maine. Theſe people are Roman Catholics, and are induſtrious, humane, and hoſpitable.

MELETECUNK *River*, in Monmouth county, New-Jerſey, falls eaſtward into Beaver Dam, which is at the head of the bay which is north of Cranberry New Inlet.

MELFORD's *Place*, on Tallapooſee river, in the weſtern part of Georgia, is ſeparated from ſome Indians towns by that river, a conſiderable diſtance from its mouth.

MEMORONCOK, a ſtream a little weſt of Byram river. Douglaſs ſays the partition line between New-York and Connecticut, as ſettled Dec. 1, 1664, ran from the mouth of this river N. N. W. and was the ancient limits of New-York, until Nov. 23, 1683, when the line was run nearly the ſame as it is now ſettled.

MEMORY ROCKS, amongſt the Ba-

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hama Iſlands, are in lat. 27. 20. N. and long. 79. 40. W.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake chiefly in the province of Canada, 40 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 2 or 3 wide from eaſt to weſt. The north line of Vermont ſtate paſſes over the ſouth part of the lake in 45. N. lat. Memphremagog, which has communication, by the river St. Francis, with St. Lawrence river, is the reſervoir of 3 conſiderable ſtreams, viz. Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which riſe in Vermont. The ſoil on its banks is rich, and the country round it is level. See *Vermont*, &c.

MEMRAMCOOK *River* has been recommended as the moſt proper boundary between the province of New-Brunſwick and Nova-Scotia. It lies a little to the eaſtward of Petitcodiak, and takes a north-eaſterly direction.

MENADOU *Bay*, or *Panadou*, is 2 leagues from Port Balene, or Port Nove, on the coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, at the ſouth part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having the iſland of Scatari, heretofore called Little Cape Breton, oppoſite to it.

MENDHAM, a townſhip in Morris county, New Jerſey, 3 miles north-weſterly of Veal-town, and 6 weſt of Morriſtown.

MENDOCIN, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of America, and N. Pacific ocean. N. lat. 42. 20. W. long. 130. 5.

MENDON, a poſt-town in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, 37 miles ſouth-weſt of Boſton, and 31 north-eaſt of Pomfret in Connecticut. This townſhip called *Quanſhipauge* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1667, and contains 2 congregational pariſhes, a ſociety of Friends, and 1555 inhabitants. It is bounded on the ſouth by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland. It is watered by Charles and Mill rivers, and other ſmall ſtreams, which ſerve 5 griſt-mills, 2 ſaw-mills, 2 clothier's works, and a forge. There are 3 hills here, viz Caleb's, Wigwam, and Miſkee, from either of which may be ſeen, in a clear day, the 4 New-England States.

MENDOZA, a juriſdiction in Chili, in S. America. It has a town of the ſame name, and lies on the eaſt-ſide of the Cordillera, about 50 leagues from Santiago, in a plain adorned with gardens, well ſupplied with water by means of canals. The town contains about 100 families, half Spaniards and the other half caſts, together with a college founded by the Jeſuits, a parochial church, and 3 convents. In the juriſdiction are alſo the towns of St. Juan de la Frontera, ſituated on the eaſt of the Cordillera, and about 30 leagues north of Mendoza; and St. Louis de Loyola, about 50 eaſt of Mendoza; the latter is very ſmall, but has a pariſh church, a Dominican convent, and a college founded by the Jeſuits.

MENDOZA, a river which riſes in the Cordillera of the Andes in S. America. Over this river is a natural bridge of rocks from the vaults of which hang ſeveral pieces of ſtone reſembling ſalt, which congeal like icicles, as the water drops from the rock. This bridge is broad enough for 3 or 4 carts to paſs a-breaſt. Near this is another bridge, called the bridge of Incas, betwixt two rocks; and "ſo very high from the river, that the ſtream, which runs with great rapidity, cannot be heard."

MENICHLICK *Lake*, in the north-weſt part of N. America, lies in lat. 61. N. long. 105. W. N. of this is Lake Dobount.

MENIOLAGOMEKAH, a Moravian ſettlement E. of the Great Swamp, at the head of Lehigh river in Pennſylvania, about 33 miles N. W. by N. of Bethlehem.

MENOLOPEN, a wealthy and pleaſant farming ſettlement, in Monmouth county, New-Jerſey; making a part of a rich glade of land, extending from the ſea, weſtward to Delaware river. It is 18 miles ſouth-eaſt of Princeton.

MERASHEEN *Iſland*, in Placentia bay, Newfoundland Iſland.

MERCER, a county of Kentucky, adjoining Woodford, Shelby, and Madiſon counties. Harodſburgh is the chief town.

MERCERSBOROUGH, a village of Pennſylvania, S. E. of North Mountain, and about 13 miles S. W. of Chambersburgh.

MERCER's *Creek*, in the N. E. part of the iſland of Antigua, in the W. Indies, is a pretty deep inlet of the coaſt, the entrance to which is between the iſlands of Codrington, Crumps, or Pelican. Lavicount's Iſland is a ſmall iſland alſo within it towards the ſouth ſhore; and in the ſouth-weſt part of

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it is Farley's Bay, at the mouth of a river.

MERCHANT's *Careening Place*, within the harbour of Port-Royal in Jamaica, on the N. ſide of the long peninſula. Along this narrow ſlip of beach is the only way to paſs by land to Port Royal, for 9 or 10 miles, the careening place being almoſt at midway, but ſomewhat nearer to the eaſt end of the peninſula.

MERCY, *Cape of God's*, the moſt ſouthern point of Cumberland's Iſland, on the N. ſide of Cumberland's Straits, in lat. about 66. N. and has Cape Walſingham on its N. E. and Exeter Sound on its north.

MEREDITH, *Cape*, among the Falkland Iſlands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is between Port Stephen's and Cape Orford.

MEREDITH, a townſhip in Strafford county, New Hampſhire, ſituated on the S. W. ſide of Lake Winnipiſeogee, 15 miles N. of Gilmantown, 9 S. E. of Plymouth, and 70 N.W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1768. In 1775, it contained 259, and in 1790, 881 inhabitants. It was firſt called New-Salem.

MERIDA, the capital of Yucatan, in the audience of Mexico, in N. America. It lies near the N. ſide of the province, between the gulfs of Mexico and Honduras; 45 miles S. of the ocean, and 135 N. E. of the city of Campeachy, N. lat. 21. 38. W. long. 90. 36.

MERIDA, a town of New Granada, in S. America, ſituated near the limits which divide the province from Venezuela. The ſoil round this place abounds with fruit of all ſorts, and there are gold mines near it. It is about 54 miles from Lake Maracabo, 130 N. E. of Pampeluna, and 260 N.E. of St. Fe. The inhabitants ſend their fruit and merchandize to Truxillo. N. lat. 8. 30. W. long. 71.

MERIM, a large lake in Paraguay in S. America, very near the coaſt of the S. Atlantic Ocean, where the land is very flat. Fort St. Miguel ſtands at the S. end, and Fort Mangaveira at its north-eaſtern extremity. There is a very narrow lake, parallel to Lake Meriam between it and the ocean, and nearly as long. The forts command the extremities of the peninſula.

MERIMEG, or *Marameg*, a large river of Louiſiana, which empties into the Miſſiſippi, below the mouth of the Miſſouri, and 50 miles above the ſettlement of Genevieve. Fine meadows lie between this and the Miſſouri.

MERION, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townſhips in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

MERO DISTRICT, in the State of Tenneſſee, on the banks of Cumberland river. It comprehends the counties of Davidſon, Sumner, and Tenneſſee. In 1790 it contained 7,042 inhabitants, including 1,151 ſlaves. By the State cenſus of 1795 there were 14,390, of which number 2,466 were ſlaves.

MERO POINT, in the S. Pacific Ocean and coaſt of Peru, between Cape Blanco on the S. W. and Tumbez river to the N. E. on the S. E. ſide of Guayaquil bay, in lat. 3. 40. S. The coaſt at the point of Mero is low and flat, but the country within is high and mountainous.

MERRIMACK *River*, has its courſe ſoutherly through the State of New-Hampſhire, till it enters Maſſachuſetts; it then turns eaſterly, and paſſes into the ocean at Newbury-Port. This river is formed by the confluence of Pemigewaſſet and Winnipiſeogee rivers, in about lat. 43. 26. This river is navigable for veſſels of burden about 20 miles from its mouth, where it is obſtructed by the firſt falls or rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, between Bradford and Haverhill. Vaſt quantities of ſhip-timber, and various kinds of lumber are brought down in rafts, ſo conſtructed as to paſs all the falls in the river except thoſe of Amuſkeag and Pawtucket. In the ſpring and ſummer, conſiderable quantities of ſalmon, ſhad and alewives are caught, which are either uſed as bait in the cod-fiſhery, or pickled, and ſhipped to the Weſt-Indies. As many as 6 or 7 bridges have been thrown over this fine river at different diſtances, from New-Concord, downwards; the moſt elegant and expenſive are the one two miles above Newbury-Port, and the one at Haverhill. A canal is now in proceſs to open a communication between the waters of the Merrimack at Chelmsford and the harbour of Boſton, through Myſtick river. See *Middleſex Canal*. The bar acroſs the mouth of this river is a very great incumbrance to navigation, and is eſpecially terrible to ſtrangers. There

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are 16 feet of water upon it at common tides. There are two light-houſes of wood removeable at pleaſure, according to the ſhifting of the bar. The lights now bear E. ½ N. and W. ½ S. Bringing both the light-houſes to bear into one, until you are a-breaſt of the lower one, will bring you in over the bar in the deepeſt water; where is a bold ſhore and good anchoring ground. The N. point of Plumb-Iſland which forms the S. ſide of the entrance into the river, lies in lat. 42. 47. 40.

MERRIMACK, a townſhip in Hillſborough county, New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Souhegan river, which runs eaſtward into the Merrimack. It is 55 miles weſterly of Portſmouth, was incorporated in 1746, and contains 819 inhabitants.

MERRIMICHI *River* falls into the head of a bay of that name on the N. E. coaſt of the province of New-Brunſwick. A little above its confluence with the bay, it forms into two branches, and runs through a fertile tract of choice intervale land; and the land is, in general, well cloathed with timber of all kinds. From this river there is a communication with St. John's, partly by land, but principally by water carriage in canoes. The ſalmon fiſhery is carried on with ſucceſs, and the cod fiſhery is improving near the entrance of the bay.

MERRYCONEAG. See *Harpſwell*.

MERRY MEETING *Bay*, in Strafford county, New-Hampſhire, is the ſouth-eaſternmoſt arm of Lake Winnipiſeogee. Mount Major ſtands on its weſt ſide.

MERRY-MEETING *Bay*, in the Diſtrict of Maine, is formed by the junction of Androſcoggin and Kennebeck rivers, oppoſite to the town of Woolwich, 20 miles from the ſea. Formerly, from this bay to the ſea, the confluent ſtream was called Sagadahock. The lands here are good. Steven's river heads within a mile of the bay, and a canal has lately been opened which unites theſe waters. A company has been incorporated to build a bridge over Androſcoggin river, at its entrance into the bay, to connect the towns of Brunſwick and Topſham; the former on its ſouthern ſide, the latter on its northern ſide.

MERTEQUE, a town in the province of Honduras in New-Spain, which produces the cochineal.

MESA, *La*, the ſouthernmoſt of 4 iſles in the Pacific Ocean, near to each other, and E. of the Sandwich Iſles. N. lat. 19. W. long. 137. 30.

MESSASAGUES, Indians inhabiting between Lakes Superior and Huron. They have about 1,500 warriors.

MESSERSBURG, a town in Franklin county, Pennſylvania, 16 miles S. W. of Chamberſburgh, and 168. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

MESSILLONES, or *Muſcle Bay*, on the coaſt of Chili or Peru, in S. America, is 18 leagues N. by E. of Morrenas bay, and 5. S. by W. of Atacama. It is properly within the bay of Atacama, and is ſo deep on the S. ſide that there is no ſoundings; but at the entrance or anchoring-place it is moderate, and ſhips may ride in 15 fathoms, clean ground, and ſecured from moſt winds.

MESTRE *Bay*, *Little*, on the N. E. part of Newfoundland Iſland, ſouthward of St. Julian, and N. by W. of the iſlands Gros and Belle.

MESUCKAMA *Lake*, in the N. part of N. America. N. lat. 50. 10. W. long. 80.

METCHIGAMIAS, a long narrow lake, or rather dilation of the northern branch of the river St. Francis, in Louiſiana, which falls into the Miſſiſippi from the N. W. about 4 miles above Kappas Old Fort.

METHUEN, the north-weſternmoſt townſhip in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the E. bank of Merrimack river, between Dracut and Haverhill. It contains 2 pariſhes and 1,297 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1725. Huſbandry and the cutting and felling lumber divide the attention of the inhabitants.

MEW *Iſlands*, on the coaſt of the Spaniſh Main, in the Weſt-Indies, between Cape Cameron, and Cape Gracias a Dios, lie acroſs the entrance into the bay of Cotroe, or Crotoe. They are ſurrounded with rocks, and are very dangerous, eſpecially in caſe of hard guſts from the N. and N. E.

MEXICANO *River*, or *Adayes*, in Louiſiana, has a S. E. courſe and empties into the gulf of Mexico, at Cabo du Nord; W. by S. of Aſcenſion bay, and E. by N. of the mouth of Trinity river. On its banks are rich ſilver mines: Fort Adayes ſtands on its north-eaſtern ſide in about lat. 30. 31. north.

MEXICO, a townſhip in Herkemer county

county, New-York, incorporated in 1796, lying on Canada and Wood Creeks, and Oneida Lake.

MEXICO, or *New-Spain*, bounded north by unknown regions, east by Louiſiana and the gulf of Mexico, ſouth by the Iſthmus of Darien, which ſeparates it from Terra Firma in South-America, weſt by the Pacific Ocean. Its length is about 2,100 miles, its breadth 1600; ſituated between lat. 9. and 40. north, and between long. 83. 8. and 125. 8. weſt. This vaſt country is divided into *Old-Mexico*, which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico, and Gautimala, which are ſubdivided into 22 provinces; *New Mexico*, divided into two audiences, Apachéria and Sonora; and *California*, on the weſt, a peninſula. The land is in great part abrupt and mountainous, covered with thick woods, and watered with large rivers. Some of theſe run into the Gulf of Mexico, and others into the Pacific Ocean. Among the firſt are Alvarado, Coatzacualco, and Tabaſco. Among the latter is the river Guadalaxara or great river. There are ſeveral lakes which do not leſs embelliſh the country than give convenience to the commerce of the people. The lakes of Nicaragua, Chappalan, and Patzquaro, are among the largeſt. The lakes Tetzuco and Chalco occupy a great part of the vale of Mexico, which is the fineſt tract of country in New-Spain. The waters of Chalco are ſweet, thoſe of Tetzuco are brackiſh. A canal unites them. The lower lake (Tetzuco) was formerly as much as 20 miles long and 17 broad, and, lying at the bottom of the vale, is the reſervoir of all the waters from the ſurrounding mountains. The city of Mexico ſtands on an iſland in this lake.

In this country are interſperſed many fountains of different qualities. There are an infinity of nitrous, ſulphureous, vitriolic, and alluminous mineral waters, ſome of which ſpring out ſo hot, that in a ſhort time any kind of fruit or animal food is boiled in them. There are alſo petrifying waters, with which they make little white, ſmooth ſtones, not diſpleaſing to the taſte; ſcrapings from which taken in broth, or in gruel, made of Indian corn, are moſt powerful diaphoretics, and are uſed with remarkable ſucceſs in various kinds of fevers.

The climate of this extenſive country is various. The maritime parts are hot and for the moſt part moiſt and unhealthy. Lands, which are very high, or very near to high mountains, which are perpetually covered with ſnow, are cold.

The mountains of Mexico abound in ores of every kind of metal, and a great variety of foſſils. There are entire mountains of loadſtone, and among others, one very conſiderable between Teoiltylan and Chilapan, in the country of the Gohuixcas.

However plentiful and rich the mineral kingdom of Mexico may be, the vegetable kingdom is ſtill more various and abundant. Dr. Hernandez deſcribes in his natural hiſtory, about 1,200 medicinal plants, natives of that country. The fruits of Mexico, are, pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black-cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, cheſnuts, and grapes. The cocoa-nut, vanilla, chia, great-pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tabaſco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans and rice have been ſucceſsfully cultivated in this country. With reſpect to plants which yield profitable reſins, gums, oils or juices, the country of Mexico is ſingularly fertile. Of quadrupeds, there have been tranſported into this country horſes, aſſes, bulls, ſheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats, which have all multiplied. Of the ancient quadrupeds, by which is meant thoſe that from time immemorial have been in that country, ſome are common to both the continents of Europe and America, ſome peculiar to the new world, others natives only of the kingdom of Mexico. The ancient quadrupeds common to Mexico and the old continents, are, lions, tigers, wild-cats, bears, wolves, foxes, the common ſtags and white ſtags, bucks, wild-goats, badgers, pole-cats, weazles, martins, ſquirrels, rabbits, hares, otters and rats. Their prodigious number of birds, their variety, and many valuable qualities, have occaſioned ſome authors to obſerve, that, as Africa is the country of beaſts, ſo Mexico is the country of birds. It is ſaid there are 200 ſpecies peculiar to that kingdom.

The civil government of Mexico is adminiſtered by tribunals called audiences. In theſe courts, the viceroy

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of the king of Spain preſides. His employment is the greateſt truſt and power his Catholic Majeſty has at his diſpoſal, and is perhaps the richeſt government entruſted to any ſubject in the world. The viceroy continues in office three years. The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico. The prieſts, monks and nuns of all orders make a fifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts of Spaniſh America. The empire of Mexico was ſubdued by Cortez in 1521.

MEXICO, the capital of the above province, is the oldeſt city in America, of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is ſituated in the charming vale of Mexico, on ſeveral ſmall iſlands, in Lake Tetzcuco, in N. lat. 19. 26. and 103. 35. W. long. from Ferro. This vale is ſurrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained no leſs than 40 eminent cities, beſides villages and hamlets. Concerning the ancient population of this city there are various opinions. The hiſtorians moſt to be relied on ſay, that it was nearly nine miles in circumference; and contained upwards of 60,000 houſes, containing each from 4 to 10 inhabitants. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magiſtrates and prieſts, it appears that the preſent number of inhabitants exceeds 200,000. The greateſt curioſity in the city of Mexico, is their floating gardens. When the Mexicans, about the year 1325, were ſubdued by the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the ſmall iſlands in the lake, having no land to cultivate, they were taught by neceſſity to form moveable gardens, which floated on the lake. Their conſtruction is very ſimple. They take willows and the roots of marſh plants, and other materials which are light, and twiſt them together, and ſo firmly unite them as to form a ſort of platform, which is capable of ſupporting the earth of the garden. Upon this foundation they lay the light buſhes which float on the lake, and over them ſpread the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various, but generally about 8 rods long and 3 wide; and their elevation from the ſurface of the water is leſs than a foot. Theſe were the firſt fields that the Mexicans owned, after the foundation of Mexico; there they firſt cultivated the maize, great-pepper, and other plants neceſſary for their ſupport. From the induſtry of the people theſe fields ſoon became numerous. At preſent they cultivate flowers and every ſort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year at ſunriſe, innumerable veſſels or boats, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in theſe gardens, are ſeen arriving by the canal, at the great market-place of Mexico. All plants thrive in them ſurpriſingly; the mud of the lake makes a very rich ſoil, which requires no water from the clouds. In the largeſt gardens there is commonly a little tree and a little hut to ſhelter the cultivator and defend him from the rain or the ſun. When the owner of a garden of the *Chinampa*, as he is called, wiſhes to change his ſituation, to get out of a bad neighbourhood, or to come nearer to his family, he gets into his little boat, and by his own ſtrength alone, if the garden is ſmall, or with the aſſiſtance of others, if it is large, conducts it wherever he pleaſes, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the iſland where theſe floating gardens are, is a place of delightful recreation, where the ſenſes receive the higheſt poſſible gratification. The buildings, which are of ſtone, are convenient; and the public edifices, eſpecially the churches, are magnificent; and the city has the appearance of immenſe wealth. The trade of Mexico conſiſts of 3 great branches, which extend over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, ſituated on the Gulf of Mexico, or North Sea; with the Eaſt-Indies, by Acapulco, on the South Sea, 210 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South-America, by the ſame port. Theſe two ſea-ports, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are admirably well ſituated for the commercial purpoſes to which they are applied.

MEXICO, *Gulf of*, is that part of the North Atlantic ocean, which waſhes the S. and S. W. coaſt of Florida, the eaſt coaſt of New-Leon and New-Galicia, in New Mexico, and the N. E. coaſt of Old Mexico, or New-Spain, in N. America. It is properly bounded on the N. by the Floridas, and on the S. by the Gulf of Darien, or perhaps ſtill more properly

properly by the N. W. point of the Iſthmus of Darien, ſuppoſing a line to be drawn from one to the other. The Gulf of Mexico is therefore to be conſidered as the weſtern part of the great gulf between the northern and ſouthern continents of America. This ſpacious gulf contains a great many iſlands of various extent and ſize; and it receives ſeveral great rivers, particularly the Miſſiſippi, the N. river, and a multitude of others of comparatively leſs note. Its coaſts are ſo irregular and indented, that its leſſer gulfs and bays are almoſt innumerable; the chief of theſe are the gulf of Honduras, and Guanajos, and the bays of Campeachy, Palaxay, and St. Louis. It is conjectured by ſome to have been formerly land; and that the conſtant attrition of the waters in the Gulf Stream, has worn it to its preſent form. See *Gulf Stream*, and *Gulf of Florida*.

MIAMI *River, Little*, in the N. W. Territory, has a ſouth-weſtern courſe, and empties into the Ohio, on the eaſt ſide of the town of Columbia, 20 miles eaſtward of the Great Miami, in a ſtraight line, but 27 taking in the meanders of the Ohio. It is too ſmall for batteaux navigation. Its banks are good land, and ſo high as to prevent in common the overflowing of the water. At the diſtance of 30 miles from the Ohio, the Miamies approximate each other within eight miles and a half. On this river are ſeveral ſalt ſprings.

MIAMI *River, Great*, or *Great Mineami*, called alſo *Aſſereniet*, or Rocky river, in the N. W. Territory, has a S. by W. courſe, and empties into the Ohio by a mouth 200 yards wide, 32½ miles from Big Bones, 154 miles from the Rapids, and 604 from the mouth of the Ohio. It is one of the moſt beautiful ſtreams in the Territory, and is ſo clear and tranſparent, at its higheſt ſtate, that a pin may very plainly be ſeen at its bottom. It has a very ſtony channel, a ſwift ſtream, but no falls. At the Picque or Pickawee towns, above 75 miles from its mouth, it is not above 30 yards broad, yet loaded batteaux can aſcend 50 miles higher. The portage from the navigable waters of its eaſtern branch to Sanduſky river is 9 miles, and from thoſe of its weſtern branch to the Miami of the Lakes, only five miles. It alſo interlocks with the Scioto.

MIAMI *of the Lakes*, a navigable river of the N. W. Territory, which falls into Lake Erie, at the S. W. corner of the lake. A ſouthern branch of this river communicates with the Great Miami, by a portage of 5 miles. This river is called by ſome writers Mawmee, alſo Omee, and Manmick. See *Territory N. W. of the Ohio*.

MIAMI, a village on the Miami of the Lake near the Miami Fort. Large canoes can come from Quiatanon, a ſmall French ſettlement on the W. ſide of the Wabaſh, 197 miles below the Miami Carrying-place, which laſt is 9 miles from this village.

MIAMIS, an Indian nation who inhabit on the Miami river and the ſouthern ſide of Lake Michigan. They can raiſe about 300 warriors. In conſequence of lands ceded to the U. States by the treaty of Greenville, Auguſt 3d, 1795, government paid them a ſum in hand, and engaged to pay them annually for ever, to the value of 1000 dollars in goods.

MIAMIS *Bay*, at the mouth of the Miami of the Lakes.

MIATA *Iſland*, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific ocean. S. lat. 17. 52. W. long. 148. 6.

MICHAEL, *St.* or *St. Miguel*, a town in the province of Quito in Peru, and ſaid to be the firſt town the Spaniards built in that country. It is of conſiderable ſize, ſtanding in a fruitful valley, about 20 leagues from the ſea. The inhabitants call it Chila. Another town, called St. Miguel, is the ſecond city in Tucumania, 20 leagues from St. Jago del Eſtero, on the road to Charcara or Potoſi, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains in a well watered place, having the river Quebrador on the one ſide, and ſeveral ſmall ſtreams on the other, 5 or 6 leagues from it. The country produces all kinds of grain, plenty of grapes, cotton and flax, and yields excellent paſturage.

MICHAEL, *St.* a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and 100 miles from Mexico. N. lat. 20. 35. W. long. 102. 55.

MICHAEL'S *Bay*, *St.* on the E. ſide of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Weſt-Indies; a little N. of Foul's Bay: N. E. of which laſt bay are Cobler's Rocks, in the ſhape of a horn.

MICHAEL'S

MICHAEL'S *Gulf, St.* in the S. E. part of Panama Bay, is formed by the outlet of St. Maria and other rivers that fall into it.

MICHAEL, *St.* or *St. Miguel River*, is alſo on the S. coaſt of the iſthmus between N. and S. America, and on the N. Pacific ocean, and 18 leagues to the W. of Port Martin Lopez, and 3 E. of Guibaltigue. It has 3 fathoms water at flood. Within the river to the N. E. is the burning mountain of St. Miguel, in the midſt of an open plain.

MICHAEL'S *Bay, St.* in Terra Firma, on the S. Sea.

MICHAEL'S, *St.* a pariſh in Charleſtan diſtrict. S. Carolina.

MICHAEL'S, *St.* a town in Talbot county, Maryland, 8 miles W. of Eaſton, and 21 S. E. of Annapolis.

MICHAEL, *St.* or *Fond des Negres*, a town on the S. peninſula of St. Domingo iſland, 10 leagues N. E. of St. Louis.

MICHIGAN *Lake*, in the N. W. Territory, is the largeſt and moſt conſiderable lake, which is wholly within the United States, and lies between lat. 42. 10. and 45. 40. N. and between 84. 30. and 87. 30. W. long. Its computed length is 280 miles from north to ſouth; its breadth from 60 to 70 miles, and its circumference nearly 600 miles; and contains, according to Mr. Hutchins, 10,368,000 acres. It is navigable for ſhipping of any burden; and communicates with Lake Huron, at the north-eaſtern part, through the Straits of Michillimakkinak. The ſtrait is 6 miles broad, and the fort of its name ſtands on an iſland at the mouth of the ſtrait. In this lake are ſeveral kinds of fiſh; particularly trout of an excellent quality, weighing from 20 to 60 pounds; and ſome have been taken in the ſtrait which weighed 90 pounds. On the N. W. parts of this lake, the waters puſh through a narrow ſtrait, and branch out into two bays; that to the northward is called Noquet's Bay, the other to the ſouthward, Puans, or Green Bay, which laſt with the lake, forms a long peninſula, called Cape Townſend, or Vermillion Point. About 30 miles S. of Bay de Puans, is Lake Winnebago, which communicates with it: and a very ſhort portage interrupts the water communication, ſouth-weſtward from Winnebago Lake through Fox river, then through Ooiſconſin, into the river Miſſiſippi. Chicago river, alſo at the S. W. extremity of Lake Michigan, furniſhes a communication interrupted by a ſtill ſhorter paſſage, with Illinois river. See all theſe places mentioned under their reſpective names. Lake Michigan receives many ſmall rivers from the W. and E. ſome 150 and even 250 yards broad at their mouths. See *Grand, Maſticon, Marame, St. Joſeph*, &c.

MICHILLIMAKKINAK *Straits*, connect Lakes Michigan and Huron, in a N. E. and S. W. courſe.

MICHILLIMAKKINAK, an iſland, fort, and village on the S. W. ſide of the ſtraits of the ſame name. The ſmall iſle on which the village and the fort commanding the ſtrait, ſtand, is W. N. W. of White Wood Iſland, in Lake Huron. In addition to the lands round this poſt to which the Indian title had been extinguiſhed by the French and Britiſh governments, the Indians have ceded by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land on the main, to the north of the iſland on which the poſt of Michillimakkinak ſtands, to meaſure 6 miles on lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend 3 miles back from the water of the lake or ſtrait, and alſo De Bois Blanc, or White Wood Iſland. This laſt was the voluntary gift of the Chipewa nation. The iſland of Michillimakkinak is very barren, but, as it is the grand rendezvous of the Indian traders, a conſiderable trade is carried on; and its very advantageous ſituation ſeems to enſure that it will be, at ſome future period, a place of great commercial importance. It is within the line of the United States, and was lately delivered up by the Britiſh. It is about 200 miles N. N. W. from Detroit, and 974 N. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 45. 20. W. long. 84. 30.

MICHILLIMAKKINAK, *Little*, a river in the N. W. Territory, which enters the ſouth-eaſtern ſide of Illinois river, by a mouth 50 yards wide, and has between 30 and 40 ſmall iſlands at its mouth; which at a diſtance appear like a ſmall village. It runs a N. W. courſe, and is navigable about 90 miles. On its banks is plenty of good timber, viz. red and white cedar, pine, maple, walnut, &c. as alſo coal mines. Its mouth is 13 miles below the Old Pioriaas Fort and village, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, at the S. W. end of Illi-

nois

nois Lake, and 195 miles from the Miſſiſippi.

MICHIPICOTON, a river which empties into Lake Superior, on the north-eaſt ſide of the lake. It has its ſource not far diſtant from Mooſe river, a water of James's Bay it forms at its mouth a bay of its own name; and on the W. part of the bay, is a large iſland ſo called, cloſe to the land, a ſmall ſtrait only ſeparates it from Otter's Head on the north.

MICHIPICOOTON *Houſe*, in Upper Canada, is ſituated on the E. ſide of the mouth of the above river, in lat. 47. 56. N. and belongs to the Hudſon Bay Company.

MICHISCOUI is the Indian and preſent name of the moſt northerly river in Vermont. It riſes in Belvidere, and runs nearly north-eaſt until it has croſſed into Canada, where it runs ſome diſtance, it turns W. then ſoutherly, re-enters the State of Vermont in Richford, and empties into Lake Champlain, at Michiſcoui Bay at Highgate. It is navigable for the largeſt boats to the falls at Swantown, 7 miles from its mouth. Michiſcoui, La Moelle, and Onion rivers, are nearly of the ſame magnitude.

MICHISCOUI *Tongue* or *Bay*, a long point of land which extends ſoutherly into Lake Champlain from the north-eaſt corner of the State of Vermont on the W. ſide of the bay of this name, and forms the townſhip of Allburgh.

MICKMACKS, an Indian nation which inhabit the country between the Shapody Mountains, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Nova-Scotia, oppoſite to St. John's Iſland. This nation convey their ſentiments by hieroglyphics marked on the rind of the birch and on paper, which the Roman miſſionaries perfectly underſtand. Many of them reſide at the heads of the rivers, in King's and Hants counties.

MICOYA *Bay* is ſituated on the S. W. coaſt of Mexico, or New-Spain, on the North Pacific Ocean. In ſome charts it is laid down in lat. 10. 15. N. and having Cape Blanco and Chira Iſland for its ſouth-eaſt limit.

MIDDLE BANK, a fiſhing ground in the Atlantic Ocean, which lies from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, between St. Peter's Bank and that of Sable Iſland; and oppoſite to, and S. E. of Cape Breton Iſland, laid down in ſome charts between lat. 44. 32. and 45. 34. N. and between long 57. 37. and 59. 32.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, the *Namaſkett* of the ancient Indians, a townſhip in Plymouth county, Maſſachuſetts, bounded weſt by Freetown and Taunton, eaſt by Carver and Warham, and is 40 miles S. by E. of Boſton; was incorporated in 1669, and contains 4,526 inhabitants. This town was formerly thickly inhabited by Indian natives, governed by the noted ſachem *Tiſpacan*: there are now only 30 or 40 ſouls remaining, who, to ſupply their immediate neceſſities, make and ſell brooms and baſkets. The town is remarkable for a large range of ponds, which produce ſeveral ſorts of fiſh, and large quantities of iron ore. The bottom of Aſſowamſet Pond may be ſaid to be an entire mine of iron ore. Men go out with boats, and uſe inſtruments like oyſter dredges, to get up the ore from the bottom of the pond. It is now ſo much exhauſted, that half a ton is thought a good day's work for one man; but for a number of years one man could take up four times the quantity. In an adjacent pond there is yet great plenty at 20 feet deep, as well as from ſhoaler water. Great quantities of nails are made here. In winter, the farmers and young men are employed in this manufacture. Here, and at Milton in Norfolk county, the firſt rolling and ſlitting mills were erected about 40 years ago, but were imperfect and unproductive, in compariſon with thoſe of the preſent time. The prints of naked hands and feet are to be ſeen on ſeveral rocks in this town, ſuppoſed to have been done by the Indians. Theſe are probably ſimilar to thoſe obſerved in the States of Tenneſſee and Virginia.

MIDDLEBOURG *Key*, a ſmall iſlot ſeparated from St. Martin's in the Weſt-Indies on the N. E.

MIDDLEBERG, a new town of New-York in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

MIDDLEBURY, a poſt-town of Vermont, and capital of Addiſon county. It is 33 miles N. by W. of Rutland, 15 from Vergennes, and 37 S. E. of Burlington. Here is a brewery upon a pretty large ſcale. The townſhip lies on the E. ſide of Otter Creek, and contains 395 inhabitants.

MIDDLE *Cape* is to the S. W. of Cape Anthony, in Staten Land, on the ſtrait of

Le Maire, and the moſt weſterly point of that iſland; at the extremity of S. America.

MIDDLEFIELD, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, 30 miles N. W. of Springfield, and 125 miles weſterly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1783, and contains 608 inhabitants.

MIDDLEHOOK, a village in New-Jerſey, 8 miles W. of Brunſwick, on the croſs poſt-road from Brunſwick to Flemington, and on the N. bank of Rariton river.

MIDDLE *Iſlands* or *Ilhas de en Medio*, on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, and are between the iſlands of Chira and St. Luke. They are in the North Pacific ocean, in lat. 9. 30. N. There is only from 6 to 7 fathoms from Chira to theſe iſlands, and all veſſels ſhould keep nearer to them than to the main.

MIDDLEBURG, or *Eooa*, the moſt ſoutherly of all the Friendly Iſlands, in the ſouth Pacific Ocean; and is about 10 leagues in circuit.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Maſſachuſetts, bounded north by the State of New-Hampſhire, E. by Eſſex county, S. by Suffolk, and W. by Worceſter county. Its figure is nearly equal to a ſquare of 40 miles on a ſide; its greateſt length being 52, and its greateſt breadth 42 miles. It has 42 townſhips, which contain 42,737 inhabitants. The religious ſocieties are 55 of Congregationaliſts, 6 of Baptiſts, and ſome Preſbyterians. It was made a county in 1643. It is watered by five principal rivers, Merrimack, Charles, Concord, Naſhua, and Myſtick; beſides ſmaller ſtreams. The chief towns are Charleſtown, Cambride, and Concord. Charleſtown is the only ſea-port in the county; Concord is the moſt reſpectable inland town, and is near the centre of the county, being 20 miles N. W. of Boſton. There are in the county 24 fulling-mills, about 70 tan-yards, 4 paper-mills, 2 ſnuff-mills, 6 diſtilleries, and about 20 pot and pearl aſh houſes. The ſouthern and northern ſides of the county are hilly, but not mountainous, few of the hills exceeding 100 feet in height, and are covered with wood, or cultivated quite to their ſummits. The air is generally ſerene, and the temperature mild. The extreme variation of Farenheit's thermometer, may be conſidered as 100° in a year; but it is in very few inſtances, that in the courſe of a year it reaches either extreme: 92° may be conſidered as the extreme ſummer heat, and 5 or 6° below 0°, as that of the winter cold. In the winter of 1796—'97, it ſunk to 11° below 0. The ſoil is various, in ſome parts of rich, black loam, and in others it is light and ſandy. It produces the timber, grain and fruit which are common throughout the State, either by natural growth or cultivation.

MIDDLESEX, a maritime county of Connecticut, bounded north by Hartford county, ſouth by Long-Iſland Sound, eaſt by New-London county, and weſt by New-Haven. Its greateſt length is about 30 miles, and its greateſt breadth 19 miles. It is divided into 6 townſhips, containing 18,855 inhabitants, of whom 221 are ſlaves. Connecticut river runs the whole length of the county, and on the ſtreams which flow into it are a number of mills. Middleton is the chief town.

MIDDLSEX, a county of New-Jerſey, bounded north by Eſſex, N. W. and W. by Somerſet, S. W. by Burlington, S. E. by Monmouth, eaſt by Rariton Bay and part of Staten Iſland. It contains 15,956 inhabitants, including 1,318 ſlaves. From the mouth of Rariton river up to Brunſwick, the land on both ſides is generally good, both for paſturage and tillage, producing conſiderable quantities of every kind of grain and hay. Chief town New-Brunſwick.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Virginia, on the ſouth ſide of Rappahannock river, on Cheſapeak Bay. It is about 35 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing 4,140 inhabitants, including 2,558 ſlaves. Urbanna is the chief town.

MIDDLESEX, a townſhip in Chittendon county, Vermont, on the north-eaſt ſide of Onion river. It contains 60 inhabitants.

MIDDLESEX *Canal* (Maſſachuſetts) it is expected will be of great importance to the States of Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire. It is now opening at a vaſt expence by an incorporated company. The deſign is to open a water communication from the waters of Merrimack river at Chelmsford to the harbour of Boſton. The route of the canal will be ſoutherly through the eaſt parts of Chelmsford, and Billerica, the weſt part of Wilmington, and the middle of Woburn; where it comes to ſome ponds,

from which the waters run by Myſtick river into Boſton harbour. The diſtance from the Merrimack to theſe ponds will be 17 miles. The canal will, without meeting with any large hills or deep vallies, be ſtraighter than the country road near it. The diſtance from the Merrimack to Medford, as the canal will be made, is 27, and to Boſton, 31 miles. The canal is to be 24 feet wide at the bottom, and 32 at the top, and 6 feet deep. The boats are to be 12 feet wide and 70 feet long. The toll is to be 6 cents a mile for every ton weight which ſhall paſs, beſides pay for their boats and labour.

MIDDLE STATES, one of the Grand Diviſions of the United States, (ſo denominated in reference to the northern and ſouthern States) comprehending the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, and the Territory N. W. of the Ohio.

MIDDLETON, an interior townſhip in Eſſex county, Maſſachuſetts, 28 miles northerly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1728, and contains 682 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, a city and poſt-town of Connecticut, and the capital of Middleſex county, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſtern bank of Connecticut river, 31 miles from its mouth at Saybrook Bar, according to the courſe of the river; 14 miles S. of Hartford, 26 N. by E. of New-Haven, 40 N. W. by W. of New-London, and 209 N. E. of Philadelphia. Its public buildings are, a Congregational church, an Epiſcopalian church, a court-houſe and naval-office. It contains about 300 houſes, and carries on a conſiderable trade. Here the river has 10 feet water at full tides. N. lat 41. 35. W. long. 77. 12. This place was called *Mattabeſick*, by the Indians, and was ſettled in 1650 or 1651. Two miles from the city is a lead mine which was wrought during the war, and was productive; but it is too expenſive to be worked in time of peace.

MIDDLETOWN, a townſhip in Strafford county, New-Hampſhire; about 40 miles N. by N. W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 617 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont. It contains 699 inhabitants, and is 39 miles north of Bennington.

MIDDLETOWN, a village on Long-Iſland, New-York State; 12 miles from Smithtown, and 13 from Bridgehampton.

MIDDLETOWN, a townſhip in Ulſter county, New-York, erected from Rocheſter, and Woodſtock in 1789, and contains 1,019 inhabitants, including 6 ſlaves. In 1796 there were 135 of the inhabitants entitled to be electors.

MIDDLETOWN, a townſhip in Newport county, Rhode-Iſland State, contains 840 inhabitants, including 15 ſlaves. In this town which is on the iſland which gives name to the State, and about 2 miles from Newport is the large and curious cavity, in the rocks, called *Purgatory*.

MIDDLETOWN, a ſmall poſt-town in Newcaſtle county, Delaware, lies on Apoquinimy Creek, 21 miles S. S. W. of Wilmington, and 49. S. W. of Philadelphia.

MIDDLETOWN, in Monmouth county, New-Jerſey, a townſhip which contains two places of Worſhip, one for Baptiſts and one for the Dutch Reformed church, and 3,226 inhabitants, including 491 ſlaves. The centre of the townſhip is 50 miles E. by N. of Trenton, and 30 S. W. by S. of New-York city. The light-houſe built by the citizens of New-York on the point of Sandy Hook, is in this townſhip. The high lands of Naveſink, are on the ſea-coaſt, near Sandy Hook. They are 600 feet above the ſurface of the water, and are the lands firſt diſcovered by mariners on this part of the coaſt.

MIDDLETOWN *Point*, in the above townſhip, lies on the S. W. ſide of the bay within Sandy Hook, 9 miles E. by N. of Spotſwood, and 14 north-weſt of Shrewſbury. A poſt-office is kept here.

MIDDLETOWN, a flouriſhing town in Dauphin county, Pennſylvania, ſituated on the N. W. ſide of Swatara creek, which empties into the Suſquehannah, 2 miles below. It contains a German church and above 100 houſes, and carries on a briſk trade with the farmers in the vicinity. It is eſtimated that above 200,000 buſhels of wheat are brought down theſe rivers annually to the landing place, 2 miles from the town. Contiguous to the town is an excellent merchant mill, ſupplied with a conſtant ſtream, by a canal cut from the Swatara. It is 6 mills S. of Hummelſton, and 62 W. by N. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40.

40. 12. W. long. 76. 44. There are alſo other townſhips of this name in the State; the one in Delaware county, the other in that of Cumberland.

MIDDLETOWN, in Frederick county, Maryland, lies nearly 8 miles W. N. W. of Frederickſtown.

MIDDLETOWN, in Dorcheſter county, Maryland, is about 5 miles N. of the Cedar Landing Place, on Tranſquaking Creek; 7 weſterly of Vienna, and 8½ N. W. of Cambridge.

MIDWAY, a village in Liberty county, Georgia, 30 miles S. of Savannah, and 10 miles N. W. of Sunbury. Its inhabitants are Congregationaliſts, and are the deſcendants of emigrants from Dorcheſter near Boſton, in New-England, who migrated as early as 1700.

MIDWAY, a townſhip in Rutland county, Vermont, eaſt of and adjoining Rutland.

MIFFLIN, a county of Pennſylvania, ſurrounded by Lycoming, Franklin, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Huntingdon counties. It contains 1,851 ſquare miles 1,184,960 acres, and is divided into 8 townſhips. The mountains in this county abound with iron ore, for the manufacturing of which, ſeveral forges have been erected. It is well watered by the Juniatta, and other ſtreams which empty into the Suſquehannah. Chief town, Lewiſtown.

MIFFLIN, a ſmall town lately laid out in the above county, on the eaſt ſide of the Juniatta; 12 miles eaſt of Lewiſtown, and 138 from Philadelphia.

MIFFLIN, *Fort*, in Pennſylvania, is ſituated on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of Schuylkill river, about 6 miles ſouth of Philadelphia.

MILFIELD, in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, ſettled 1774.

MILFORD, a townſhip in Mifflin county, Pennſylvania.

MILFORD, a poſt-town of the State of Delaware, pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of Muſpilion Creek, about 12 miles weſt of its mouth in Delaware Bay, 19 S. by E. of Dover, 7 ſouth of Frederica, and 95. S. by W. of Philadelphia. It contains nearly 100 houſes, all built ſince the war, except one. The inhabitants are Epiſcopalians, Quakers and Methodiſts.

MILFORD, a town of Northampton county, Pennſylvania, lately laid out on the N. W. ſide of the Delaware, on a lofty ſituation, at Well's Ferry, 120 miles above Philadelphia. In front of the town, which contains as yet only a few houſes, the river forms a cove well fitted for ſheltering boats and lumber in ſtorms, or freſhes in the river. A ſaw-mill and paper-mill have been erected here; the latter belongs to Mr. Biddis, who has diſcovered the method of making paper and paſte-board, by ſubſtituting a large proportion of ſaw-duſt in the compoſition.

MILFORD, a poſt-town of Connecticut, on Long-Iſland ſound, and in New-Haven county, 13 miles S. W. of New-Haven, and eaſt of Stratford. The mouth of the creek on which it ſtands has 3 fathoms water. This town was called *Wopowage* by the Indians, and was ſettled in 1638. It contains an Epiſcopal church, and 2 Congregational churches.

MILFORD *Haven*, a deep bay on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, to the S. W. round the point of the ſtrait of Canſo. It receives ſeveral rivers from the N. W. and S. W.

MILITARY *Townſhips*, in the State of New-York. The legiſlature of the State granted one million and a half acres of land, as a gratuity to the officers and ſoldiers of the line of this State. This tract, forming the new county of Onondago, is bounden W. by the eaſt ſhore of the Seneca Lake, and the Maſſachuſetts lands in the new county of Ontario; N. by the part of Lake Ontario near Fort Oſwego; S. by a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains and the Pennſylvania line; and E. by the Tuſcarora Creek (which falls nearly into the middle of the Oneida Lake) and that part of what was formerly Montgomery county, which has been ſettling by the New-England people very rapidly ſince the peace. This pleaſant county is divided into 25 townſhips of 60,000 acres each, which are again ſubdivided into 100 convenient farms, of 600 acres; making in the whole 2,500 farms. This tract is well watered by a multitude of ſmall lakes and rivers.

The reſerved lands emboſomed in this tract are as follow: a tract about 171 miles long, and 10 broad, including the northern part of the lake Cayuga, which lies in the centre of it, to the Cayuga Indians. The Indians have a village on each ſide of the lake; and

the ferry at the north end lies in lat. 42. 54. 14. north. Connoga Caſtle is about 3 miles ſouth of the ferry, on the eaſt ſide of Lake Cayuga. The Onondago Reſervation is uniformly 11 miles long, and 9 broad; bounded north by the Public Reſervation, and part of the townſhips of Manlius and Camillus; A very ſmall part of the ſouth end of Salt Lake is within the Reſervation. The Salt Spring, and the Salt Lake, with a ſmall portion of ground on each ſide is reſerved by the State; its greateſt length is 6½ miles, and the greateſt breadth of the Reſervation 3½.

MILLER, *Fort*, is on the E. ſide of Hudſon's river, 41 miles north of Albany, conſiſting of rapids in the river, and ſeveral mills thereon. It is ſo called from a little mud fort formerly built there againſt the Indians.

MILLER'S, or *Payquage*, a river of Maſſachuſetts, which runs W. by S. and falls into Connecticut river, between Northfield and Montague. It is a beautiful ſtream, though in ſome places very rapid. Its chief ſource is in Monomenock pond in Rindge, New-Hampſhire, and partly in Winchendon; the other in Naukheag pond in Aſhburnham. Theſe with various ſtreams unite in Winchendon, and form Miller's river.

MILLERS, a ſettlement in Kentucky, on a branch of Licking river, 32 miles north-eaſt of Lexington.

MILLER'S *Falls*. See *South Hadley*.

MILLER'S-TOWN, in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, is pleaſantly ſituated on a branch of Little Lehigh river; 26 miles S. W. of Eaſton, and 47 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houſes.

MILLER'S-TOWN. See *Anville*.

MILLER'S-TOWN, a ſmall town in Shenandoah county, Virginia, 32 miles ſouth of Wincheſter. Two or three miles from this place is the narrow paſs, formed by the Shenandoah river on one ſide, and a ſmall brook on the other. It is about a rod and a half wide, and 2 or 3 long; on each ſide is a bank of about 100 feet high.

MILL *Iſland*, near the N. W. end of Hudſon's Straits; N. N. W. of Nottingham Iſland, and S. by E. of Cape Comfort, but nearer to the latter. N. lat. 64. 36. W. long. 80. 30.

MILL *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in that branch of Chignecto Bay which runs up due north, whilſt the Bay particularly ſo called, runs in north-eaſt. It is nearly due weſt 4 miles from the neareſt point of land.

MILLSTONE, a ſouth branch of Raritan river, in New-Jerſey.

MILLSTONE, a pleaſant rural village, ſituated on the river of its name, 14 miles N. of Princeton, in New-Jerſey, containing the ſeat of General Frelinghuyſon, and formerly the county town of Somerſet.

MILLTOWN, in the State of Delaware, two miles from Wilmington.

MILLTOWN, in Northumberland county, Pennſylvania, on the E. ſide of the W. branch of Suſquehannah river, containing about 60 houſes, and 14 miles N. by W. of Sunbury.

MILTON, a townſhip in Chittenden county, Vermont, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Lake Champlain, oppoſite to South Hero Iſland. It is divided into nearly equal parts by La Moille river, which empties into the lake in Colcheſter, near the S. line of Milton. The townſhip contains 282 inhabitants.

MILTON, the *Uncataquiſſett*, or Unquety of the Ancient Indians, a townſhip in Norfolk county, Maſſachuſetts; adjoining to Dorcheſter, from which it is partly ſeparated by Naponſet river, noted for the excellent quality of its water. It is 7 miles S. of Boſton, and contains 1039 inhabitants; 3 paper-mills, and a chocolate-mill. It was incorporated in 1662. Milton hill affords one of the fineſt proſpects in America.

MILTON, a townſhip in the new county of Saratoga in New-York. By the State cenſus of 1796, there were 301 of the inhabitants who were electors.

MILTON, a military townſhip in Onondago county, New-York, ſituated on the N. E. ſide of Cayuga Lake, near its ſouthern extremity; 40 miles N. of Tioga river, and 21 S. by E. of the ferry on the N. end of Cayuga Lake. It was incorporated in 1794. By the State cenſus of 1796, 181 of its inhabitants were electors.

MILTON, a ſmall town in Albemarle county, Virginia, ſituated on the S. W. ſide of the Rivanna, about 80 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond. It has about 20 houſes and a warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco.

MINAS, *Baſin of*, or *Les Mines Bay*, ſome-

ſometimes alſo called *Le Grand Praye*; is a gulf on the S. E. ſide of the Bay of Fundy, into which its waters paſs by a narrow ſtrait, and ſet up into Nova-Scotia in an E. and S. direction. It is about 30 leagues from the entrance of Annapolis, and 10 from the bottom of Bedford Bay. It is 12 leagues in length, and three in breadth. See *Baſin of Minas*.

MINAS, or *De las Minas Hill*, is the middlemoſt of the three hills, deſcribed as marks within land for Bonaventura Bay and river, on the coaſt of Peru, in S. America: theſe are S. of Panama Bay, and in N. lat. 3. 20. W. long. 75. 18.

MINE AU FER, or *Iron Mines*, on the E. ſide of Miſſiſippi river, is 67¾ miles N. by E. of Chickaſaw river, and 15 S. by E. of the Ohio. Here the land is nearly ſimilar in quality to that bordering on the Chickaſaw river, interſperſed with gradual riſings or ſmall eminences. There was a poſt at this place, near the former S. boundary of Virginia.

MINEHEAD, a townſhip in Eſſex county, Vermont, on Connecticut river.

MINGUN *Iſlands*, on the N. ſide of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. They have the iſland Anticoſti S. diſtant 10 leagues. N. lat. 50. 15. W. long. 63. 25.

MINGO-TOWN, an Indian town on the W. bank of the Ohio river, 86 miles N. E. of Will's-Town, by the Indian Path, and 40 ſouth-weſterly of Pittſburg. It ſtands a few miles up a ſmall creek, where there are ſprings that yield the *petral*, a bituminous liquid.

MINGOES, an Indian nation who inhabit near the ſouthern branch of the Sciota river. Warriors, 50.

MINISINK, a village in New-Jerſey, on the N. W. corner of the State, and on the weſtern ſide of Delaware river; about 5 miles below Montague, and 57 N. W. of Brunſwick.

MINISINK, a townſhip in Orange county, New-York, bounded eaſterly by the Wallkill, and ſoutherly by the State of New-Jerſey. It contains 2,215 inhabitants; of whom 320 are entitled to be electors, and 51 are ſlaves.

MIQUELON, a ſmall deſert iſland, 8 miles S. W. of Cape May in Newfoundland Iſland. It is the moſt weſterly of what have been called the 3 iſlands of St. Pierre, or St. Peter, and is not ſo high as the other two; but its ſoil is very indifferent, and it is not more than three-fourths of a league in length. There is a paſſage or channel from the weſtward along by the N. end of this iſland into Fortune Bay on the S. coaſt of Newfoundland. N. lat. 47. 4. W. long. 55. 55. It is ſometimes called *Maguelon*.

MIRAGOANE, a town on the N. ſide of the ſouth peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, and S. ſide of the Bight of Leogane, at the head of a bay of its name. It is on the road from Jeremie to Port au Prince, about 31 leagues E. by S. of the former, and 23 W. by S. of the latter. N. lat. 18. 27.

MIRAMICHI, or *Miracki*, a port, bay and river on the N. E. coaſt of New-Brunſwick. The port is at the mouth of the river. The entrance into the bay is very wide; it has Point Portage for its northern entrance, and its ſouthern ſide is formed by Eſcuminax point, which is 53 miles N. E. of Shediac harbour, and 34 S. E. of the mouth of Nippiſighit river, which empties into Chaleur bay. There is a ſalmon fiſhery in Miramachi river.

MIRAY *Bay*, on the coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton, is to the S. from Morienne Bay. Large veſſels may go up 6 leagues, and have good anchorage, and lie ſecure from all winds. N. lat. 46. 5. W. long. 59. 49.

MIREBALAIS, an interior town in the French part of the iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated nearly 12 leagues N. of Port au Prince, on the road from that city to Varettes; from which laſt it is 14 leagues ſouth-eaſt.

MISCOTHINS, a ſmall tribe of Indians who inhabit between Lake Michigan and the Miſſiſippi.

MISCOU, or *Miſco*, an iſland which forms the S. ſide of the entrance of Chaleur Bay, and is now called Muſcow Iſland. The gut of Chepayan, about 2 or 3 leagues in length, and in ſome parts near a league wide, ſeparates it from the N. E. coaſt of New-Brunſwick. It abounds with ſalt marſh hay.

MISERY, an iſle between Salem and Cape Ann in Maſſachuſetts.

MISKO, an iſland on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Chaleur Bay, at its mouth.

MISSINABE *Lake* is ſituated in the north part of North-America, in lat. 48. 29. 42. N. and long. 84. 2. 42. W.

MISSINABE *Houſe* is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Mooſe river, 8 miles from Miſſinabe lake, and 80 W. by S. of Frederick Houſe; and is a ſtation belonging to the Hudſon Bay Company.

MISSIQUASH *River*. Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick provinces are ſeparated by the ſeveral windings of this river, from its confluence with Beau Baſin (at the head of Chignecto channel) to its riſe or main ſource; and from thence by a due eaſt line to the bay of Verte, in the ſtraits of Northumberland. See *New-Brunſwick*.

MISSISC UI. See *Michiſcouie*.

MISSISIPPI *River*. This noble river, which, with its eaſtern branches, waters five eighths of the United States, forms their weſtern boundary, and ſeparates them from the Spaniſh Province of Louiſiana and the Indian country. Its ſources have never been explored; of courſe its length is unknown. It is conjectured, however, to be upwards of 3,000 miles long. The tributary ſtreams which fall into it from the weſt and eaſt, are numerous, the largeſt of which are the Miſſouri from the weſt, and the Illinois, Ohio, and Tenneſſee from the eaſt. The country on both ſides of the Miſſiſippi, and on its tributary ſtreams, is equal in goodneſs to any in N. America. This river is navigable to St. Anthony's Falls without any obſtruction, and ſome travellers deſcribe it as navigable above them. On both ſides of this river are ſalt ſprings or licks, which produce excellent ſalt; and on its branches are innumerable ſuch ſprings. Beſides the coal mines in the upper parts of the Ohio country, there are great quantities of coal on the upper branches of this river. Some account of the valuable productions on the banks of this majeſtic river, and the lands which its branches water, will be ſeen under the deſcription of Louiſiana, Weſt-Florida, Tenneſſee, Georgia, &c. &c. An iſland of conſiderable ſize is formed by its mouths, beſides many ſmaller iſles. Theſe mouths are ſituated between the latitude of 29. and 30. N. and between the longitude of 89 and 90. W.

MISSOURI *River*, in Louiſiana, falls into the Miſſiſippi from the weſtward, 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois, 195 above the mouth of the Ohio, and about 1160 miles from the Balize, or mouths of the Miſſiſippi in the gulf of Mexico. We have not ſufficient knowledge of this river to give any correct account of the extent of its navigation. In Capt. Hutchins's map, it is ſaid to be navigable 1300 miles. Late travellers up this river, (among whom, is a French gentleman, a general officer, who has made a map of his expedition) repreſent that the progreſs of ſettlement by the Spaniards on the S. and W. and by the Engliſh on the N. and E. of the Miſſouri, is aſtoniſhing. People of both theſe nations have trading houſes 600 or 700 miles up this river. A Mr. M'Kenzie has performed a tour from Montreal to the South Sea; and it appears by his map that by ſhort portages, and theſe not *very* numerous, there is a water communication, without great interruption, from the Upper Lakes to Nootka Sound, or its neighbourhood.

MISSOURIS, one of the Indian nations who inhabit the banks of the above river, having, it is ſaid, 1500 warriors.

MISTAKE *Bay*, a large bay on the weſt ſide of the entrance of Davis's Straits, and to the north of Hudſon's Straits; from which it is ſeparated by a peninſula of the north main on the W. and Reſolution Iſland on the ſouth. It is to the N. E. of Nieva Iſland, and N. W. of Cape Elizabeth.

MISTAKEN *Cape*, the ſouth point of the eaſternmoſt of the Hermit's Iſlands, is about 3 leagues E. N. E. from Cape Horn, at the extremity of S. America. Between theſe, it is ſuppoſed, there is a paſſage into Naſſau Bay.

MISTAKEN *Point*, to the weſtward of Cape Race, at the S. E. point of the Iſland of Newfoundland, and to the eaſtward of Cape Pine, is ſo called becauſe it has been frequently miſtaken by ſeamen for Cape Race when they firſt make the iſland from the ſouthward, though it is 2 leagues W. N. W. from it.

MISTIC, or *Myſtic*, a ſhort river which falls into the north ſide of Boſton harbour, by a broad mouth on the eaſt ſide of the peninſula of Charleſtown. It is navigable for ſloops 4 miles to the induſtrious town of Medford; and is croſſed a mile above its mouth, by a bridge 130 rods in length, through which veſſels paſs by means of a draw.

MISTINSINS, an Indian nation who inhabit

inhabit on the ſouthern ſide of the lake of the ſame name in Lower Canada.

MISTISSINNY *Lake*, in Canada, on the S. E. ſide of which is a Canadian Houſe, or ſtation for trade.

MITCHELL'S *Eddy*, the firſt falls of Merrimack river, 20 miles froms its mouth, and 8 above the new bridge which connects Haverhill with Bradford. Thus far it is navigable for ſhips of burden.

MITCHIGAMAS, an Indian nation, who with the Piorias inhabit near the ſettlements in the Illinois country. See *Piorias*.

MOAGES *Iſlands*, on the N. coaſt of S. America, in the entrance of the Gulf of Venezuela. They extend from N. to S. and lie weſt of the Iſland of Aruba; are 8 or 9 in number, and all, except one, low, flat and full of trees. The ſouthernmoſt is the largeſt.

MOBILE, a large navigable river, formed by two main branches the Alabama, and Tombeckbee, in the ſouth-weſtern part of Georgia, juſt below a conſiderable iſland, the ſouth point of which is in about lat. 31. 26. N and long. 87. 55. W. Thence purſuing a ſouth courſe into Weſt-Florida, the confluent ſtream enters the Gulf of Mexico, at Mobile Point in lat. 30. 17. N 11 leagues below the town of Mobile. Large veſſels cannot go within 7 miles of the town. The breadth of the bay is in general about 3 or 4 leagues. Vaſt numbers of large alligators baſk on the ſhores, as well as ſwim in the rivers and lagoons. See *Georgia*, *Alabama*, *Tombeckbee*, &c. From the north-eaſtern ſource of the waters of the Alabama to Mobile Point, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, is, according to the beſt maps, about 460 miles: large boats can navigate 350 miles, and canoes much farther.

MOBILE, a city of Weſt-Florida, formerly of conſiderable ſplendor and importance, but now in a ſtate of decline. It is pretty regular, of an oblong figure, and ſituated on the W. bank of the river. The Bay of Mobile terminates a little to the north-eaſtward of the town, in a number or marſhes and lagoons; which ſubject the people to fevers and agues in the hot ſeaſon. It is 33 miles north of Mobile Point, about 40 below the junction of the two principal branches of Mobile river, and 30 W. N. W. of Penſacola. There are many very elegant houſes here, inhabited by French, Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh. Fort Conde, which ſtands very near the bay, towards the lower end of the town, is a regular fortreſs of brick; and there is a neat ſquare of barracks for the officers and ſoldiers. Mobile, when in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, ſent yearly to London ſkins and furs to the value of from 12 to £15,000 ſterling. It ſurrendered to the Spaniſh forces in 1780.

MOBJACK *Bay*, ſets up N. W. from Cheſapeak Bay, into Glouceſter county, Virginia, on the N. ſide of York river.

MOCOA, a city of Terra Firma, S. America, ſituated at the main ſource of Oronoko river, there called Inirchia.

MOCOMOKO, or *Little Oronoko*, a river to the S. E. of the great river Oronoko, on the E. coaſt of S. America, 4 leagues weſtward of Amacum.

MODER and *Daughters Iſlands*, a long iſland 2 leagues eaſt by ſouth of the Father, or Vaader Iſland, with 2 ſmall ones, ſo called, near Cayenne, on the eaſt coaſt of S. America, not far from the Conſtables, and in about lat. 5. N. long. 52. W.

MOGHULBUGHKITUM, or *Muhulbucktitum*, a creek which runs weſtward to Alleghany river, in Pennſylvania. It is paſſable in flat-bottomed boats to the ſettlements in Northumberland county. Wheeling is its northern branch.

MOHAWK *River*, in New-York, riſes to the northward of Fort Stanwix, about 8 miles from Black, or Sable river, a water of Lake Ontario, and runs ſouthwardly 20 miles to the fort, then eaſtwardly 110 miles, and after receiving many tributary ſtreams, falls into Hudſon river, by three mouths oppoſite to the cities of Lanſinburgh and Troy, from 7 to 10 miles N. of Albany. The produce that is conveyed down this river, is landed at Schenectady, on its S. bank, and is thence conveyed by land 16 miles, over a barren, ſandy, ſhrub plain to Albany. It is in contemplation either to cut a canal from Schenectady to the navigable waters of Hudſon river, or to eſtabliſh a turnpike road between Schenectady and Albany. This fine river is now navigable for boats, from Schenectady, nearly or quite to its ſource, the locks and canals round the Little Falls, 56 miles above Albany, having been completed in the autumn of 1795; ſo that boats full loaded now

paſs them. The canal round them is nearly ¾ of a mile, cut almoſt the whole diſtance through an uncommonly hard rock. The opening of this navigation is of great advantage to the commerce of the State. A ſhore of at leaſt 1000 miles in length, is, in conſequence of it, waſhed by boatable waters, excluſive of all the great lakes, and many millions of acres of excellent tillage land, rapidly ſettling, are accommodated with water communication for conveying their produce to market. The intervales on both ſides of this river, are of various width, and now and then interrupted by the projection of the hills quite to the banks of the river, are ſome of the richeſt and beſt lands in the world. The fine farms which embrace theſe intervales, are owned and cultivated principally by Dutch people, whoſe mode of managing them would admit of great improvement. The manure of their barns they conſider as a nuiſance, and inſtead of ſpreading it on their upland, which they think of little value, (their meadow lands do not require it) they either let it remain for years in heaps, and remove their barns, when acceſs to them becomes difficult, or elſo throw it into the river, or the gullies and ſtreams which communicate with it. The banks of this river were formerly thickly ſettled with Indians. At the period when Albany was firſt ſettled, it has been ſaid by reſpectable authority, that there were 800 warriors in Schenectady; and that 300 warriors lived within a ſpace which is now occupied as one farm. The Cohoez in this river are a great curioſity. They are 3 miles from its entrance into the Hudſon. The river is about 1000 feet wide; the rock over which it pours, as over a mill-dam, extends from S. W. to N. E. almoſt in a line from one ſide of the river to the other, and is about 40 feet perpendicular height, and including the deſcent above, the fall is as much as 60 or 70 feet. About a mile below the falls, is a handſome bridge, finiſhed in July, 1795. It is 1100 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 15 feet above the bed of the river, which for the moſt part is rock, and is ſupported by thirteen ſolid ſtone pillars. It is a free bridge, and including the expence of cutting through a ledge on the N. E. ſide of the river, coſt 12,000 dollars. The river immediately below the bridge, divides into three branches, which form ſeveral large iſlands. The branches are fordable at low water, but are dangerous. From the bridge you have a fine view of the Cohoez on the N. W.

MOHAWK, a branch of Delaware river. Its courſe from its ſource in Lake Uttayantha is S. W. 45 miles, thence S. E. 12 miles, when it mingles with the Popachton branch; thence the confluent ſtream is called Delaware.

MOHAWK, a town on the S. ſide of the river of its name, in Montgomery county, New-York, ſituated in one of the moſt fertile countries in the world. It was abandoned by the Mohawk Indians in the ſpring of 1780. See *Hunter Fort*. The townſhip is bounded northerly by Mohawk river, eaſterly and ſoutherly by Albany county. In 1790, it contained 4440 inhabitants, including 111 ſlaves.

MOHAWKS, an Indian nation, acknowledged by the other tribes of the Six nations to be "the true old heads of the confederacy." They were formerly very powerful, and inhabited on Mohawk river. As they were ſtrongly attached to the Johnſon family, on account of Sir William Johnſon, a part of them emigrated to Canada with Sir John Johnſon, as early as the year 1776. About 300 of this nation now reſide in Upper Canada. See *Hunter Fort* and *Six Nations*.

MOHEGAN, ſituated between Norwich and New-London, in Connecticut. This is the reſidence of the remains of the Monhegan tribe of Indians. A conſiderable part of the remains of this tribe lately removed to Oneida with the late Mr. Occom. See *Brothertown*.

MOHICCONS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit on a branch of the Suſquehannah between Chagnet and Owegy. They were reckoned by Hutchins, about 30 years ago, at 100, but by Imlay, in 1773, at only 70 fighting men. They were formerly a confederate tribe of the Delawares. Alſo an Indian tribe, in the N. W. Territory, who inhabit near Sandoſky, and between the Sciota and Muſkingum; warriors, 60.

MOINS, a river of Louiſiana, which empties from the N. W. into the Miſſiſippi, in lat. 40. 20. N. The Sioux Indians deſcend by this river.

MOISIE *River*, on the N. ſhore of the

the St. Lawrence, is about 3 leagues W. S. W. of Little Saguena river from which to the W. N. W. within the Seven Iſlands, is a bay ſo called from theſe iſlands.

MOLE, *The*, is ſituated in the N. W. part of the iſland of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E. of Cape St. Nicholas, and is often called by that name. The Mole, though inferior, by a great deal, to Cape Francois, and Port au Prince, is the firſt port in the iſland for ſafety in time of war, being ſtrongly fortified both by nature and art. Count D'Eſtaing, under whoſe direction theſe works were conſtructed, intended to have eſtabliſhed here the ſeat of the French government; but the productions of its dependencies were of too little value to engage his ſucceſſors to carry his plan into effect; ſo that it is now no more than a garriſon. It has a beautiful and ſafe port, and is conſidered as the healthieſt ſituation in St. Domingo, by reaſon of the purity of its ſprings. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to December 31, of the ſame year, were only 265,615lb. coffee—26,861lb. cotton—2,823lb. indigo, and other ſmall articles to the value of 129 livres. The value of duties on exportation 1,250 dollars 21 cents. It is 4 leagues W. of Jean Rabel, 11 N. W. of Bombarde, 36 W. of Cape Francois, and 17½ W. by S. of Port de Paix. N. lat. 19. 50. W. long. 75.48.

MOLINE's *Gut*, on the S. W. ſide of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's in the W. Indies, is the firſt rivulet to the S. E. of Brimſtone Hill, near the mouth of which is anchorage in 5 and 10 fathoms, and a clear ſhore; but to the eaſtward of it are ſome ſunken rocks.

MONA, or *La Guenon*, or *The Mone*, a ſmall iſland, 11¾ leagues S. W. of Point l'Epee, which is the ſouth-weſternmoſt point of the iſland of St. Doming, and 14½ leagues W. of the S. W. point of the iſland of Porto Rico. It is 2 leagues from E. to W. and a little more from N. to S. It has ſeveral ports for ſmall veſſels, plenty of good water, and all that would be neceſſary for ſettlements of culture, and the breeding of cattle. Its fruit trees, and particularly the orange, are much extolled. A league and a half N. W. of Mona is a very ſmall iſland, called Monique, or the Little Monkey.

MONADNOCK, *Great*, a mountain ſituated in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, between the towns of Jaffray and Dublin, 10 miles N. of the Maſſachuſetts line, and 22 miles E. of Connecticut river. The foot of the hill is 1395 feet, and its ſummit 3254 feet, above the level of the ſea. Its baſe is 5 miles in diameter from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. On the ſides are ſome appearances of ſubterraneous fires. Its ſummit is a bald rock.

MONADNOCK, *Upper Great*, a high mountain, in Canaan, in the N. E. corner of the State of Vermont.

MONAHAN, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

MONDAY *Bay*, on the S. ſhore of the ſtraits of Magellan, in that part of the ſtraits called the Long Reach, and 4 leagues W. of Piſſpot Bay. It is nearly S. of Buckley Point, on the N. ſide of the ſtrait, and affords good anchorage in 20 fathoms.

MONDAY, a cape in the above ſtraits, 7 leagues W. N. W. of Cape North. S. lat. 53. 12. W. long. 75. 20.

MONGON, on the coaſt of Peru, on the S. Pacific Ocean, is 10 leagues N. of the harbour of Guarmey, and 4 leagues from Bermejo Iſland, which lies between the former places. Caſma is 4 leagues N. of it. Mongon is known at ſea by a great mountain juſt over it, which is ſeen farther than any others on this part of the coaſt.

MONGON, *Cape*, on the S. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, is 3000 fathoms N. of Point Bahoruco and the river Nayauco, and nearly S. of the little port of Petit Trou.

MONHEGAN, or *Menhegan*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles ſouth-eaſterly of Pemaquid Point, in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, and in lat. 43. 42. North of it are a number of ſmall iſles at the mouth of St. George's river. Captain Smith landed his party here in 1614. The chimneys and remains of the houſes are yet to be ſeen.

MONETOU *Iſlands*, in the N. W. Territory, lie towards the E. ſide of the Michigan Lake, towards its N. end, and ſouthward of Beaver Iſlands.

MONKTON, a townſhip in Addiſon county, Vermont, E. of Ferriſburgh, and contains 450 inhabitants.

MONKTON, a townſhip in Annapolis county, Nova-Scotia, inhabited by Acadians, and a few families from New-England.

England. It lies partly on the baſon of Annapolis, and partly on St. Mary's Bay, and conſiſts chiefly of wood-land and ſalt-marſh. It contains about 60 families.

MONCLOVA, a town of New-Leon, N. America, ſituated S. E. of Conchos.

MONMOUTH, a large maritime county of New-Jerſey, of a triangular ſhape, 80 miles in length, and from 25 to 40 in breadth; bounded north by part of Rariton Bay, N. W. by Middleſex co. S. W. by Burlington, and E. by the ocean. It is divided into 6 townſhips, and contains 16,918 inhabitants, including 1596 ſlaves. The face of the county is generally level, having but few hills. The moſt noted of theſe are the high-lands of Naveſink, and Centre-Hill. See *Middletown*. A great part of the county is of a ſandy ſoil; but other parts are fertile. There is a very curious cave, now in ruins, at the mouth of Naveſink river, 30 feet long and 15 wide, and contains three arched apartments.

MONMOUTH, or *Freehold*, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, and capital of the above co. ſituated 22 miles N. E. by E. of Allentown, 34 eaſt of Trenton, 14 S. W. by S. of Shrewſbury, and 64 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. It contains a court-houſe and gaol, and a few compact dwelling-houſes. This town is remarkable for the battle fought within its limits on the 27th of June, 1778, between the armies of General Waſhington and Sir Henry Clinton. The latter having evacuated Philadelphia, was on his march to New-York. The loſs of the Americans, in killed and wounded, was about 250; that of the Britiſh, incluſive of priſoners, was about 350. The Britiſh purſued their march the night after, without the loſs of their covering party or baggage. See *Freehold*.

MONMOUTH, a ſmall poſt-town in Lincoln co. ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Androſcoggin river, 15 miles W. by S. of Hallowell court-houſe, 5 weſterly of Winthrop, 10 N. E. by N. of Greene, 49 N. of Portland, and 180 N. by E. of Boſton.

MONMOUTH *Cape*, on the E. ſide of the Straits of Magellan, about half way from the ſouthern entrance of the ſecond Narrows to the ſouth-eaſt angle of the ſtraits oppoſite Cape Forward.

MONMOUTH *Iſland*, one of the four iſlands of Royal Reach, in the Straits of Magellan, and the ſecond from the weſtward.

MONOCACY, a river which after a S. S. W. courſe, empties into the Patowmac, about 50 miles above Georgetown.

MONONGAHELA *River*, a branch of the Ohio, is 400 yards wide at its junction, with the Alleghany at Pittſburg. It is deep, gentle and navigable with batteaux and barges beyond Red Stone Creek, and ſtill further with lighter craft. It riſes at the foot of the Laurel Mountain in Virginia, thence meandering in a N. by E. direction, paſſes into Pennſylvania, and receives Cheat river from the S. S. E. thence winding in a N. by W. courſe, ſeparates Fayette and Weſtmoreland from Waſhington county, and paſſing into Alleghany county, joins the Alleghany river at Pittſburg and forms the Ohio. It is 300 yards wide 12 or 15 miles from its mouth, where it receives the Youghiogany from the ſouth eaſt, which is navigable with batteaux and barges to the foot of Laurel hill. Thence to Red Stone, at Fort Byrd, by water is 50 miles, by land 30. Thence to the mouth of Cheat river, by water 40 miles, by land 28; the width continuing at 300 yards, and the navigation good for boats. Thence the width is about 200 yards to the weſtern fork, 50 miles higher, and the navigation frequently interrupted by rapids; which, however, with a ſwell of 2 or 3 feet, become very paſſable for boats. It then admits light boats, except in dry ſeaſons, 65 miles farther, to the head of Tygart's Valley, preſenting only ſome ſmall rapids and falls of one or two feet perpendicular, and leſſening in its width to 20 yards. The weſtern fork is navigable in the winter, towards the northern branch of the Little Kanhaway, and will admit a good waggon road to it. From the navigable waters of the ſouth-eaſternmoſt branch of the Monongahela, there is a portage of 10 miles to the ſouth branch of Patowmac river. The hills oppoſite Pittſburg on the banks of this river, which are at leaſt 300 feet high, appear to be one ſolid body of coal. On the Pike run of this river, a coal hill has been on fire 10 years; yet it has burnt away only 20 yards.

MONONGALIA,

MONONGALIA, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, about 40 miles long and 30 broad, and contains 4,768 inhabitants; including 154 ſlaves.

MONPOX, a city of Terra Firma, about 75 miles S. E. by E. of Tolu.

MONSEAG *Bay*, in Lincoln county, Diſtrict of Maine, is ſeparated from Sheepſcut river, by the iſland of Jeremyſquam.

MONSON, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, E. of Brimfield, and 80 miles S. W. by W. of Boſton, and 52 from Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 1331 inhabitants.

MONSIES, the third tribe in rank of the Delaware nation of Indians.

MONTAGUE, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, between Sunderland and Wendel, about 18 miles north of Northampton, and 97 miles weſt by north of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 906 inhabitants. A company was incorporated in 1792 to build a bridge over the river here. The work has not yet been completed.

MONTAGUE, the northernmoſt townſhip in New-Jerſey, is ſituated in Suſſex co. on the eaſt ſide of Delaware river, about 5 miles N. E. of Miniſink, and 17 north of Newtown. It contains 543 inhabitants, including 25 ſlaves.

MONTAGUE, the largeſt of the ſmall iſlands in Prince William's Sound, on the N. W. coaſt of North-America.

MONTAUK *Point*, the eaſtern extremity of Long-Iſland, New-York. A tract here, called *Turtle Hill*, has been ceded to the U. States for the purpoſe of building a light-houſe thereon.

MONTE *Chriſt*, a cape, bay, town, and river, on the north ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo. The cape is a very high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French *Cape la Grange*, or *Barn*. It is ſituated in lat. 19. 54. 30. N. and in long. 74. 9. 30. W. of Paris. A ſtrip of level land joins it to the territory of Monte Chriſt, and it is owing to this that the cape has been taken for an iſland. It is 14 leagues N. E. by E. of Cape Francois, where it may be ſeen in a clear day with the naked eye. After doubling this cape, we find the bay of Monte Chriſt running nearly S. W. It is formed by Cape la Grange, on one ſide, and Point des Dunes (Down Point) on the other; about 6,500 fathoms aſunder. The bay is about 1,400 fathoms deep, and its winding is nearly 4 leagues. About 900 fathoms from the cape, deſcending the bay, we find the little iſland of Monte Chriſt, 350 fathoms from the ſhore. One may ſail between the two, with 2, 4, and 5 fathoms water; and about 250 fathoms further on, is anohorage in from 6 to 10 fathoms. A league and a quarter from Cape la Grange, is a battery intended to protect a landing place, of 100 fathoms wide, which is below, and oppoſite the town of Monte Chriſt. The town of Monte Chriſt ſtanding at 800 fathoms from the ſea ſide, riſes in form of an amphitheatre on the ſide of the coaſt, which is very high all round this bay. The town is 200 fathoms ſquare, which ſpace is divided into 9 parts, cut by two ſtreets running from E. to W. and two others from N. to S. It was founded in 1533, abandoned in 1606, and now but a poor place, deſtitute of every reſource but that of cattle raiſed in its territory, and ſold to the French. The town and territory contain about 3,000 ſouls. There is a trifling garriſon at Monte Chriſt. About a league from the battery, following the winding of the bay, is the river of Monte Chriſt, or more properly, the river Yaqui. The land round the town is barren and ſandy; and the river contains great numbers of crocodiles. Monte Chriſt is a port well known to American ſmugglers, and carries on a great commerce from its vicinity to the French plantations. In the time of peace, all the produce of the plain of Mariboux ſituated between Port Dauphin and Mancenille Bay, is ſhipped here, and in a war between France and Britain, it uſed to be a grand market, to which all the French in the north part of the iſland ſent their produce, and where purchaſers were always ready.

MONTE *Chriſt*, a chain of mountains which extend parallel to the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, from the bay of Monte Chriſt, to the bay of Samana on the E. Two large rivers run in oppoſite directions along the ſouthern ſide of this chain. The river Monte Chriſt or Yaqui in a W. by S. direction, and Yuna river in an E. by S. courſe to the bay of Samana. They both riſe near La Vega, and have numerous branches.

MONTEGO *Bay* is on the N. ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, 20 miles E. by N. of Lucea harbour, and 21 W. of Martha Brae. This was formerly a flouriſhing and opulent town: it conſiſted of 225 houſes, 33 of which were capital ſtores, and contained about 600 white inhabitants. The number of topſail veſſels which cleared annually at this port were about 150, of which 70 were capital ſhips; but in this account are included part of thoſe which entered at Kingſton. This fine town was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an accidental fire, in July, 1795; the damage was eſtimated at £.200,000 ſterling.

MONTEVIDEO, a bay and town of La Plata or Paraguay, in S. America, ſituated on the northern ſide of La Plata river, in lat. 34. 30. S. It lies E. of Buenos Ayres, and has its name from a mountain which overlooks it, about 20 leagues from Cape Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Plata.

MONTGOMERY, a new county in the Upper Diſtrict of Georgia.

MONTGOMERY, a county of New-York, at firſt called Tryon, but its name was changed to Montgomery in 1784, by act of the Legiſlature. It conſiſted of 11 townſhips, which contained 28,848 inhabitants, according to the cenſus of 1791. Since that period the counties of Herkemer and Otſego have been erected out of it. It is now bounded N. and W. by Herkemer, E. by Saratoga, S. by Schoharie, and S. W. by Otſego co. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, it is divided into 8 townſhips; and of the inhabitants of theſe 3379 are qualified electors. Chief town, Johnſton.

MONTGOMERY, a townſhip in Ulſter co. New-York, bounded eaſterly by New-Windſor and Newburgh, and contains 3563 inhabitants, including 236 ſlaves. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, 497 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

MONTGOMERY, a fort in New-York State, ſituated in the High Lands, on the W. bank of Hudſon's river, on the N. ſide of Popelop's Creek, on which are ſome iron-works, oppoſite to St. Anthony's Noſe, 6 miles S. of W. Point, and 52 from New-York city. The fort is now in ruins. It was reduced by the Britiſh in October, 1777. See *Anthony's Noſe*.

MONTGOMERY, a townſhip in Franklin county, Vermont.

MONTGOMERY, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, 100 miles from Boſton. It was incorporated in 1780, and contains 449 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a county in Pennſylvania, 33 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, N.W. of Philadelphia county. It is divided into 26 townſhips, and contains 22,929 inhabitants, including 114 ſlaves. In this county are 96 griſt-mills, 61 ſaw-mills, 4 forges, 6 fulling-mills, and 10 paper-mills. Chief town, Norritown.

MONTGOMERY, a townſhip in the above county. There is alſo a townſhip of this name in Franklin county.

MONTGOMERY, a county in Saliſbury diſtrict, N. Carolina, containing 4725 inhabitants, including 834 ſlaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Virginia, S. of Botetourt county. It is about 100 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and contains ſome lead mines. Chief town, Chriſtianſburg.

MONTGOMERY *Court-Houſe*, in Virginia, is 28 miles from Anſon court-houſe, 46 from Wythe court-houſe, and 40 from Saliſbury. It is on the poſt-road from Richmond to Kentucky. A poſt office is kept here.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Maryland, on Patowmac river. It contains 18,003 inhabitants, including 6,030 ſlaves.

MONTGOMERY *Court-Houſe*, in the above county, is 28 miles S. E. by S. of Frederickſtown, 14 north by weſt of George-town on the Patowmac, and 35 ſouth-weſterly of Baltimore.

MONTGOMERY, a new county in Tenneſſee State, Mero diſtrict. This and Robertſon county are the territory formerly called *Tenneſſee County*, the name of which ceaſes ſince the State has taken that name.

MONTMORIN, a new town on the north bank of Ohio river, 18 miles below Pittſburgh, ſituated on a beautiful plain, very fertile, and abounding with coal.

MONTPELIER, a townſhip in Caledonia co. Vermont, on the N. E. ſide of Onion river. It has 118 inhabitants, and is 43 miles from Lake Champlain.

MONTREAL, the ſecond city in rank in Lower Canada, ſtands on an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, which is 10 leagues in length and 4 in breadth, and has its name from a very high mountain about

about the middle of it which it ſeems to overlook like a monarch from his throne; hence the French called it *Mont-real* or *Royal Mountain*. While the French had poſſeſſion of Canada, both the city and iſland of Montreal belonged to private proprietors, who had improved them ſo well that the whole iſland had become a delightful ſpot, and produced every thing that could adminiſter to the convenience of life. The city, around which is a very good wall, built by Louis XIV. of France, forms an oblong ſquare, divided by regular and well formed ſtreets; and when taken by the Britiſh, the houſes were built in a very handſome manner; and every houſe might be ſeen at one view from the harbour, or from the ſouthernmoſt ſide of the river, as the hill on the ſide on which the town ſtands falls gradually to the water. Montreal contains about 600 houſes, few of them elegant; but ſince it fell into the hands of the Britiſh in 1760, it has ſuffered much from fire. A regiment of men are ſtationed here, and the government of the place borders on the military. It is about half a league from the ſouth ſhore of the river, 170 miles ſouth-weſt of Quebec, Trois Rivieres being about half way; 110 north by weſt of Crown Point; 308 north by weſt of Boſton, and 350 north by eaſt of Niagara. North lat. 45. 35. weſt long. 73. 11. See *St. Lawrence*. The river St. Lawrence is about three miles wide at Montreal. There is an iſland near the middle of the river oppoſite the city, at the lower end of which is a mill with 8 pair of ſtones, all kept in motion, at the ſame time, by one wheel. The works are ſaid to have coſt £.11,000 ſterling. A large mound of ſtone, &c. built out into the river, ſtops a ſufficiency of water to keep the mill in continual motion. And what is very curious, at the end of this mound or dam, veſſels paſs againſt the ſtream, while the mill is in motion. Perhaps there is not another mill of the kind in the world.

MONTREAL, a river which runs north-eaſtward into Lake Superior, on the ſouthern ſide of the lake.

MONTREAL *Bay* lies towards the E. end of Lake Superior, having an iſland at the N. W. ſide of its entrance, and N. E. of Caribou iſland.

MONTROUIS, a town in the weſt part of the iſland of St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues ſouth-eaſt of St. Mark, and 15 north-weſt of Port au Prince.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Caribbee iſlands, and the ſmalleſt of them in the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus diſcovered it in 1493. It is of an oval form, 3 leagues in length, and as many in breadth, containing about 30,000 acres of land, of which almoſt two-thirds are very mountainous, or very barren. The cultivation of ſugar occupies 6000 acres; cotton, proviſion and paſturage have 2000 acres allotted for each. No other tropical ſtaples are raiſed. The productions were, on an average, from 1784 to 1788, 2737 hhds of ſugar, of 16 cwt. each, 1107 puncheons of rum, and 275 bales of cotton. The total exports from Montſerrat and Nevis in 1787 were in value 214,141l. 16s. 8d. of which the value of 13,981l. 12s. 6d. was exported to the American States. The inhabitants of Montſerrat amount to 1300 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. The firſt ſettlers, in 1632, were Iriſhmen, and the preſent inhabitants are chiefly their deſcendants, or other natives of Ireland ſince ſettled there, by which means the Iriſh language is preſerved there even among the negroes. The iſland is ſurrounded with rocks, and the riding before it is very precarious and dangerous on the approach of a tornado, having no haven. It has only three roads, viz. Plymouth, Old Harbour, and Ker's Bay; where they are obliged to obſerve the ſame methods as at St. Chriſtopher's in loading or unloading the veſſels. It lies 30 miles S. W. of Antigua; the ſame diſtance S. E. of Nevis, and is ſubject to Great-Britain. N. lat. 16. 47. W. long. 62. 12.

MONTSIOUGE, a river or bay in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, which communicates with the rivers Sheepſcut and Kennebeck.

MONTVILLE, a townſhip in New-London co. Connecticut, about 10 miles N. of New-London city. It has 2053 inhabitants.

MONUMENT *Bay*, on the eaſt coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, is formed by the bending of Cape Cod. It is ſpacious and convenient for the protection of ſhipping.

MOORE, a county of N. Carolina, in Fayette diſtrict. It contains 3770 inhabitants,

habitants, including 371 ſlaves. Chief town, Alfordſton.

MOORE *Court-Houſe*, in the above co. where a poſt-office is kept, is 38 miles from Randolph court-houſe, and 40 from Fayetteville.

MOORFIELD, in New-Jerſey, 13 miles eaſterly of Philadelphia.

MOORE *Fort*, a place ſo called in S. Carolina, is a ſtupendous bluff, or high perpendicular bank of earth on the Carolina ſhore of Savannah river, perhaps 90 or 100 feet above the common ſurface of the water, exhibiting the ſingular and pleaſing ſpectacle to a ſtranger, of prodigious walls of parti-coloured earths, chiefly clays and marl, as red, brown, yellow, blue, purple, white, &c. in horizontal ſtrata, one over the other. A fort formerly ſtood here, before the erection of one at Auguſta, from which it ſtood a little to the north-eaſt. The water now occupies the ſpot on which the fort ſtood.

MOORE'S *Creek* is 16 miles from Wilmington, in North Carolina. Here General M'Donald, with about 2,000 royaliſts, were defeated (after a retreat of eighty miles, and a deſperate engagement) by General Moore, at the head of 800 continentals. General M'Donald and the flower of his men were killed.

MOORFIELDS, a poſt-town, and the capital of Hardy co. Virginia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſouth branch of Patowmac river. It contains a court-houſe, a gaol, and between 60 and 70 houſes. It is 25 miles from Romney, 75 from Wincheſter, and 180 from Richmond.

MOOSE *River*, riſes in Miſinabe lake, a ſhort diſtance from Michipicoten river, a water of Lake Superior, and purſues a north-eaſtern courſe, receiving, about 12 miles from its mouth, a large ſouth branch, and empties into the ſouthern part of James's Bay, N. America, by the ſame mouth with Abbitibee river. Mooſe Fort, and a factory are ſituated at the mouth of this river, N. lat. 51. 16. W. long. 81. 51. and Brunſwick Houſe is on its weſt bank, about lat. 50. 30. Round the bottom of James's Bay, from Albany Fort and river, on the weſt ſide, to Rupert's river on the eaſt ſide, the woods afford large timber trees of various kinds, as oak, aſh, beſides the pine, cedar, ſpruce, &c. Up Mooſe river beyond Brunſwick houſe is a fall of 50 feet, above which it is deep and navigable for a great diſtance; the ſoil and the climate above the fall are ſaid to be very good.

MOOSE *River*, a ſhort ſtream in Grafton county, New-Hampſhire, which runs north-eaſterly from the White Mountains into Amariſcoggin river.

MOOSEHEAD *Lake*, or *Mooſe Pond*, in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, is an irregular ſhaped body of water, which gives riſe to the eaſtern branch of Kennebec river, which unites with the other, above Norridgewock, about 20 miles S. of the lake. The lake is ſaid to be 3 times as large as Lake George. There are very high mountains to the north and weſt of the lake; and from theſe the waters run by many channels into the St. Lawrence.

MOOSEHILLOCK, the higheſt of the chain of mountains in New-Hampſhire, the White Mountains excepted. It takes its name from its having been formerly a remarkable range for mooſe, and lies 70 miles weſt of the White Mountains. From its N. W. ſide proceeds Baker's river, a branch of Pemigewaſſet, which is the principal branch of Merrimack. On this mountain ſnow has been ſeen from the town of Newbury, Vermont, on the 30th of June and 31ſt of Auguſt; and on the mountains intervening, ſnow, it is ſaid, lies the whole year.

MOOSE *Iſland*, on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine, at the mouth of Schoodick river, contains about 30 families. On the ſouth end of this iſland is an excellent harbour ſuitable for the conſtruction of dry docks. Common tides riſe here 25 feet.

MORANT *Keys*, off the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt-Indies. N. lat. 17. 47. W. long. 75. 35.

MORANT *Point*, the moſt eaſterly promontory of the iſland of Jamaica. On the N. ſide of the point is a harbour of the ſame name. From Point Morant it is uſual for ſhips to take their departure that are bound through the Windward Paſſage, or to any part of the W. end of the iſland of St. Domingo. N. lat. 17. 58. W. long. 76. 10.

MORANT *Harbour, Port*, is about 4 leagues weſtward of Point Morant, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. Before the mouth of it is a ſmall iſland, called

called Good Iſland, and a fort on each point of the entrance.

MORANT *River*, is two leagues weſtward of the weſt point of Point Morant. The land here forms a bay, with an anchorage along the ſhore.

MORENA, a cape on the coaſt of Chili, S. America, is in lat. 23. 45. S. and 15 leagues north-eaſt of Cape George. The bay between theſe capes ſeems very deſirable to ſtrangers to go in; but in a N. W. wind is very dangerous, becauſe the wind blows right on the ſhore, and makes a very heavy ſea in the road. Here is a very convenient harbour, but exceedingly narrow, where a good ſhip might be careened.

MORENA MORRO, on the coaſt of Chili, S. America, in lat. 23. S. and 20 leagues due S. of the north point of the bay of Atacama.

MORE, a townſhip in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania.

MORELAND, the name of two townſhips of Pennſylvania; the one in Philadelphia co. the other in that of Montgomery.

MORGAN *Diſtrict*, in N. Carolina, is bounded W. by the State of Tenneſſee, and S. by the State of S. Carolina. It is divided into the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb; and contains 33,292 inhabitants, including 2693 ſlaves.

MORGANTOWN, a poſt-town and the chief town of the above diſtrict, is ſituated in Burke co. near Catabaw river. Here are about 30 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 45 miles from Wilkes, 46 from Lincolntown, 113 from Salem, and 661 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 35. 47.

MORGANTOWN, a poſt-town of Virginia, and ſhire-town of Monongalia co. is pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Monongahela river, about 7 miles S. by W. of the mouth of Cheat river; and contains a court-houſe, a ſtone-gaol, and about 40 houſes. It is 30 miles from Brownſville, 24 from Union-Town, in Pennſylvania, 76 from Cumberland in Maryland, and 329 from Philadelphia.

MORGANS, a ſettlement in Kentucky, 38 miles E. of Lexington, and 18 N. E. of Boonſborough.

MORGANZA, a town now laying out in Waſhington co. Pennſylvania, ſituated in, and almoſt ſurrounded by the E. and W. branches of Charter's river, including the point of their confluence; 13 miles S. of Pittſburg, and on the poſt-road from thence to Waſhington, the county town, diſtant 10 miles. Boats carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of flour, have been built at Morganza, laden at the mill tail there, and ſent down the Chartiers into the Ohio, and ſo to New-Orleans. By an act of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, the *Chartiers*, from the Ohio upwards as far as Morganza, is declared to be a high way. This town is ſurrounded by a rich country, where numbers of griſt and ſaw mills are already built; and the lands in its environs well adapted to agriculture and grazing; and is ſpoken of as a country that is or will be the richeſt in Pennſylvania. Morganza, from its ſituation and other natural advantages, muſt become the centre of a great manufacturing country; eſpecially as conſiderable bodies of iron ore, of a ſuperior quality, have been already diſcovered in the neighbourhood, and have been aſſayed. The high waving hills in this country are, from the quality of the ſoil, convertible into the moſt luxuriant grazing lands, and are already much improved in this way. Theſe hills will be peculiarly adapted to raiſe live ſtock, and more particularly the fine long-wooled breed of ſheep; ſuch as that of the Cotſwold hills in England, whoſe fleeces ſell for 2s. ſterling per pound; when others fetch only 12d. or 15d. The wheat of this country is ſaid to weigh, generally, from 62 to 66 lb. and the buſhel of 8 gallons. From hence, conſiderable exports are already made to New-Orleans, of flour, bacon, butter, cheeſe, cider, and rye and apple ſpirits. The black cattle raiſed here are ſold to the new ſettlers, and to cattle merchants, for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; many have alſo been driven to Niagara and Detroit, where there are frequent demands for live ſtock, which ſuffer much in thoſe northern countries, from hard winters, failures in crops, and other cauſes.

MORGUE *Fort*, or *Fortaleza de Morgue*, on the ſouth ſhore of the entrance to Baldivia Bay, on the coaſt of Chili, on the South Pacific Ocean. The channel has from 9 to 6 fathoms.

MORIENNE, a bay on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton, near Miray Bay, from which it is ſeparated only by Cape

Cape Brule. It is a tolerably deep bay.

MORO *Caſtle* is on the point or headland on the E. ſide of the channel of the Havannah, in the N. W. part of the iſland of Cuba, and is the firſt of two ſtrong caſtles for the defence of the channel againſt the approach of an enemy's ſhips. It is a kind of triangle, fortified with baſtions, on which are mounted about 60 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders. From the caſtle there alſo runs a wall or line mounted with 12 long braſs cannon, 36 pounders; called, by way of eminence, "The twelve Apoſtles:" and at the point, between the caſtle and the ſea, there is a tower where a man ſtands and gives ſignals of what veſſels approach. See *Havannah.*

MOROKINNEE, or *Morotinnee*, in the iſland of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20. 29. N. and long. 126. 27. W.

MOROSQUILLO *Bay* is to the ſouthward of Carthagena, on the coaſt of the Spaniſh Main, and in the bight of the coaſt coming out of Darien Gulf, on the eaſtern ſhore.

MOROTOI, or *Morokoi*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, is about 2½ leagues W. N. W. of Mowee Iſland, and has ſeveral bays on its S. and W. ſides. Its W. point is in lat. 21. 20. N. and long. 157. 14. W. and is computed to contain 36,000 inhabitants. It is 7 leagues S. E. of Woahoo Iſland.

MORRIS, a county on the northern line of New-Jerſey, weſt of Bergen co. It is about 25 miles long, and 20 broad, is divided into 5 townſhips, and contains about 156,809 acres of improved, and 30,429 acres of unimproved land. The eaſtern part of the county is level, and affords fine meadows, and good land for Indian corn. The weſtern part is more mountainous, and produces crops of wheat. Here are ſeven rich iron mines, and two ſprings famous for curing rheumatic and chronic diſorders. There are alſo two furnaces, two ſlitting and rolling mills, 35 forges and fire-works, 37 ſaw mills, and 43 griſt mills. There are in the county 16,216 inhabitants, of whom 636 are ſlaves.

MORRISSINA, a village in Weſt-Cheſter co. New-York, contiguous to Hell Gate, in the Sound. In 1790 it contained 133 inhabitants, of whom 30 were ſlaves. In 1791 it was annexed to the townſhip of Weſt-Cheſter.

MORRISTOWN, a poſt-town and capital of the above county, is a handſome town, and contains a Preſbyterian and Baptiſt church, a court-houſe, an academy, and about 50 compact houſes; 19 miles N. W. of Newark, and about 100 N.E. of Philadelphia. The head-quarter of the American army, during the revolution war, was frequently in and about this town.

MORRISVILLE, a village in Pennſylvania, ſituated in Berk's co. on the W. bank of Delaware river, one mile from Trenton, 9 from Briſtol, and 29 from Philadelphia. A poſt-office is kept here.

MORRIS *Bay*, on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, in the Weſt-Indies. It cannot be recommended to ſhips to paſs this way, as there is in one place S. from the Five Iſlands only 2 fathoms water. Veſſels drawing more than 9 feet water muſt not attempt it.

MORROPE, a town on the road between Quito and Lima, in S. America. It contains between 70 and 80 houſes, containing about 160 families, all Indians: near it runs the river Pozuelos, the banks of which are cultivated and adorned with trees. Morrope is 28 or 30 leagues diſtant from Sechura, all that way being a ſandy plain, the track continually ſhifting.

MORRO VEIJO. See *St. Gallan.*

MORTIER's *Rocks*, on the S. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland. N. lat. 47. W. long. 54. 55.

MORTO *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Peru, ſo called by the Spaniards, from its ſtriking reſemblance to a dead corpſe, extended at full length. It is alſo called *St. Clara.* It is about 5 leagues N. N. E. from the river Tumbez; and is 2 miles in length, and 27 leagues from Guyaquil.

MORTON *Bay*, on the N. W. coaſt of the iſland of Nevis, in the Weſt-Indies, is near the Narrows, or channel between that iſland and St. Chriſtopher's, to the N. W. of which there is from 3 to 8 fathoms, according to the diſtance from ſhore.

MORUES *Bay*, on the ſouthern ſhore of the river St. Lawrence, ſouthward of Gaſpee Bay, and weſt of Bonaventura and Miſcan iſlands.

MORUGO, a ſmall river to the weſt and north-weſt of the gulf of Eſſequibo,

on the coaſt of Surinam, in S. America.

MOSE, or *Villa del Moſe*, a town on the bank of the river Tabaſco, in the bottom of Campeachy Gulf, to which ſmall barges may go up. Great quantities of cocoa are ſhipped here for Spain; which brings a great many ſloops and ſmall veſſels to the coaſt.

MOSES *Point*, a head or cape of land, on the E. ſide of the entrance into Bonaviſta Bay, on the E. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland. It is to the ſouthward of the rocks called Sweers, and 5 miles ſouth-weſt of Cape Bonaviſta.

MOSCHKOS. See *Kikapus*.

MOSLEY's, a place on Roanoke river, 9 miles below St. Tammany's, and 3 above Eaton's. The produce of the upper country is brought to theſe places, and ſent from thence by waggons to Peterſburg in Virginia.

MOSQUITO *Country*, a diſtrict of Mexico, having the North Sea on the N. and E. Nicaragua on the S. and Honduras on the W. The natives are tall, well made, ſtrong, and nimble of foot. They are implacable enemies to the Spaniards, who maſſacred a vaſt number of their people when they invaded Mexico, and will join with any European nation againſt the Spaniards. They are very dexterous in ſtriking fiſh, turtles and mannaties. Many of the natives ſail in Britiſh veſſels to Jamaica.

MOSQUITO *Cove*, on the coaſt of Greenland, in lat. 64. 55. and lon. 52. 57. W.

MOSQUITO *Bay*, or *Muſkito*, is at the S. E. extremity of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, and on the larboard ſide of the channel of the Narrows, from the S.W. going round the point along the ſhore, within the reef to the northward. The coaſt is here lined with rocks, and at a ſmall diſtance is from 4 to 6 fathoms, on the W.N.W. ſide of Booby Iſland.

MOSQUITO, or *Muſquito Cove*, on the W. ſide of the iſland of Antigua, and ſouthward of Five Iſlands Harbour.

MOSQUITO *Iſland*, one of the ſmall Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, near the N. coaſt of Virgin Gorda, on which it is dependent. N. lat. 18. 25. W. long. 63. 15.

MOSQUITO *Point*, is the larboard point of the channel into Port Royal Bay in Jamaica, where the powder magazines are ſituated, and on which is a battery of 80 guns, for the defence of the channel, which is here very narrow. Round the point to the north-weſterly, is a ſpacious bay or baſon, into which comes the river of Spaniſh-Town.

MOSQUITO *Point*, at the entrance of the river Eſſequibo, on the coaſt of Dutch Guiana, South-America; round which, as ſoon as ſhips are within, they are directed to run S. E. and then due S. and come to an anchor before the firſt village.

MOTHER *Creek*, in Kent co. Delaware. See *Frederica*.

MOTTE *Iſle*, a ſmall iſland in Lake Champlain, about eight miles in length and 2 in breadth, diſtant 2 miles W. of North Hero Iſland. It conſtitutes a townſhip of its own name in Franklin co. Vermont, and contains 47 inhabitants.

MOUCHA, *La*, a bay on the coaſt of Chili, on the W. coaſt of S. America.

MOULTONBOROUGH, a poſt-town in Strafford co New-Hampſhire, ſituated at the N. W. corner of Lake Winnipiſeogee, 18 miles E. by N. of Plymouth, and 48 N. W. by N. of Portſmouth. This townſhip was incorporated in 1777, and contains 565 inhabitants.

MOULTRIE *Fort*. See *Sullivan's Iſland*.

MOUNT BETHEL, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townſhips in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

MOUNT DESERT, an iſland on the coaſt of Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, about 15 miles long and 12 broad. It is a valuable tract of land, interſected in the middle by the waters flowing into the S. ſide from the ſea. There are two conſiderable iſlands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Mount Deſert Iſland, called Cranberry Iſlands, which aſſiſt in forming a harbour in the gulph which ſets up on the ſouth ſide of the iſland. In 1790, it contained 744 inhabitants. The northerly part of the iſland was formed into a townſhip called Eden, in 1796. The ſouth-eaſternmoſt part of the iſland lies in about lat. 44. 12. N. On the main land, oppoſite the north part of the iſland, are the towns of Trenton and Sullivan. It is 335 miles north-eaſt of Boſton.

MOUNT HOLLY, a village in Burlington co. New Jerſey, ſituated on the northern bank of Anocus Creek, about ſeven or eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Burlington.

MOUNT HOPE *Bay*, in the north-eaſt part of Narraganſet Bay.

MOUNT HOPE, a ſmall river of Connecticut, a head branch of the Shetucket, riſing in Union.

MOUNT JOLI, on the northern coaſt of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Labrador.

MOUNT *Iſland*, on the above coaſt, N. lat. 50. 5. W. long. 61. 35.

MOUNT JOY, the name of two townſhips in Pennſylvania, the one in Lancaſter the other in York co.

MOUNT JOY, a Moravian ſettlement in Pennſylvania, 16 miles from Litiz.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a townſhip in Weſt-Cheſter co. New-York, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon river; bounded ſoutherly by Greenſburg, and northerly and eaſterly by Philipſburg. It contains 1924 inhabitants, of whom 275 are qualified electors, and 84 ſlaves. Alſo the name of a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Maryland, ſituated partly in each of the counties of Queen Ann and Caroline, about 11 miles eaſt of the town of Church Hill.

MOUNT TOM, a noted mountain on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, near Northampton. Alſo the name of a mountain between Litchfield and Waſhington, in Connecticut.

MOUNT VERNON, the ſeat of GEORGE WASHINGTON, late Preſident of the United States. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the Virginia bank of Patowmac river, in Fairfax co. Virginia, where the river is nearly 2 miles wide; 9 miles below Alexandria; 4 above the beautiful ſeat of the late Col. Fairfax, called Bellevoir; 127 from Point Look Out, at the mouth of the river, and 280 miles from the ſea. The area of the mount is 200 feet above the ſurface of the river; and, after furniſhing a lawn of five acres in front, and about the ſame in rear of the buildings, falls off rather abruptly on thoſe two quarters. On the north end it ſubſides gradually into extenſive paſture grounds; while on the ſouth it ſlopes more ſteeply, in a ſhort diſtance, and terminates with the coach-houſe, ſtables, vineyard, and nurſeries. On either wing is a thick grove of different flowering foreſt trees. Parallel with them, on the land ſide, are two ſpacious gardens, into which one is led by two ſerpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and ſhady ſhrubs. The manſion houſe itſelf (though much embelliſhed by, yet not perfectly ſatisfactory to the chaſte taſte of the preſent poſſeſſor) appears venerable and convenient. The ſuperb banqueting-room has been finiſhed ſince he returned home from the army. A lofty portico, 96 feet in length, ſupported by 8 pillars, has a pleaſing effect when viewed from the water; the whole aſſemblage of the green-houſe, ſchool-houſe, offices, and ſervants' halls, when ſeen from the land ſide, bears a reſemblance to a rural village; eſpecially as the lands on that ſide are laid out ſomewhat in the form of Engliſh gardens, in meadows and graſs-grounds, ornamented with little copſes, circular clumps, and ſingle trees. A ſmall park on the margin of the river, where the Engliſh fallow deer and the American wild deer are ſeen through the thickets, alternately with the veſſels as they are ſailing along, add a romantic and picturеſque appearance to the whole ſcenery. On the oppoſite ſide of a ſmall creek to the northward, an extenſive plain, exhibiting corn-fields and cattle grazing, affords in ſummer a luxuriant landſcape; while the blended verdure of wood-lands and cultivated declivities, on the Maryland ſhore, variegates the proſpect in a charming manner. Such are the philoſophic ſhades to which the Commander in Chief of the American army retired in 1783, at the cloſe of a victorious war; which he again left in 1789, to dignify with his unequalled talents, the higheſt office in the gift of his fellow-citizens; and to which he has again retreated (1797) loaded with honours, and the benedictions of his country, to ſpend the remainder of his days as a private citizen, in peace and tranquillity.

MOUNT VERNON, a plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, in the neighbourhood of Sidney and Winſlow.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, in the upper part of the iſland of New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, one of the higheſt peaks of the White Mountains, in New-Hampſhire.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the ſouth-weſternmoſt townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Berkſhire co. 150 miles W. by S. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 67 inhabitants.

MOUSE *Harbour*, at the E. ſide of the iſland of St. John's, and at the S. W. angle of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is between Eaſt Point and Three rivers, and goes in with a ſmall creek that is moderately ſpacious within.

MOUSOM, a ſmall river of York co. Diſtrict of Maine, which falls into the ocean between Wells and Arundel.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Iſles, next in ſize to, and N. W. of, Owhyhee. A large bay of a ſemicircular form, oppoſite to which are the iſlands Tahoorowa and Morokinnee. It is about 162 miles in circumference, and is thought to contain nearly 70,000 inhabitants.

MOYAMENSING, a townſhip in Philadelphia co. Pennſylvania.

MUCAROS *Iſland*, near the N. coaſt of Cuba Iſland, in the W. Indies, which with Iſland Verde, lies oppoſite to the Cape Quibannano.

MUD *Iſland*, in Delaware river, is 6 or 7 miles below the city of Philadelphia; whereon is a citadel, and a fort not yet completed. On a ſand bar, a large pier has been erected, as the foundation for a battery, to make a croſs fire.

MUD *Lake*, in the State of New-York, is ſmall, and lies between Seneca and Crooked Lakes. It gives riſe to a north branch of Tioga river.

MUGERAS *Iſlands*, otherwiſe called *Men Eaters* or *Women-Eaters Iſlands*, are 10 leagues S. of Cape Catoche, on the E. coaſt of the peninſula of Yucatan. On the ſouth of them, towards the land, is good anchorage in from 7 to 8 fathoms, and clean ground.

MULATRE *Point*, in the iſland of Dominica, in the W. Indies. N. lat. 15. 16. weſt long. 61. 21.

MULATTO *Point*, on the weſt coaſt of S. America is the S. cape of the port of Ancon, 16 or 18 miles north of Cadavayllo river.

MULGRAVE *Port*. See *Admiralty Bay*. N. lat. 67. 45. W. long. 165. 9.

MULHEGAN *River*, in Vermont, riſes in Lewis, and empties into Connecticut river, at Brunſwick.

MULLICUS *River*, in New-Jerſey, is ſmall, and has many mills and iron-works upon it, and empties into Little Egg Harbour Bay, 4 miles eaſterly of the town of Leeds. It is navigable 20 miles for veſſels of 60 tons.

MUNCY, a creek which empties into the Suſquehannah from the N. E. about 23 miles N. of the town of Northumberland.

MUNSIES, DELAWARES, and SAPOONES, three Indian tribes, who inhabit at Diagho, and other villages up the N. branch of Suſquehannah river. About 20 years ago, the two firſt could furniſh 150 warriors each, and the Sapoones 30 warriors.

MURDERERS *Creek*, in New-York State.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Gates co. It is ſituated on Meherrin river, and contains a few houſes, a court-houſe, gaol, and tobacco warehouſe. It carries on a ſmall trade with Edenton, and the other ſea-port towns. It is 3 miles from Princeton, 12 from Winton, 50 N. by W. of Edenton, and 422 S. W. of Philadelphia.

MURGA MORGA *River*, on the coaſt of Chili, in S. America, is ſouthward of the S. point of Quintero Bay, and not far from the entrance into Chili river. It is not navigable, but is very good to water in.

MUSCLE *Bank*, at the entrance into Trinity Bay or harbour, in the direction of S.W. on the E. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland.

MUSCLE *Bay*, in the Straits of Magellan, in S. America, is half way between Elizabeth's Bay, and York Road; in which there is good anchorage with a weſterly wind.

MUSCLE *Bay*, or *Meſſilones*, on the coaſt of Chili or Peru, in S. America, 5 leagues S. by W. of Atacama.

MUSCLE *Shoals*, in Tenneſſee river, about 250 miles from its mouth, extend about 20 miles, and derive their name from the number of ſhell-fiſh found there. At this place the river ſpreads to the breadth of three miles, and forms a number of iſlands; and the paſſage is difficult, except when there is a ſwell in the river. From this place up to the Whirl, or Suck, where the river breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, the navigation all the way excellent.

MUSKOGULGE, *Muſkogee*, or as they are more commonly called, *Creek Indians*, inhabit the middle parts of Georgia. The Creek or Muſkogulge language, which is ſoft and muſical, is

ſpoken throughout the confederacy; (although conſiſting of many nations, who have a ſpeech peculiar to themſelves) as alſo by their friends and allies the Natchez. The Chickaſaw and Chactaw language, the Muſkogulges ſay, is a dialect of theirs. The Muſkogulges eminently deſerve the encomium of all nations for their wiſdom and virtue, in expelling the greateſt, and even the common enemy of mankind, viz. *ſpirituous liquors* The firſt and moſt cogent article in all their treaties with the white people is, that "there ſhall not be any kind of ſpirituous liquors ſold or brought into their towns." Inſtances have frequently occurred, on the diſcovery of attempts to run kegs of ſpirits into their country, of the Indians ſtriking them with their tomahawks, and giving the liquor to the thirſty ſand, not taſting a drop of it themſelves. It is difficult to account for their excellent policy in civil government; it cannot derive its efficacy from coercive laws, for they have no ſuch artificial ſyſtem. Some of their moſt favourite ſongs and dances they have from their enemies, the Chactaws; for it ſeems that nation is very eminent for poetry and muſic. The Muſkogulges allow of polygamy in the utmoſt latitude; every man takes as many wives as he pleaſes, but the firſt is queen, and the others her handmaids and aſſociates. The Creek or Muſkogulge confederacy have 55 towns, beſides many villages. The powerful empire of the Muſkogulges eſtabliſhed itſelf upon the ruin of that of the Natchez. The *Oakmulge Fields* was the firſt ſettlement they ſat down upon, after their emigration from the weſt, beyond the Miſſiſippi, their original native country. They gradually ſubdued their ſurrounding enemies, ſtrengthening themſelves by taking into confederacy the vanquiſhed tribes. Their whole number, ſome years ſince, was 17,280, of which 5,860 were fighting men. They conſiſt of the Appalachies, Alibamas, Abecas, Cawittaws, Cooſas, Conſhacks, Cooſactees, Chacſihoomas, Natchez, Ocomes, Oakmulgies, Okohoys, Pakanas, Taenſas, Talepooſas, Weetumkas, and ſome others. Their union has rendered them victorious over the Chactaws, and formidable to all the nations around them. They are a well-made, expert, hardy, ſagacious, politic people, extremely jealous of their rights, and averſe to parting with their lands. They have abundance of tame cattle and ſwine, turkies, ducks, and other poultry; they cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, melons, and have plenty of peaches, plums, grapes, ſtrawberries, and other fruits. They are faithful friends, but inveterate enemies; hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and honeſt and fair in their dealings. No nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith in general than theſe people, yet they place great confidence in the United States, and wiſh to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the ſouthern States ſhall not treſpaſs. The country which they claim is bounded northward by about the 34th degree of latitude; and extends from the Tombeckbee, or Mobile river, to the Atlantic Ocean, though they have ceded a part of this tract on the ſea-coaſt, by different treaties, to the State of Georgia. Their principal towns lie in latitude 32. and longitude 11. 20. from Philadelphia. They are ſettled in a hilly but not mountainous country. The ſoil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians*.

MUSCONECUNK, a ſmall river of New-Jerſey, which empties into the Delaware 6 miles below Eaſton.

MUSKINGUM, that is, *Elk's Eye*, a navigable river of the N.W. Territory. It is 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, 172 miles below Pittſburg, including the windings of the Ohio, though in a direct line it is but 90 miles. At its mouth ſtands Fort Harmar and Marietta. Its banks are ſo high as to prevent its overflowing, and it is navigable by large batteaux and barges to the Three Legs, 110 miles from its mouth, and by ſmall boats to the lake at its head, 45 miles farther. From thence, by a portage of about one mile, a communication is opened to Lake Erie, through Cayahoga, a ſtream of great utility, navigable the whole length, without any obſtruction from falls. From Lake Erie, the avenue is well known to Hudſon's river in the State of New-York. The land on this river and its branches is of a ſuperior quality, and the country abounds in ſprings and conveniences fitted to ſettlements remote

from

from ſea navigation, viz. ſalt-ſprings, coal, free-ſtone, and clay. A valuable ſalt-ſpring has been very lately diſcovered, 8 miles from this river, and 50 from Marietta, called the *Big Spring*. Such a quantity of water flows, as to keep 1000 gallons conſtantly boiling. Ten gallons of this water will, as experiment has proved, afford a quart of ſalt of ſuperior quality to any made on the ſea-coaſt.

MUSQUAKIES *Indians* inhabit the ſouthern waters of Lake Michigan, having 200 warriors.

MUSQUATONS, an Indian tribe inhabiting near Lake Michigan.

MUSKITTO *Cove*, in N. America, lies in lat. 64. 55. 13. and in lon. 53. 3. 45. W.

MUSQUITO *River* and *Bay* lie at a ſmall diſtance north of Cape Canaverel, on the coaſt of E. Florida. The banks of Muſquito river towards the continent abound in trees and plants common to Florida, with pleaſant orange groves; whilſt the narrow ſtrips of land towards the ſea, are moſtly ſand-hills.

MUSQUITONS, an Indian nation in the neighbourhood of the Piankeſhaws and Outtagomies; which ſee.

MYERSTOWN, a village of Dauphin co. Pennſylvania, ſituated on the N. ſide of Tulpehockon creek, a few miles below the canal. It contains about 25 houſes, and is 32 miles eaſt by north of Harriſburg, and 77 from Philadelphia.

MYNOMANIES, or *Minomanies*, an Indian tribe, who with the tribes of the Chipewas and Saukeys, live near Bay Puan, and could together furniſh about 20 years ago, 550 warriors. The Minomanies have about 300 fighting men.

MYRTLE *Iſland*, one of the Chandeleurs or Myrtle iſlands, in Naſſau Bay, on the coaſt of Florida, on the weſt ſide of the peninſula.

N

NAAMAN'S *Creek*, a ſmall ſtream which runs S. eaſterly into Delaware river, at Marcus' Hook.

NAB'S *Bay*, near the weſtern limit of Hudſon's Bay, known by the name of the Welcome Sea. Cape Eſkimaux is its ſouthern point or entrance.

NACO, a town of New-Spain, in the province of Honduras, 50 miles north-weſt of Valladolid.

NAHANT *Point* forms the N. E. point of Boſton harbour, in Maſſachuſetts; 9 miles E. N. E. of Boſton. N. lat. 42. 27. W. long. 70. 57. See *Lynn Beach*.

NAHUNKEAG, a ſmall iſland in Kennebeck river, 38 miles from the ſea, ſignifies, in the Indian language, the land where eels are taken.

NAIN, a Moravian ſettlement, which was eſtabliſhed in 1763, on Lehigh river, in Pennſylvania.

NAIN, a ſettlement of the Moravians on the coaſt of Labrador, near the entrance of Davis's ſtraits, being S. S. W. of Cape Farewell. It was begun under the protection of the Britiſh government, but is now deſerted.

NAMASKET, a ſmall river which empties into Narraganſet Bay.

NANJEMY *River*, a ſhort creek which empties into the Patowmac in Charles county, Maryland, ſouth-weſtward of Port Tobacco river.

NANSEMOND, a county of Virginia, on the S. ſide of James's river, and W. of Norfolk co. on the N. Carolina line. It is about 44 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 9010 inhabitants, including 3817 ſlaves.

NANSEMOND, a ſhort river of Virginia, which riſes in Great Diſmal Swamp, and purſuing a N. then a N. E. direction, empties into James's river, a few miles W. of Elizabeth river. It is navigable to Sleepy Hole, for veſſels of 250 tons; to Suffolk, for thoſe of 100 tons; and to Milner's, for thoſe of 25 tons.

NANTASKET *Road*, may be conſidered as the entrance into the channels of Boſton harbour; lies S. of the light-houſe, near Kainsford or Hoſpital Iſland. A veſſel may anchor here in from 7 to 5 fathoms in ſafety. Two huts are erected here with accommodations for ſhipwrecked ſeamen.

NANTIKOKE, a navigable river of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, empties into the Cheſapeak Bay.

NANTIKOKES, an Indian nation who formerly lived in Maryland, upon the above river. They firſt retired to the Suſquehannah, and then farther north. They were ſkilled in the art of poiſoning; by which ſhocking art nearly their whole tribe was extirpated, as well as ſome of their neighbours. Theſe, with the Mohickons and Conoys, 20 years ago inhabited Utſanango, Chagnet and Owegy, on the E. branch of the Suſ-

quehannah. The two firſt could at that period furniſh a 100 warriors each; and the Conoys 30 warriors.

NANTMILL, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, two townſhips in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

NANTUCKET *Iſland*, belonging to the State of Maſſachuſetts, is ſituated between lat. 41. 13. and 41. 22. 30. N. and between 69. 56. and 70. 13. 30. W. long. and is about 8 leagues ſouthward of Cape Cod, and lies eaſtward of the iſland of Martha's Vineyard. It is 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, including Sandy Point; but its general breadth is 3½ miles. This is thought to be the iſland called *Nauticon* by ancient voyagers. There is but one bay of any note, and that is formed by a long ſandy point, extending from the E. end of the iſland to the N. and W. (on which ſtands a light houſe, which was erected by the State in 1784) and on the north ſide of the iſland as far as Eel Point. This makes a fine road for ſhips, except with the wind at N. W. when there is a heavy ſwell. The harbour has a bar of ſand, on which are only 7½ feet of water at ebb tide, but within it has 12 and 14 feet. The iſland conſtitutes a county of its own name, and contains 4,620 inhabitants, and ſends one repreſentative to the general court. There is a duck manufactory here, and 10 ſpermaceti works. The inhabitants are, for the moſt part, a robuſt and enterpriſing ſet of people, moſtly ſeamen and mechanics. The ſeamen are the moſt expert whale-men in the world. The whale fiſhery originated among the white inhabitants in the year 1690, in boats from the ſhore. In 1715, they had 6 ſloops, 38 tons burden, and the fiſhery produced 1100l. ſterl. From 1772, to 1775, the fiſhery employed 150 ſail from 90 to 180 tons, upon the coaſt of Guinea, Brazil, and the Weſt-Indies; the produce of which amounted to 167,000l. ſterl. The late war almoſt ruined this buſineſs. They have ſince, however, revived it again, and purſue the whales even into the great Pacific Ocean. There is not here a ſingle tree of natural growth; they have a place called The Woods, but it has been deſtitute of trees for theſe 60 years paſt. The iſland had formerly plenty of wood. The people, eſpecially the females, are fondly attached to the iſland, and few wiſh to migrate to a more deſirable ſituation. The people are moſtly *Friends*, or Quakers. There is one ſociety of Congregationaliſts. Some part of the E. end of the iſland, known by the name of *Squam*, and ſome few other places, are held as private farms. At preſent there are near 300 proprietors of the iſland. The proportional number of cattle, ſheep, &c. put out to paſture, and the quantity of ground to raiſe crops, are minutely regulated; and proper officers are appointed, who, in their books debit and credit the proprietors accordingly. In the month of June, each proprietor gives in to the clerks the number of his ſheep, cattle, and horſes, that he may be charged with them in the books; and if the number be more than he is entitled to by his rights, he hires ground of his neighbours who have leſs. But, if the proprietors all together have more than their number, the overplus are either killed or tranſported from the iſland.

In the year 1659, when Thomas Macy removed with his family from Saliſbury in Eſſex co. to the W. end of the iſland, with ſeveral other families, there were nearly 3,000 Indians on the iſland, who were kind to ſtrangers, and benevolent to each other, and lived happily until contaminated by the bad example of the whites, who introduced rum; and their number ſoon began to decreaſe. The whites had no material quarrel or difficulty with them. The natives ſold their lands, and the whites went on purchaſing; till, in fine, they have obtained the whole, except ſome ſmall rights, which are ſtill retained by the natives. A mortal ſickneſs carried off 222 of them in 1764; and they are now reduced to 4 males, and 16 females.

NANTUCKET, (formerly *Sherburne*) a poſt-town, capital and port of entry in the above iſland. The exports in the year ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 20,517 dollars. It is 60 miles S.E. of New-Bedford, 123 S. W. of Boſton, and 382 E.N.E. of Philadelphia.

NANTUCKET *Shoal*, a bank which ſtretches out above 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth, to the S.E. from the iſland of its name.

NANTUXET *Bay*, New-Jerſey, is on the eaſtern ſide of Delaware Bay, oppoſite Bombay Hook.

NARRAGANSET *Bay*, Rhode-Iſland, makes up from ſouth to north between the

the main land on the eaſt and weſt. It emboſoms many fruitful and beautiful iſlands, the principal of which are Rhode Iſland, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyers, and Hog Iſlands. The chief harbours are Newport, Wickford, Warren, Briſtol, and Greenwich, beſides Providence and Patuxet; the latter is near the mouth of Patuxet river, which falls into Providence river. Taunton river and many ſmaller ſtreams fall into this capacious bay. It affords fine fiſh, oyſters and lobſters in great plenty.

NARRAGUAGUS *Bay*. A part of the bay between Goldſborough and Machias, in Waſhington co. Diſtrict of Maine, goes by this name. From thence for the ſpace of 60 or 70 miles, the navigator finds, within a great number of fine iſlands, a ſecure and pleaſant ſhip-way. Many of theſe iſlands are inhabited and make a fine appearance. A river of the ſame name falls into the bay.

NARRAGUAGUS, a poſt-town, ſituated on the above bay, 16 miles north-eaſt of Goldſborough, 63 eaſt of Penobſcot, 9 from Pleaſant river, and 673 from Philadelphia.

NARROWS, *The*. The narrow paſſage from ſea, between Long and Staten Iſlands into the bay which ſpreads before New-York city, formed by the junction of Hudſon and Eaſt rivers, is thus called. This ſtrait is 9 miles ſouth of the city of New-York.

NARROWS, *The*, a ſtrait about 3 miles broad, between the iſlands of Nevis and St. Chriſtopher's Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies.

NASH, a county of Halifax diſtrict, containing 7,393 inhabitants, of whom 2,009 are ſlaves. There is a large and valuable body of iron-ore in this county; but only one bloomery has yet been erected.

NASH, *Court-Houſe*, in N. Carolina, where a poſt-office is kept 28 miles from Tarborough, and as far from Lewiſburg.

NASHAUN, or *Nawſhawn*, one of the Elizabeth Iſles, the property of the Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq. of Boſton, ſituated at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, and 3 miles from the extremity of the peninſula of Barnſtable co. Conſiderable numbers of ſheep and cattle are ſupported upon this iſland; and it has become famous for its excellent wool and cheeſe. Here Capt. Bartholomew Goſnold landed in 1602, and took up his abode for ſome time.

NASHUA, *River*, is a conſiderable ſtream in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, and has rich intervale lands on its banks. It enters Merrimack river at Dunſtable. Its courſe is north-north-eaſt.

NASHVILLE, the chief town of Mero Diſtrict in the State of Tenneſſee, is pleaſantly ſituated in Davidſon's co. on the ſouth bank of Cumberland river, where it is 200 yards broad. It was named after Brig. Gen. Francis Naſh, who fell on the 4th of Oct. 1777, in the battle of Germantown. It is regularly laid out, and contains 75 houſes, a court-houſe, an academy, and a church for Preſbyterians, and one for Methodiſts. It is the ſeat of the courts held ſemi-annually for the diſtrict of Mero, and of the courts of pleas and quarter ſeſſions for Davidſon co. It is 185 miles weſt of Knoxville, 66 from Big Salt Lick garriſon, 190 S. by W. of Lexington in Kentucky, 635 W. by S. of Richmond in Virginia, and 1015 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36. W. long. 87. 8.

NASKEAG *Point*, in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, is the eaſtern point of Penobſcot Bay.

NASPATUCKET *River*. See *Wanaſpatucket*.

NASQUIROU *River*, on the Labrador coaſt, is to the weſtward of Eſquimaux river.

NASSAS *River*. See *St. Andre*.

NASSU *Bay*, or *Spirito Santo*, is a large bay on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, about 70 miles from north to ſouth. It has 4 iſlands on a line for 50 miles from S. W. to N. E. with openings between them a mile or two wide. The moſt northerly is called Myrtle Iſland, between which, and the continent, is the entrance of the bay. The bay is 15 miles broad from Myrtle Iſland to a row of iſlands running parallel with the main land, and another bay between them ſtretching 50 or 60 miles to the ſouth, as far as one of the ſmaller mouths of the Miſſiſippi. See *Naſſau Road*.

NASSAU *Bay*, an extenſive bay of the ocean, on the S. coaſt of Terra del Fuego iſland, at the S. extremity of S. America. It is to the E. of Falſe Cape Horn, which forms the weſtern limit of

the bay; Cape Horn being the S. point of the ſouthernmoſt of the Hermits Iſlands, a groupe of iſlands which lie off the coaſt oppoſite to this bay. This bay is large and open, well ſheltered from the tempeſts of the ocean. It is capable of holding a fleet of ſhips, and though there are ſmall iſlands near its entrance, all the dangers are viſible, and ſhips may ſail freely between them, or on each ſide of them. See *Miſtaken Cape*.

NASSAU *Cape*, on the coaſt of Surinam, or N. E. coaſt of S. America, is to the N N. W. of Eſſequibo gulf, and the E. point of the entrance into the river Pumaron. It is in about lat. 7. 40. N. and long. 59. 30. W.

NASSAU *Cape*, on the N. ſhore of Terra Firma, S. America.

NASSAU, a ſmall town in Dauphin co. Pennſylvania. It contains a German church, and about 35 houſes. It is alſo called *Kempſtown*.

NASSAU *Iſland*, at the mouth of Byram river, in Long-Iſland Sound.

NASSAU *Road*, on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, lies W. of Mobile Bay, 5 leagues to the northward of Ship Iſland, and within the north end of the Chandeleurs or Myrtle Iſlands. It is one of the beſt roads for large veſſels on the whole coaſt of Florida. It affords good ſhelter from winds that blow on ſhore, has no bar, and is eaſy of acceſs. Veſſels, however, muſt not go within ¾ of a mile of the inſide of the iſland, it being ſhoal near that diſtance from the ſhore. Veſſels may go round the north end of it from the ſea in 5½ and 6 fathoms at half a mile from the ſhore, and afterwards muſt keep in 4½ and 5 fathoms till the north point bears N. N. E. about 2 miles, where they can anchor in 4 fathoms good holding ground, ſheltered from eaſterly and ſoutherly winds: this is neceſſary for all veſſels frequenting the coaſt of Florida, as eaſterly winds are very frequent. There is freſh water to be got any where on the Chandeleurs by digging; and there is a kind of well at the north end, near an old hut. There is no wood to be found here but drift wood, of which there is great plenty along ſhore. Naſſau Road was firſt diſcovered by Dr. Daniel Cox, of New-Jerſey, who named it ſo in honour of the reigning prince, William III. He alſo gave the name of Myrtle Iſlands to thoſe afterwards called Chandeleurs, by the French, from the candles made of the Myrtle wax, with which theſe iſlands abound.

NASSAU *River*, on the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida, has a bar generally about 8 feet water, but is ſubject to ſhifting. The tides are about 7 feet at low ſpring tides. An E. S. E. moon makes high water here, as alſo in moſt places along the coaſt.

NASSAU, the chief town of Providence Iſland, one of the Bahamas, and the ſeat of government. N. lat. 25. 3. It is the only port of entry except at Turk's Iſland. See *Bahamas*.

NASTLA, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

NATA, a town and bay in the province of Terra Firma, S. America. The bay of Nata lies on the S. coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien, and on the North Pacific Ocean. From hence and the adjacent parts, proviſions are ſent for the ſupply of the inhabitants of Panama, which city is 67 miles N. E. of Nata. The bay is ſpacious and deep, but is not uſed by ſhips but in caſes of neceſſity, as they are liable to be embayed by the winds that blow frequently at E. upon the ſhore. The bay extends to the iſland Iguenas. N. lat. 8. 12. W. long. 81. 12.

NATA POINT, or *Chama*, or *Chaumu Cape*, is at the W. point of the gulf of Panama, from whence the coaſt trends W. to Haguera Point 7 leagues. All ſhips bound to the N. W. and to Acapulco make this point. It is alſo called the S. point of the bay, which lies within on the W. ſide of this great Gulf of Panama.

NATACHQUOIN *River*, a large river of the coaſt of Labrador, in N. America, to the weſtward of Naſquirou river, under Mount Joli, where it forms a ſoutherly cape in lat. 50. 25. N. and long. 60. 45. W. The little Natachquoin is to the W. S. W. of this.

NATAL, a cape and town, on the S. ſhore of the Rio Grande, on the N. E. coaſt of Brazil in S. America, is to the S. W. of the four ſquare ſhoal, at the mouth of the entrance of that river, which contains ſome dangerous rocks. On this point is the Caſtle of the Three Kings, or Fortaleza des Tres Magos. The town of Natal is 3 leagues from the caſtle before which is good anchorage for ſhips, in from 4 to 5 fathoms, and well ſecured from winds.

NATCHEZ,

NATCHEZ, or *Natches*. See *Georgia Weſtern Territory*.

NATCHEZ, a powerful nation of Indians who formerly inhabited the country on the E. ſide of the Miſſiſippi. Fort Roſalie is ſituated in the country which they poſſeſſed, in lat. 31. 40. Nothing now remains of this nation but the name, by which the country continues to be called. The Creeks or Muſcogulges roſe upon the ruins of this nation. The French completed their deſtruction in 1730. The Natchez or Sun Set Indians, are a part of the Creek confedederacy which they joined after they left Louiſiana.

NATCHITOCHES. A tract of country in Louiſiana, on the river Rouge, or Red river, bears this name. The French had a very conſiderable poſt on this river called Natchitoches. It was a frontier on the Spaniſh ſettlements, being 20 miles from the fort of Adayes, and 70 leagues from the confluence of the Rouge with the Miſſiſippi.

NATICK, an ancient townſhip in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated upon Charles river, 18 miles S. W. of Boſton, and 10 N. W. of Dedham. Its name in the Indian language ſignifies "The place of hills." The famous Mr. Eliot formed a religious ſociety here; and in 1670, there were 50 Indian communicants. At his motion, the General Court granted the land in this town, containing about 6000 acres, to the Indians. Very few of their deſcendants, however, now remain. It was incorporated into an Engliſh diſtrict in 1761, and into a townſhip in 1781; and now contains 615 inhabitants.

NATTENAT, an Indian village on Nootka Sound, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America. It has a remarkable cataract, or water-fall, a few miles to the northward of it. N. lat. 48. 40. W. long. from Greenwich 124. 6.

NATURAL *Bridge*. See *Rockbridge County*, Virginia.

NAUDOWESIES, an Indian nation inhabiting lands between Lakes Michigan and Superior. Warriors, 500.

NAUGATUCK *River*, a north-eaſtern branch of Houſatonic river in Connecticut. A great number of mills and iron-works are upon this ſtream and its branches.

NAVARRE, a province of New-Mexico, on the N. E. ſide of the Gulf of California, which ſeparates it from the peninſula of California, on the S. W.

NAVASIA, a ſmall iſland in the Windward Paſſage, or ſtrait between Cuba and Hiſpaniola in the Weſt-Indies. Thither the inhabitants of Jamaica come in boats to kill guaras, an amphibious creature that breeds plentifully at the roots of old trees. They are in the ſhape of a lizard, with ſcales, and ſome are 3 feet in length. Their fleſh is firm and white, and ſaid by ſeamen to make good broth.

NAVAZA, a ſmall barren iſland in the Weſt-Indies, not very high, is ſteep all round, and lies in lat. 18. 20. N. It is 21 leagues W. S. W. ½ W. of the E. end of Jamaica, and 11 leagues from Tiburon, in the iſland of St. Domingo.

NAVESINK *Harbour*, on the ſea-coaſt of Monmouth, co New-Jerſey, lies in lat. 40. 24. N. having Jumping Point on the north, and is 2½ miles S. of the N. end of Sandy Hook Iſland; and its mouth is 5 miles from the town of Shrewſbury. The ſmall river of its name falls into it from the W. and riſes in the ſame county. Naveſink Hills extend N. W. from the harbour on the Atlantic Ocean, to Rariton Bay; and are the firſt land diſcovered by mariners when they arrive on the coaſt. They are 600 feet above the level of the ſea, and may be ſeen 20 leagues off.

NAVIDAD, a town of Mechoacan a province of Mexico, with a harbour on the N. Pacific Ocean, is 156 miles W. of Mexico city. N. lat. 18 51. W. long. 111. 10.

NAVIRES, or *Cas de Navires Bay*, in the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt-Indies.

NAVY, a townſhip in Orleans co. in Vermont.

NAVY *Hall*, in Lower Canada, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of Lake Ontario, at the head and weſt ſide of Niagara river, which laſt ſeparates it from Fort Niagara, on the E. ſide, in the State of New York. It is 20 miles N. by W. of Fort Erie, and 23 S. E. by S. of York.

NAVY *Iſland* lies in the middle of Niagara river, whoſe waters ſeparate it from Fort Slufher, on the eaſt bank of the river, and the ſame waters divide it from Grand Iſland, on the S. and S. E. It is about one mile long, and one broad, and is about 13 miles N. by E. of Navy Hall.

NAZARETH,

NAZARETH, a beautiful town in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, inhabited by Moravians, or United Brethren. It is ſituated 10 miles north of Bethlehem, and 63 N. by W. of Philadelphia. It is a tract of good land, containing about 5,000 acres, purchaſed by the Rev. G. Whitfield, in 1740, and ſold 2 years after to the brethren. They were however obliged to leave this place the ſame year, where it ſeems they had made ſome ſettlements before. Biſhop Nitchman arrived from Europe this year (1740) with a company of brethren and ſiſters, and purchaſed and ſettled upon the ſpot which is now called Bethlehem. The town of Nazareth ſtands about the centre of the manor, on a ſmall creek, which loſes itſelf in the earth about a mile and a half E. of the town. It was regularly laid out in 1772, and conſiſts of 2 principal ſtreets which croſs each other, at right angles, and form a ſquare in the middle, of 340 by 200 feet. The largeſt building is a ſtone houſe, erected in 1755, named Nazareth Hall, 98 feet by 46 in length, and 54 in heighth. The lower floor is formed into a ſpacious hall for public worſhip, the upper part of the houſe is fitted up for a boarding ſchool, where youth, from different parts, are under the inſpection of the miniſter of the place and ſeveral tutors, and are inſtructed in the Engliſh, German, French and Latin languages; in hiſtory, geography, book-keeping, mathematics, muſic, drawing, and other ſciences. The front of the houſe faces a large ſquare open to the ſouth, adjoining a fine piece of meadow ground, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect. Another elegant building on the E. of Nazareth Hall is inhabited by the ſingle ſiſters, who have the ſame regulations and way of living as thoſe at Bethlehem. Beſides their principal manufactory for ſpinning and twiſting cotton, they have lately begun to draw wax tapers. At the ſouth-weſt corner of the aforeſaid ſquare, in the middle of the town, is the ſingle brethren's houſe, and on the E. S. E. corner a ſtore. On the ſouthernmoſt end of the ſtreet is a good tavern. The dwelling-houſes are, a few excepted, built of lime-ſtone, one or two ſtories high, inhabited by tradeſmen and mechanics, moſtly of German extraction. The inhabitants are ſupplied with water conveyed to them by pipes from a fine ſpring near the town. The ſituation of the town, and the ſalubrious air of the adjacent country, render this a very agreeable place. The number of inhabitants in the town and the farms belonging to it, (Shoeneck included) conſtituting one congregation, and meeting for divine ſervice on Lord's days and holidays, at Nazareth Hall, was, in the year 1788, about 450.

NECESSITY, *Fort*, in Virginia, is ſituated in the Great Meadow, within 4 miles of the W. bounds of Maryland, and on the north ſide of the head water of Red Stone Creek, which empties from the E. into the Monongahela, in N. lat. 39. 43. about 26 miles from the ſpot where this fort was erected. It is 238 miles E. by N. of Alexandria, and 258 north-weſt of Fredericksburg. This ſpot will be forever famous in the hiſtory of America, as one of the firſt ſcenes of Gen. WASHINGTON'S abilities as a commander. In 1753, it was only a ſmall unfiniſhed entrenchment, when Mr. Waſhington, then a colonel, in the 22d year of his age, was ſent with 300 men towards the Ohio. An engagement with the enemy enſued, and the French were defeated. M. de Villier, the French commander, ſent down 900 men beſides Indians, to attack the Virginians. Their brave leader, however, made ſuch an able defence with his handful of men in this unfiniſhed fort, as to conſtrain the French officer to grant him honourable terms of capitulation.

NEDDICK, *Cape*, or *Neddock*, lies between York river and Well's Bay on the coaſt of York co. Diſtrict of Maine.

NEDDICK *River*, *Cape*, in the above county, is navigable about a mile from the ſea, and at full tide only for veſſels of any conſiderable burden, it having a bar of ſand at its mouth, and at an hour before and after low water, this rivulet is generally ſo ſhallow as to be fordable within a few rods of the ſea.

NEEDHAM'S *Point*, on the S. W. angle of the iſland of Barbadoes in the Weſt-Indies, is to the S. eaſterly from Bridgetown, having a fort upon it called Charles Fort.

NEEDHAM, a townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, 11 miles from Boſton. It is about 9 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and is almoſt encompaſſed by Charles river. The lower fall of the river,

river, at the bridge between Newton and Needham is about 20 feet in its direct deſcent. Here the river divides Middleſex from Norfolk co. It was incorporated in 1711, and contains 1130 inhabitants. A ſlitting and rolling mill has lately been erected here.

NEEHEEHEOU, one of the Sandwich iſlands, about 5 leagues to the weſtward of Atooi, and has about 10,000 inhabitants. Its place of anchorage is in lat. 21. 50. N. and long. 160. 15. W. Sometimes it is called *Nehecow* or *Oneeheow*.

NEGADA, or *Anegada*, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Weſt-Indies. It is low and deſart, encompaſſed with ſhoals and ſand-banks. It is called Negada, from its being moſtly overflown by high tides. It is 50 miles north-weſt of Anguilla, and abounds with crabs. N. lat. 18. 6. W. long. 63. 5.

NEGRIL *Harbour*, *North*, at the W. end of the iſland of Jamaica, has North Negril Point on the north, which is the moſt weſterly point of the Iſland of Jamaica. N. lat. 18. 45. W. long. 78.

NEGRO *Cape* and *Harbour*, at the ſouth-weſt extremity of Nova-Scotia.

NEGRO *Point*, on the E. coaſt of Brazil, is 3 leagues at S. S. E. from the Rio Grande, and 14 from Cape St. Rocque.

NEGRO *River* is the weſtern boundary of Guiana in S. America.

NEGRO *Fort*, in Amazonia, ſtands on the north ſide of Amazon river in S. America, juſt below the junction of its great branches the Purus and Negro, in the 4th degree of north latitude, and about the 60th of W. longitude.

NELSON, a county of Kentucky. Chief town, Bairdſtown.

NELSON'S *Fort*, a ſettlement on the W. ſhore of Hudſon's Bay, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 250 miles ſouth-eaſt of Churchill Fort, and 600 north-weſt of Rupert's Fort, in the poſſeſſion of the Hudſon's Bay Company. It is in lat. 57. 12. north, and long. 92. 42. W. The ſhoals ſo called are ſaid to be in lat. 57. 35. north, and long. 92. 12. weſt, and to have high water at full and change days at 20 minutes paſt 8 o'clock.

NELSON'S *River*, is the N. W. branch of Hayes river, on the W. ſhore of Hudſon's Bay, which is ſeparated into two channels by Hayes Iſland, at the mouth of which Nelſon's Fort is ſituated.

NENAWEWHCK *Indians* inhabit near Severn river, ſouth of Severn lake.

NEOMINAS *River*, on the coaſt of Peru, is 12 or 14 leagues to the N. W. of Bonaventura river. It is a large river, and empties into the ocean by 2 mouths. The ſhore is low, but there is no landing upon it, as it is inhabited only by ſavages whom it would not be very ſafe to truſt, as their peaceable or hoſtile diſpoſition towards Europeans cannot be eaſily known. The coaſt, though in the vicinity of the moſt flouriſhing Spaniſh colonies, remains unfrequented and wild. Palmas Iſland is oppoſite to this river, being low land, and having ſeveral ſhoals about it; and from hence to Cape Corientes is 20 leagues to the N. W. The river and iſland are in lat. about 4. 30. N.

NEPEAN *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland of the South Pacific Ocean, oppoſite to Port Hunter on the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland.

NEPEAN *Sound*, an extenſive water on the north-weſt coaſt of N. America, having a number of iſlands in it, in ſome charts called Princes Royal Iſlands. It opens eaſtward from Cape St. James, the ſouthernmoſt point of Waſhington's or Queen Charlotte's Iſlands. Fitzhugh's Sound lies between it and Queen Charlotte's Sound to the ſouthward.

NEPONSET, a river of Maſſachuſetts, originates chiefly from Muddy and Punkapog Ponds, in Stoughton, and Maſhapog Pond, in Sharon, and after paſſing over falls ſufficient to carry mills, unites with other ſmall ſtreams, and forms a very conſtant ſupply of water, for the many mills ſituated on the river below, until it meets the tide in Milton, from whence it is navigable for veſſels of 150 tons burden to Boſton Bay, diſtant about 4 miles. There are 6 paper-mills, beſides many others of different kinds on this ſmall river.

NERUKA, a port in the iſland of Cape Breton, where the French had a ſettlement.

NESBIT'S *Harbour*, on the coaſt of New-Britain, in N. America, where the Moravians formed a ſettlement in 1752; of the firſt party, ſome were killed and others were driven away. In 1764, they made another attempt under the protection of the Britiſh government, and were well received by the Eſquimaux, and by the laſt account the miſſion ſucceeded.

NESCOPECK

NESCOPECK *River* falls into the N. E. branch of Suſquehannah river, near the mouth of the creek of that name, in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania, and oppoſite to the town of Berwick, 160 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and in lat. 41. 3. An Indian town, called Neſcopeck, formerly ſtood near the ſcite of Berwick.

NETHERLANDS, *New*, is the tract now included in the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, and part of Delaware and Pennſylvania, and was thus named by the Dutch. It paſſed firſt by conqueſt and afterwards by treaty into the hands of the Engliſh.

NE ULTRA, or *Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome*, a narrow ſtrait between lat. 62. and 63, in New North Wales, in the arctic regions of America.

NEUS, a river of N. Carolina, which empties into Pamlico Sound below the town of Newbern. It is navigable for ſea veſſels 12 miles above Newbern; for ſcows 50 miles, and for ſmall boats 200 miles.

NEUSTRA *Sennora*, *Baia de*, or *Our Lady's Bay*, on the coaſt of Chili, on the S. Pacific Ocean, in S. America, is 30 leagues from Copiapa, and 20 S. S. W. of Cape George. It is indifferent riding in this bay, as the N W. winds blow right in, and the guſts from the mountains are very dangerous.

NEVERSINK *Creek*, a ſtream in the Hardenberg Patent, in Ulſter co. New-York. On an iſland in this creek Mr. Baker having cut down a hollow beech tree, in March, 1790, found near two barrels full of chimney ſwallows in the cavity of the tree. They were in a torpid ſtate, but ſome of them being placed near a fire, were pleaſantly reanimated by the warmth, and took wing with their uſual agility.

NEVIL *Bay*, on the weſt ſhore of Hudſon's bay, is nearly due W. a little northerly from Cape Digges and Manſel iſland at the entrance into the bay. north lat. 62. 30. weſt long. 95.

NEVIS, an iſland leſs than a league ſouth-eaſterly of the peninſula of St. Chriſtopher's, one of the Caribbees. This beautiful little ſpot is nothing more than a ſingle mountain riſing like a cone in an eaſy aſcent from the ſea; the circumference of its baſe not exceeding 8 Britiſh leagues. This iſland was doubtleſs produced by ſome volcanic eruption, for there is a hollow crater near the ſummit ſtill viſible; which contains a hot ſpring, ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur, and ſulphur is frequently found in ſubſtance, in the neighbouring gullies and cavities of the earth. The iſland is well watered, and the land in general fertile. Four thouſand acres of canes are annually cut, which produce an equal number of hogſheads of ſugar. The iſland, ſmall as it is, is divided into 5 pariſhes. It has one town, *Charleſtown*, which is a port of entry, and the ſeat of government; where is alſo a fort called Charles Fort. There were two other ſhipping places, viz. Indian Caſtle and New-Caſtle. Nevis contains 600 whites and 10,000 blacks. It was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in 1628, under the protection of Sir Thomas Warner. It is ſaid, that, about the year 1640 the iſland contained 4,000 whites, and ſome writers ſay that before the year 1688 it had 30,000 inhabitants. The invaſion of the French about that time, and ſome epidemic diſorders ſtrangely diminiſhed the number. Charleſtown, the capital lies in lat. 17. 15. N. and long. 62. 35. W. There are ſeveral rocks and ſhoals on the coaſt, particularly on the ſouth-weſt ſide, but ſhips ride between them in tolerable ſafety, the hurrican ſeaſons excepted, when they are obliged to put off to ſea, and run into Antigua if poſſible.

NEW-ALBION, a name given to a country of indefinite limits, on the weſtern coaſt of N. America, lying north of *Caliſornia*.

NEW, a river of N. Carolina, which empties, after a ſhort courſe, into the ocean, through New River Inlet. Its mouth is wide and ſhoal. It abounds with mullet during the winter ſeaſon.

NEW-ANDALUSIA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the coaſt of the N. Sea, oppoſite to the Leeward Iſlands; bounded by the river Oroonoko on the weſt. This country is called Paria by ſome writers. Its chief town is St. Thomas. Some gold mines were diſcovered here in 1785.

NEW-ANDOVER, a ſettlement in York co. Diſtrict of Maine, which contains, including Hiram and Potterfield, 214 inhabitants.

NEW-ANTICARIA, a town of New-Spain, 34 leagues northward of Acapulco.

NEW-ANTIGUERA, an epiſcopal city of

of New-Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, erected into a biſhoprick by Paul III. 1547. It has a noble cathedral, ſupported by marble pillars.

NEWARK, a townſhip in Eſſex co. in Vermont.

NEWARK *Bay*, in New-Jerſey, is formed by the confluence of Paſſaick and Hackenſack rivers from the north, and is ſeparated from that part of North river oppoſite to New-York city, by Bergen Neck on the E. which neck, alſo, with Staten Iſland on the S. of it, form a narrow channel from the bay to North river eaſtward. Newark Bay alſo communicates with Rariton Bay, at the mouth of Rariton river, by a channel in a S. by W. direction along the weſtern ſide of Staten Iſland. The water paſſage from New-York to Elizabeth-Town Point, 15 miles, is through this bay.

NEWARK, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey and capital of Eſſex county, is pleaſantly ſituated at a ſmall diſtance weſt of Paſſaick river, near its mouth in Newark Bay, and nine miles W. of New-York city. It is a handſome and flouriſhing town, celebrated for the excellence of its cyder, and is the ſeat of the largeſt ſhoe manufacture in the State: the average number made daily throughout the year, is eſtimated at about 200 pairs. The town is of much the ſame ſize as Elizabeth-Town, and is 6 miles N. of it. There is a Preſbyterian church of ſtone, the largeſt and moſt elegant building of the kind in the State. Beſides theſe is an Epiſcopal church, a court-houſe and gaol. The academy which was eſtabliſhed here in June, 1792, promiſes to be a uſeful inſtitution. In Newark and in Orange which joins it on the N. W. there are 9 tanneries, and valuable quarries of ſtone for building. The quarries in Newark, would rent, it is ſaid, for £1000 a year, and the number of workmen limited. This town was originally ſettled by emigrants from Branford, Connecticut, as long ago as 1662.

NEWARK, a village in Newcaſtle co. Delaware, ſituated between Chriſtiana and White Clay Creeks, 9 miles weſt of New-Caſtle, and 10 ſouth-weſterly of Wilmington.

NEWARK, a town lately laid out by the Britiſh in Upper Canada, on the river which connects lake Erie and Ontario, directly oppoſite Niagara town and fort.

NEW-ATHENS, or *Tioga Point*, ſtands on the poſt-road from Cooperſtown to Williamſburg, in Luzerne co Pennſylvania, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga river with the E. branch of Suſquehannah river, in lat. 41. 54. and long. 76. 32. W. and about 3 miles S. of the New-York line; 20 miles S. E. by E. of Newtown in New-York, 14 S. W. of Owego, and 116 S. W. of Cooperſtown.

NEW-BARBADOES, a townſhip in Bergen co. New-Jerſey.

NEW-BEDFORD, a poſt-town and port of entry in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on a ſmall bay which ſets up north from Buzzard's Bay, 58 miles S. of Boſton. The townſhip was incorporated in 1787, and is 13 miles in length and 4 in breadth; bounded E. by Rocheſter, W. by Dartmouth, of which it was originally a part, and S. by Buzzard's Bay. *Acchuſnutt* was the Indian name of New-Bedford; and the ſmall river of that name, diſcovered by Goſnold in 1602, runs from north to ſouth through the townſhip, and divides the villages of Oxford and Fairhaven from Bedford village. A company was incorporated in 1796, for building a bridge acroſs this river. From the head to the mouth of the river is 7 or 8 miles. Fairhaven and Bedford villages are a mile apart, and a ferry conſtantly attended is eſtabliſhed between them. The harbour is very ſafe, in ſome places 17 or 18 feet of water; and veſſels of 3 or 400 tons lie at the wharves. Its mouth is formed by Clark's Neck on the W. ſide, and Sconticutt Point on the other. An iſland between theſe points renders the entrance narrow; in 5 fathoms water. High water at full and change of the moon 37 minutes after 7 o'clock. Dartmouth is the ſafeſt place to lie at with an eaſterly wind; but at New-Bedford you will lie ſafe at the wharves. The river has plenty of ſmall fiſh and a ſhort way from its mouth they catch cod, baſs, black fiſh, ſheep's head, &c. The damage done by the Britiſh to this town in 1778 amounted to the value of £97,000. It is now in a flouriſhing ſtate. In the townſhip are a poſt-office, a printing office, 3 meetings for Friends, and 3 for Congregationaliſts, and 3313 inhabitants. The exports to the different States and to the Weſt-Indies for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted

ed to 82,085 dollars. It is 357 miles N. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

NEWBERN, one of the eaſtern maritime diſtricts of N. Carolina, bounded E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, S. W. by Wilmington, W. by Fayette, N. W. by Hillſborough, N. by Hallifax, and N. E. by Edenton diſtrict. It comprehends the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glaſgow, Lenoir, and Johnſton; and contains 55,540 inhabitants, including 15,900 ſlaves.

NEWBERN, the capital of the above diſtrict, is a poſt-town and port of entry, ſituated in Craven co. on a flat, ſandy, point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the N. and Trent on the ſouth. Oppoſite to the town, the Neus is about a mile and a half, and the Trent three-quarters of a mile wide. Newbern is the largeſt town in the State, contains about 400 houſes, all built of wood except the palace, the church, the gaol, and two dwelling-houſes, which are of brick. The palace was erected by the province before the revolution, and was formerly the reſidence of the governors. It is large and elegant, two ſtories high, with two wings for offices, a little advanced in front towards the town; theſe wings are connected with the principal building by a circular arcade. It is much out of repair; and the only uſe to which this once handſome and well furniſhed building is now applied, is for ſchools. One of the halls is uſed for a ſchool, and another for a dancing-room. The arms of the king of Great Britain ſtill appear in a pediment in front of the building. The Epiſcopalian church is a ſmall brick building with a bell. It is the only houſe for public worſhip in the place. The court houſe is raiſed on brick arches, ſo as to render the lower part a convenient market place; but the principal marketing is done with the people in their canoes and boats at the river ſide. In September, 1791, near one third of this town was conſumed by fire. It carries on a conſiderable trade to the Weſt Indies and the different States in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. The exports in 1794 amounted to 69,615 dollars. It is 149 miles from Raleigh, 99 S. W. of Edenton, 103 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, 238 S. of Peterſburgh in Virginia, and 501 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35. 20. W. long. 77. 25.

NEW-BISCAY, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old-Mexico or New-Spain. It is ſaid to be 100 leagues from E. to W. and 120 from north to ſouth. It is a well watered and fertile country. Many of the inhabitants are rich, not only in corn, cattle, &c. but alſo in ſilver mines, and ſome of lead.

NEW-BOSTON, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, about 70 miles weſterly of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 1202 inhabitants.

NEW-BRAINTREE, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, conſiſting of about 13,000 acres of land, taken from Braintree, Brookfield, and Hardwick, and was incorporated in 1751. It contains 940 inhabitants, moſtly farmers, and lies 19 miles north-weſt of Worceſter, and 66 north-weſt of Boſton.

NEW-BRITAIN. See *America*, *Labrador*, and *Britain New*.

NEW-BRITAIN, a townſhip in Buck's co. Pennſylvania.

NEW BRUNSWICK, in the State of New-York is ſituated on Paltz Kill, about 8 miles S. W. of New-Paltz, and 69 north-weſterly of New-York city.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, in Middleſex co. New-Jerſey. See *Brunſwick*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, a Britiſh province in N. America, the north-weſt part of Nova-Scotia; bounded weſt by the Diſtrict of Maine, from which it is ſeparated by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its ſource to the Canada line; north by the ſouthern boundary of the province of Lower Canada, until it touches the ſea-ſhore at the weſtern extremity of Chaleur Bay; then following the various windings of the ſea-ſhore to the Bay of Verte, in the ſtraits of Northumberland; on the S. E. it is divided from Nova-Scotia by the ſeveral windings of the Miſſiquaſh river, from its confluence with Beau Baſon (at the head of Chegnecto channel) to its main ſource; and from thence by a due eaſt line to the Bay of Verte. The northern ſhores of the Bay of Fundy conſtitute the remainder of the ſouthern boundary. All iſlands included in the above limits belong to this province. According to Arrowſmith's map, it extends from lat. 45. 7. to 47. 15. N. and from long. 64. to 69. 50. W. It is about

260 miles long and 170 broad. The chief towns are St. John's, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name; St. Anne's, the preſent ſeat of government, 80 miles up the river; and Frederickſtown, a few miles above St. Anne's. The chief rivers are St. John's, Merrimichi, Petitcodiac, Memramcook, Riſtigouche, and Nipiſiguit. The coaſt of this province is indented with numerous bays and commodious harbours; the chief are Chaleur, Merrimichi, Verte, which laſt is ſeparated from the Bay of Fundy by a narrow iſthmus of about 18 miles wide; Bay of Fundy, which extends 50 leagues into the country; Chegnecto Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy; Paſſamaquoddy Bay, bordering upon the Diſtrict of Maine. At the entrance of this bay is an iſland granted to ſeveral gentlemen in Liverpool, in Lancaſhire, who named it Campo Bello. At a very conſiderable expenſe they attempted to form a ſettlement here, but failed. On ſeveral other iſlands in this bay there are ſettlements made by people from Maſſachuſetts. Here are numerous lakes, as yet without names. Grand Lake, near St. John's river, is 30 miles long and 8 or 10 broad; and in ſome places 40 fathoms deep. See *Canada*, *St. John's river*, &c.

NEWBURGH, a townſhip in Ulſter co. New-York bounded eaſterly by Hudſon's river, and ſoutherly by New-Windſor, and contains 2365 inhabitants; of whom 373 are electors, and 57 ſlaves. The compact part of the town is neatly built, and pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt bank of the Hudſon, 66 miles north of New-York, oppoſite Fiſh-Kill Landing, 7 miles from Fiſh-Kill, 13 from Goſhen, and 14 ſouth from Poughkeepſie. It conſiſts of between 50 and 60 houſes and a Preſbyterian church, ſituated on a gentle aſcent from the river. The country northward is well cultivated, and affords a rich proſpect. Veſſels of conſiderable burden may load and unload at the wharves, and a number of veſſels are built annually at this buſy and thriving place.

NEWBURY, a county of Ninety-Six diſtrict, S. Carolina, which contains 9,342 inhabitants, of whom 1,144 are ſlaves. Newbury court-houſe is 45 miles from Columbia, and 32 from Laurens court-houſe.

NEWBURY, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

NEWBURY, the capital of Orange co. Vermont, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, oppoſite to Haverhill, in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, and from which it is 5 miles diſtant. It contains about 50 houſes, a gaol, a court-houſe, and a handſome church for Congregationaliſts with a ſteeple, which was the firſt erected in Vermont. The court-houſe ſtands on an eminence, and commands a pleaſing proſpect of what is called the Great Oxbow of Connecticut river, where are the rich intervale lands called the Little Coos. Here a remarkable ſpring was diſcovered, about 20 years ſince, which dries up once in two or three years. It has a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur, and throws up continually a peculiar kind of white ſand: and a thick yellow ſcum riſes upon the water when ſettled. This is the more noticeable as the water of the ponds and rivers in Vermont are remarkably clear and tranſparent. It is 130 miles N. E. of Bennington, and 417 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 44. 5. Number of inhabitants 873.

NEWBURY, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1635; ſituated on the ſouthern bank of Merrimack river, and contains 3,972 inhabitants. It formerly included Newbury-Port, and with Merrimack river encircles it. It is divided into five pariſhes, beſides a ſociety of Friends, or Quakers. Dummer Academy, in this townſhip, is in a flouriſhing ſtate; it was founded by Lieut. Gov. Dummer in 1756, opened in 1763, and incorporated in 1782. The inhabitants are principally employed in huſbandry. The land, particularly in that part of the town which lies on Merrimack river, and is here called *Newbury-Newton*, is of a ſuperior quality, under the beſt cultivation, and is ſaid by travellers to be little inferior to the moſt improved parts of Great Britain. Some of the high lands afford a very extenſive and variegated view of the ſurrounding country, the rivers, the bay, and the ſea coaſt from Cape Ann to York, in the Diſtrict of Maine. Some few veſſels are here owned and employed in the fiſhery, part of which are fitted out from Parker river. It riſes

in

in Rowley, and after a courſe of a few miles, paſſes into the ſound which ſeparates Plumb Iſland from the main land. It is navigable about two miles from its mouth. A woollen manufactory has been eſtabliſhed on an extenſive ſcale in Byfield pariſh, and promiſes to ſucceed. This townſhip is connected with Saliſbury by Eſſex Merrimack bridge, about 2 miles above Newbury-Port, built in 1792. At the place where the bridge is erected, an iſland divides the river into two branches: an arch of 160 feet diameter, 40 feet above the level of high water, connects this iſland with the main on the oppoſite ſide. The whole length of the bridge is 1030 feet; its breadth 34; its contents upwards of 6000 tons of timber. The two large arches were executed from a model invented by Mr. Timothy Palmer, an ingenious houſewright in Newbury-Port. The whole is executed in a ſtyle far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto eſſayed in this country, and appears to unite elegance, ſtrength and firmneſs. The day before the bridge was opened for the inſpection of the public, a ſhip of 350 tons paſſed under the great arch. There is a commodious houſe of entertainment at the bridge, which is the reſort of parties of pleaſure, both in ſummer and winter.

NEWBURY-PORT, a port of entry, and poſt-town in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts; pleaſantly ſituated on the S. ſide of Merrimack river, about 3 miles from the ſea. In a commercial view it is next in rank to Salem. It contains 4837 inhabitants, although it is, perhaps, the ſmalleſt townſhip in the State, its contents not exceeding 640 acres. It was taken from Newbury, and incorporated in 1764. The churches, 6 in number, are ornamented with ſteeples; the other public buildings are the court-houſe, gaol, a bank, and 4 public ſchool-houſes. To the honour of this town, there are in it 10 public ſchools, and 3 printing-offices. Many of the dwelling houſes are elegant. Before the war there were many ſhips built here; but ſome years after the revolution, the buſineſs was on the decline: it now begins to revive. The Boſton and Hancock continental frigates, were built here, and many privateers during the war. The harbour is ſafe and capacious, but difficult to enter. See *Merrimack River*. The Marine Society of this town, and other gentlemen in it, have humanely erected ſeveral ſmall houſes, on the ſhore of Plumb-Iſland, furniſhed with fuel and other conveniencies, for the relief of ſhip-wrecked mariners. Large quantities of rum are diſtilled in Newbury-Port, there is alſo a brewery; and a conſiderable trade is carried on with the Weſt-Indies and the ſouthern States. Some veſſels are employed in the freighting buſineſs, and a few in the fiſhery. In Nov. 1790, there were owned in this port, 6 ſhips, 45 brigantines, 39 ſchooners, and 28 ſloops; making in all, 11,870 tons. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 363,380 dollars. A machine for cutting nails, has been lately invented by Mr. Jacob Perkins of this town, a gentleman of great mechanical genius, which will turn out, if neceſſary, 200,000 nails in a day. Newbury-Port is 40 miles north-north-eaſt of Boſton, 22 ſouth-by-weſt of Portſmouth, 12 N. of Ipſwich, and 389 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. The harbour has 10 fathoms water: high water at full and change 15 minutes after 11 o'clock. The light-houſe on Plumb-Iſland lies in 42. 47. north latitude, and in 70. 47. weſt longitude.

NEW CALEDONIA, the name given by the Scotch to the ill-fated ſettlement which that nation formed on the iſthmus of Darien, and on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the gulf of that name. It is ſituated eaſtward of the narroweſt part of the iſthmus, which is between Panama and Porto Bello, and lies ſouth-eaſt of the latter city. The ſettlement was formed in 1698. See *Darien*.

NEW-CANTON, a ſmall town lately eſtabliſhed in Buckingham co. Virginia, on the ſouth-ſide of James's river, 70 miles above Richmond. It contains a few houſes, and a ware-houſe for inſpecting tobacco.

NEW-CARLISLE. See *Bonaventure*.

NEW-CASTLE, the moſt northern county of Delaware State. It is about 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth, and contains 19,686 inhabitants, including 2,562 ſlaves. Here are 2 ſnuff-mills, a ſlitting-mill, 4 paper-mills, 60 for grinding different kinds of grain, and ſeveral fulling-mills. The chief towns of this county are Wilmington and New-Caſtle. The land in it is more broken than any other part of the State.

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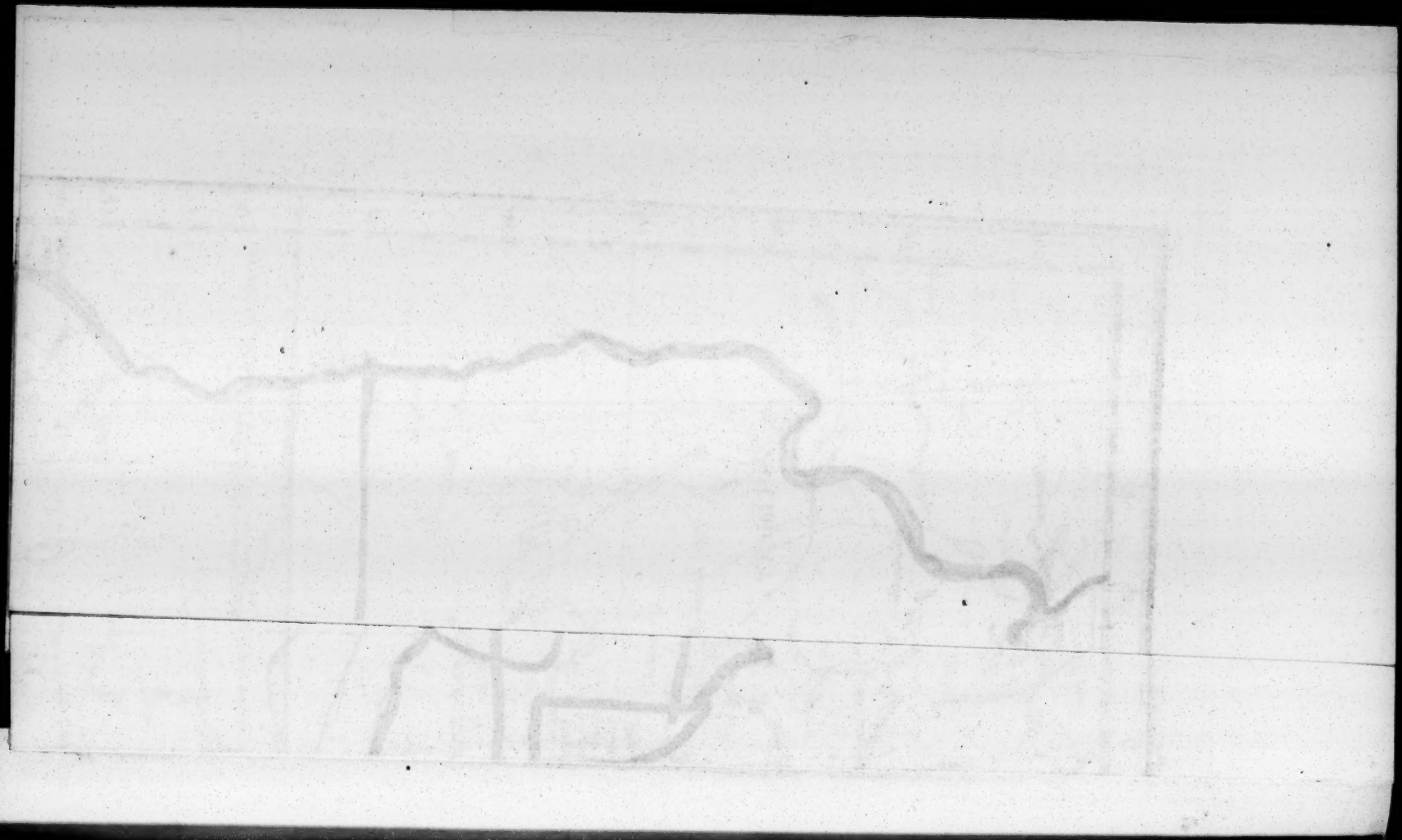

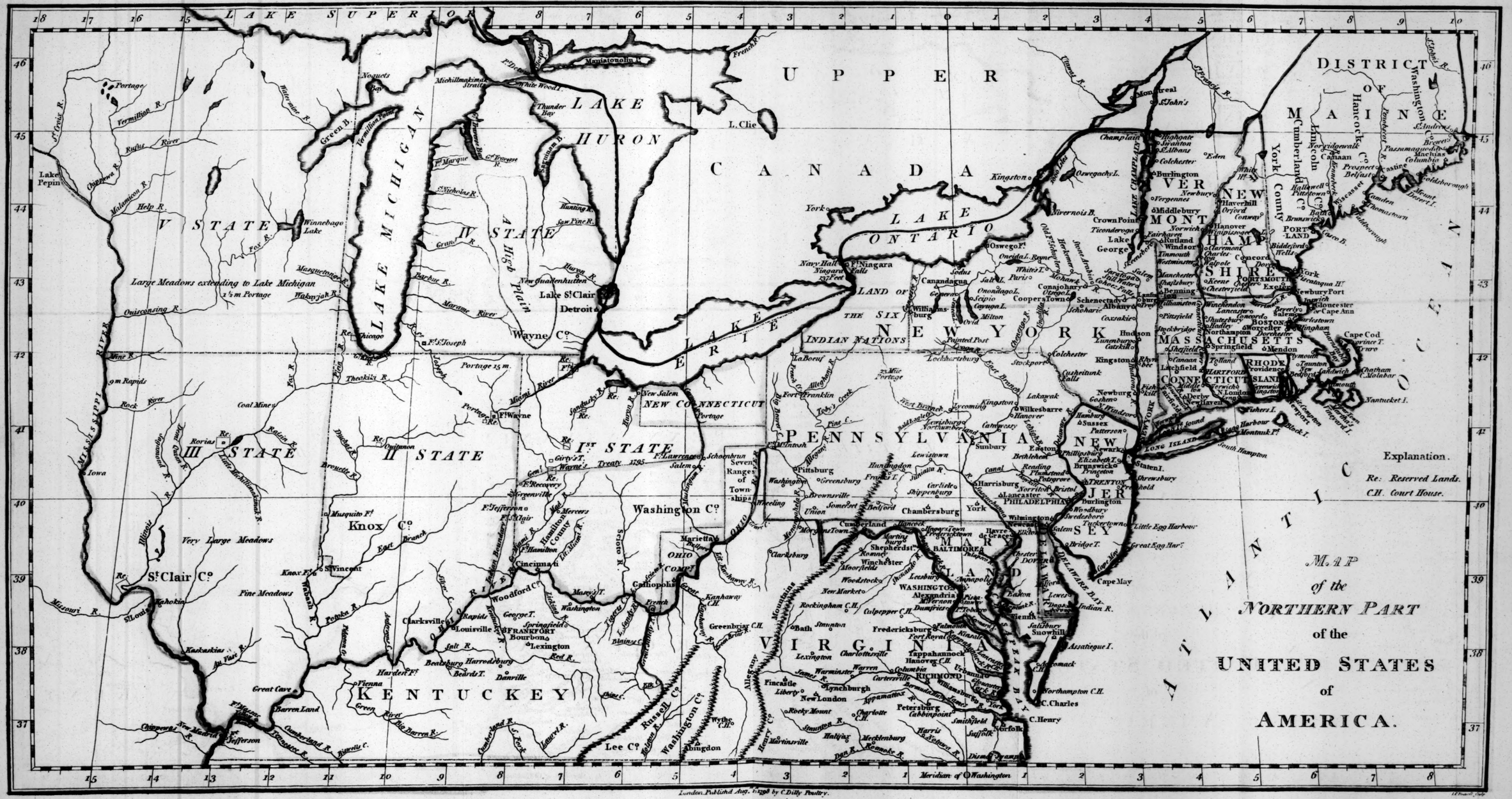
LAKE SUPERIOR
UPPER
LAKE
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LAKE MICHIGAN
CANADA
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ERIE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DISTRICT OF MAINE
V STATE
IV STATE
III STATE
II STATE
I ST STATE
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKEY
MARYLAND
NEW JERSEY
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
LONG ISLAND
Explanation.
Re: Reserved Lands.
CH. Court House.
MAP
of the
NORTHERN PART
of the
UNITED STATES
of
AMERICA.
London Published Aug. 1796 by C. Dilly Poultry.
Meridian of Washington

The heights of Chriſtiana are lofty and commanding.

NEW-CASTLE, a poſt-town, and the ſeat of juſtice of the above county. It is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Delaware river, 5 miles ſouth of Wilmington and 34 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 70 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol; a church for Epiſcopalians and another for Preſbyterians. This is the oldeſt town on Delaware river, having been ſettled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, who called it *Stockholm*, after the metropolis of Sweden. When it fell into the hands of the Dutch, it received the name of *New-Amſterdam*; and the Engliſh, when they took poſſeſſion of the country, gave it the name of *New-Caſtle*. It was lately on the decline; but now begins to flouriſh. Piers are to be built, which will afford a ſafe retreat to veſſels, during the winter ſeaſon. Theſe, when completed, will add conſiderably to its advantages. It was incorporated in 1672, by the governor of New-York, and was for many years under the management of a bailiff and ſix aſſiſtants. N. lat. 39. 38.

NEW-CASTLE, a townſhip in Weſt-Cheſter co. New-York, taken from North-Caſtle in 1791, and incorporated. In 1796, there were 151 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

NEW-CASTLE, a ſmall town in the county of Rockingham, New-Hampſhire, 8 miles diſtant from Portſmouth, was incorporated in 1693, and contains 534 inhabitants.

NEW-CASTLE, a ſmall poſt-town in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated between Damariſcotta and Skungut rivers. It is 10 miles E. by N. of Wiſcaſſet, 66 N. E. of Portland, and 192 N. by E. of Boſton. The townſhip contains 896 inhabitants.

NEW-CASTLE, a poſt-town of Hanover co. Virginia, ſituated at the mouth of Aſſequin creek, on the S. W. ſide of Pamunky river, and contains about 36 houſes. It is 54 miles N. W. of Williamſburg, 24 N. E. of Richmond, and 297 from Philadelphia.

NEW-CHESTER, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the W. ſide of Pemigewaſſet river. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 312 inhabitants. It is about 13 miles below the town of Plymouth.

NEW-CONCORD, formerly called *Gunthwaite*, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, on Amonooſuck river, and was incorporated in 1768, and contains 147 inhabitants.

NEW-CORBUDA, a town of the province of Tucaman, in South America.

NEW-CORNWALL, a townſhip in Orange co. New-York; bounded northerly by Ulſter co. and eaſterly by Hudſon's river and Haverſtraw. It contains 4,225 inhabitants, incluſive of 167 ſlaves.

NEW-DUBLIN, a townſhip in Lunenburg co. Nova-Scotia; ſituated on Mahone Bay; firſt ſettled by Iriſh, and afterwards by Germans.

NEW-DURHAM, in Strafford county, New-Hampſhire, lies on the eaſt coaſt of Winnepiſſeoga Lake, weſt of Merry Meeting Bay, nearly 40 miles northweſt of Portſmouth. Incorporated in 1762, having 554 inhabitants.

NEW-EDINBURGH, a new ſettlement in Nova Scotia.

NEWENHAM, *Cape*, is the north point of Briſtol Bay, on the north-weſt coaſt of North-America. All along the coaſt the flood tide ſets ſtrongly to the northweſt, and it is high water about noon on full and change days. N. lat. 58. 42. W. long. 162. 24.

NEW-ENGLAND, (or NORTHERN or EASTERN STATES) lies between 41 and about 48 N. lat. and between 64. 53. and 74. 8. W. longitude; bounded north by Lower-Canada; eaſt by the province of New-Brunſwick and the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth by the ſame ocean; and Long-Iſland Sound: weſt by the State of New-York. It lies in the form of a quarter of a circle. Its weſt line, beginning at the mouth of Byram river, which empties into Long-Iſland Sound, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Connecticut, lat. 41. runs a little E. of N. until it ſtrikes the 45th degree of latitude; and then curves to the eaſtward almoſt to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This grand diviſion of the United States comprehends the States of *Vermont*, *New-Hampſhire*, *Maſſachuſetts*, (including the *Diſtrict of Maine*,) *Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations*, and *Connecticut*. New-England has a very healthful climate. It is eſtimated that about one in ſeven of the inhabitants live to the age of 70 years; and about one in thirteen or fourteen to 80 and upwards. North-weſt, weſt and ſouth-weſt winds are the moſt prevalent. Eaſt and north-eaſt winds, which are une-

laſtic and diſagreeable, are frequent at certain ſeaſons of the year, particularly in April and May, on the ſea-coaſts. The weather is leſs variable than in the middle, and eſpecially in the ſouthern States, and more ſo than in Canada. The extremes of heat and cold, according to Farenheit's thermometer, are from 20° below, to 100° above 0. The medium is from 48 to 50°. The diſeaſes moſt prevalent in New-England, are alvine fluxes, St. Anthony's fire, aſthma, atrophy, catarrh, cholic, inflammatory, ſlow, nervous and mixed fevers, pulmonary conſumption, quinſy, and rheumatiſm. A late writer has obſerved, that "in other countries, men are divided according to their wealth or indigence, into three claſſes; the opulent, the middling, and the poor; the idleneſs, luxuries, and debaucheries of the firſt, and the miſery, and too frequent intemperance of the laſt, deſtroy the greater proportion of theſe two. The intermediate claſs is below thoſe indulgencies which prove fatal to the rich, and above thoſe ſufferings to which the unfortunate poor fall victims: this is therefore the happieſt diviſion of the three. Of the rich and poor, the American republic furniſhes a much ſmaller proportion than any other diſtrict of the known world. In Connecticut, particularly, the diſtribution of wealth and its concomitants, is more equal than elſewhere, and therefore, as far as exceſs, or want of wealth, may prove deſtructive or ſalutary to life, the inhabitants of this State may plead exemption from diſeaſes." What this writer, Dr. Foulke, ſays of Connecticut in particular, will, with very few exceptions, apply to New-England at large.

New-England is a high, hilly, and in ſome parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively ſmall, running nearly north and ſouth in ridges parallel to each other. Between theſe ridges, flow the great rivers in majeſtic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger ſtreams which proceed from the mountains on each ſide. To a ſpectator on the top of a neighbouring mountain, the vales between the ridges, while in a ſtate of nature, exhibit a romantic appearance. They ſeem an ocean of woods, ſwelled and depreſſed in its ſurface like that of the great ocean itſelf. A richer, though leſs romantic view is preſented, when the vallies have been cleared of their natural growth by the induſtrious huſbandmen, and the fruit of their labour appears in loaded orchards, extenſive meadows, covered with large herds of ſheep and neat cattle, and rich fields of flax, corn, and the various kinds of grain. Theſe vallies are of various breadths from two to twenty miles; and by the annual inundations of the rivers and ſmaller ſtreams, which flow through them, there is frequently an accumulation of rich, fat ſoil left upon the ſurface when the waters retire. The principal rivers in New-England are Penobſcot, Kennebeck, Androſcoggin, or Amariſcoggin, Saco, Merrimack, Connecticut, Houſatonic, Otter Creek, and Onion rivers; beſides many ſmaller ones. New-England, generally ſpeaking, is better adapted for grazing than for grain, though a ſufficient quantity of the latter is raiſed for home conſumption, if we except wheat, which is imported in conſiderable quantities from the middle and ſouthern States. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax, and hemp, generally ſucceed very well. Apples are common, and in general plenty in New-England; and cyder conſtitutes the principal drink of the inhabitants. Peaches do not thrive ſo well as formerly. The other common fruits are more or leſs cultivated in different parts. The high and rocky ground is in many parts covered with clover, and generally affords the beſt of paſture; and here are raiſed ſome of the fineſt cattle in the world. The quantity of butter and cheeſe made for exportation is very great. Conſiderable attention has lately been paid to the raiſing of ſheep. This is the moſt populous diviſion of the United States. It contained, according to the cenſus of 1790, 1,009,522 ſouls. The great body of theſe are landholders and cultivators of the ſoil. As they poſſeſs, in fee ſimple, the farms which they cultivate, they are naturally attached to their country; the cultivation of the ſoil makes them robuſt and healthy, and enables them to defend it. New-England may, with propriety, be called a nurſery of men, whence are annually tranſplanted, into other parts of the United States, thouſands of its natives.

Vaſt

Vaſt numbers of them, ſince the war, have emigrated into the northern parts of New-York, into Kentucky and the Weſtern Territory, and into Georgia, and ſome are ſcattered into every State and every town of note in the Union.

The inhabitants of New-England are, almoſt univerſally, of Engliſh deſcent: and it is owing to this circumſtance, and to the great and general attention that has been paid to education, that the Engliſh language has been preſerved among them ſo free from corruption. Learning is diffuſed more univerſally, among all ranks of people here, than in any other part of the globe; ariſing from the excellent eſtabliſhment of ſchools in almoſt every townſhip, and the extenſive circulation of newſpapers. The firſt attempt to form a regular ſettlement in this country, was at Sagadahock, in 1607, but the year after, the whole number who ſurvived the winter, returned to England. The firſt company that laid the foundation of the New-England States, planted themſelves at Plymouth, November, 1620. The founders of the colony conſiſted of but 101 ſouls. In 1640, the importation of ſettlers ceaſed. Perſecution, (the motive which had led to tranſportation to America) was over, by the change of affairs in England. At this time the number of paſſengers who had come over, in 298 veſſels, from the beginning of the colony, amounted to 21,200 men, women and children; perhaps about 4,000 families. In 1760, the number of inhabitants in Maſſachuſetts Bay, New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, and Rhode iſland, amounted, probably, to half a million.

NEW-FAIRFIELD, the north-weſternmoſt townſhip in Fairfield co. Connecticut.

NEW-FANE, the chief town of Windham co. Vermont, is ſituated on Weſt river, a little to the north-weſt of Brattleborough. It has 660 inhabitants.

NEWFOUNDLAND *Iſland*, on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is ſeparated from the coaſt of Labrador on the north by the Straits of Beliſle, which is about 21 miles wide. It is ſituated between lat. 46. 45. and 51. 46. N. and between long. 52. 31. and 59. 40. W. from Greenwich; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 miles broad. The coaſts are ſubject to fogs, attended with almoſt continual ſtorms of ſnow and ſleet, the ſky being uſually overcaſt. From the ſoil of this iſland the Britiſh reap no great advantage, for the cold is long continued and ſevere, and the ſummer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the ſoil, at leaſt in thoſe parts of the iſland which have been explored, is rocky and barren. However, it is watered by ſeveral good rivers, and has many large and good harbours. This iſland, whenever the continent ſhall come to fail of timber, convenient to navigation (which on the ſea-coaſt perhaps will be at no very remote period) it is ſaid will afford a very large ſupply for maſts, yards, and all ſorts of lumber for the W. India trade. But what at preſent it is chiefly valuable for, is the great fiſhery of cod carried on upon thoſe ſhoals, which are called the Banks of Newfoundland. Great Britain and the U. States, at the loweſt computation, annually employ 3000 ſail of ſmall craft in this fiſhery; on board of which, and on ſhore to cure and pack the fiſh, are upwards of 100,000 hands: ſo that this fiſhery is not only a very valuable branch of trade to the merchant, but a ſource of livelihood to many thouſands of poor people, and a moſt excellent nurſery to the royal navy. This fiſhery is computed to increaſe the national ſtock 300,000l. a year in gold and ſilver, remitted for the cod ſold in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the leſſer ones, which lie to the E. and S. E. of this iſland, is inconceivable; and not only cod, but ſeveral other ſpecies of fiſh, are caught there in abundance; all of which are nearly in an equal plenty along the ſhores of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-England, and the iſle of Cape Breton; and very profitable fiſheries are carried on upon all their coaſts.

This iſland, after various diſputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern ſhores of the iſland; and by the treaty of 1763, they were permitted to fiſh in the gulf of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they ſhould not approach

within three leagues of any of the coaſts belonging to England. The ſmall iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, ſituated to the ſouthward of Newfoundland, were alſo ceded to the French, who ſtipulated to erect no fortifications on theſe iſlands, nor to keep more than 50 ſoldiers to enforce the police. By the laſt treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fiſheries on the north and on the weſt coaſts of the iſland; and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the ſame privileges in fiſhing, as before their independence. The chief towns in Newfoundland are, Placentia, Bonaviſta, and St. John's; but not above 1,000 families remain here in winter. A ſmall ſquadron of men of war are ſent out every ſpring to protect the fiſheries and inhabitants, the admiral of which, for the time being, is governor of the iſland, beſides whom, there is a lieutenant-governor, who reſides at Placentia. In 1785, Great Britain employed in the Newfoundland fiſhery, 292 fiſhing ſhips, and 58 colony ſhips, whoſe tonnage together amounted to 41,990. The ſame year, they carried to foreign markets 591,276 quintals of fiſh.

Veſſels lie in the bays and harbours of this iſland in perfect ſecurity, being well ſheltered, except at the entrance, by the mountains; and ſome of them (the whole circuit of the iſland being full of them) are a league or two leagues in length, and near half a league in breadth, into which ſeveral rivers and brooks of excellent water come from the adjacent mountains. Theſe are alſo contiguous to each other, being ſeparated uſually only by a point of land, ſeldom exceeding two leagues in breadth. But the towns and villages are only on the larger and more commodious bays. The cod are uſually found to be moſt abundant where the bottom is ſandy, and the leaſt numerous where it is muddy, and the beſt depth is alſo between 30 and 40 fathoms. When a ſhip has taken her ſtation, ſhe is immediately unrigged, and a proper place ſelected for curing and ſecuring the fiſh, and huts erected for the men who work aſhore: a large ſcaffold is alſo erected at the water's edge, where the number of ſhallops deſtined for the fiſhery is got ready, and alſo ſecured after the ſeaſon is over, till the following ſummer. Ships firſt entering any bay, have the privilege of applying theſe to their own uſe. The maſter who arrives firſt in the ſeaſon in each of the numerous harbours, is for that year ſtyled Lord of the Harbour; who alſo ſettles diſputes among the fiſhermen. We ſhall not detail the mode of managing and curing the fiſh, which is purſued with much perſevering labour; we ſhall only add, that the Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vaſt mountain under water, is not leſs than 330 miles in length, and about 75 in breadth. The depth of water upon it varies from 15 to 60 fathoms, and the bottom is covered with a vaſt quantity of ſhells, and frequented by vaſt ſhoals of ſmall fiſh, moſt of which ſerve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious. It is a fact, in proof the plenty of cod here, that though ſo many hundred veſſels, have been annually loaded with them, for two centuries paſt, yet the prodigious conſumption has not yet leſſened their plenty. The number of fowls called penguins, are certain marks for the bank, and are never found off it; theſe are ſometimes ſeen in flocks, but more uſually in pairs. The fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, may be juſtly eſteemed a mine of greater value than any of thoſe in Mexico or Peru. The French uſed to employ in this fiſhery 264 ſhips, tonnage 27,439; and 9,403 men. Total value £270,000 ſterling.

NEW-GARDEN, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

NEW-GARDEN, a ſettlement of the Friends in Guildford co. N. Carolina.

NEW-GENEVA, a ſettlement in Fayette co. Pennſylvania.

NEW-GERMANTOWN, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, ſituated in Hunterdon co. It is 28 miles north-weſt of Brunſwick, 47 north by eaſt of Trenton, and 77 north eaſt by north of Philadelphia.

NEW-GLOUCESTER, a ſmall poſt-town in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine, 27 miles northerly of Portland, and 146 north of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 1355 inhabitants.

NEW-GOTTINGEN, a town of Georgia, ſituated in Burke co. on the weſt bank of Savannah river, about 18 miles eaſt of Wayneſborough, and 35 north-weſt of Ebenezer.

NEW-

NEW-GRANADA, a province in the ſouthern diviſion of Terra Firma, S. America, whoſe chief town is Santa Fede Bagota. See *Cibola*.

NEW-GRANTHAM, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, was incorporated in 1761, and contains 333 inhabitants, and is about 15 miles ſouth-eaſt of Dartmouth college.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States of America, is ſituated between lat. 42. 41. and 45. 11. north, and between 70. 40. and 72. 28. weſt long. from Greenwich; bounded north by Lower Canada; eaſt by the Diſtrict of Maine; ſouth by Maſſachuſetts, and weſt by Connecticut river, which ſeparates it from Vermont. Its ſhape is nearly that of a right angled triangle. The Diſtrict of Maine and the ſea its leg, the line of Maſſachuſetts its perpendicular, and Connecticut river its hypothenuſe. It contains 9,491 ſquare miles, or 6,074,240 acres; of which at leaſt 100,000 acres are water. Its length is 168 miles; its greateſt breadth 90; and its leaſt breadth 19 miles.

This State is divided into 5 counties, viz. Rockingham, Strafford, Cheſhire, Hilliſborough, and Grafton. The chief towns are Portſmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Amherſt, Keen, Charleſtown, Plymouth, and Haverhill. Moſt of the townſhips are 6 miles ſquare, and the whole number of townſhips and locations is 214; containing 141,885 perſons, including 158 ſlaves. In 1767, the number of inhabitants was eſtimated at 52,700. This State has but about 18 miles of ſea-coaſt, at its ſouth-eaſt corner. In this diſtance there are ſeveral coves for fiſhing veſſels, but the only harbour for ſhips is the entrance of Piſcataqua river, the ſhores of which are rocky. The ſhore is moſtly a ſandy beach, adjoining to which are ſalt marſhes, interſected by creeks, which produce good paſture for cattle and ſheep. The intervale lands on the margin of the great rivers are the moſt valuable, becauſe they are overflowed and enriched by the water from the uplands which brings a fat ſlime or ſediment. On Connecticut river theſe lands are from a quarter of a mile to a mile and an half on each ſide, and produce corn, grain, and graſs, eſpecially wheat, in greater abundance and perfection than the ſame kind of ſoil does in the higher lands. The wide ſpreading hills are eſteemed as warm and rich; rocky moiſt land is accounted good for paſture; drained ſwamps have a deep mellow ſoil; and the vallies between the hills are generally very productive. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants; beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, puſſe, butter, cheeſe, hops, eſculent roots and plants, flax, hemp, &c. are articles which will always find a market, and are raiſed in immenſe quantities in New-Hampſhire, both for home conſumption and exportation. Apples and pears are the moſt common fruits cultivated in this State, and no huſbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard. Tree fruit of the firſt quality, cannot be raiſed in ſuch a northern climate as this, without particular attention. New-York, New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania have it in perfection. As you depart from that tract, either ſouthward or northward, it degenerates. The uncltivated lands are covered with extenſive foreſts of pine, fir, cedar, oak, walnut, &c. For climate, diſeaſes, &c. ſee *New England*.

Several kinds of earths and clays are found in this State, chiefly in Exeter, New-Market, Durham, and Dover. Marle abounds in ſeveral places, but is little uſed. Red and yellow ochres are found in Somerſworth, Cheſterfield, Rindge, and Jaffray. Steatites, or ſoap rock, is found in Orford. The beſt lapis ſpecularis, a kind of talc, commonly called iſing-glaſs, is found in Grafton and other parts. Cryſtals have been diſcovered at Northwood, Rindge, and Conway; allum, at Barrington, Orford, and Jaffray; vitriol, at Jaffray, Brentwood, and Rindge, generally found combined in the ſame ſtone with ſulphur. Free-ſtone fit for building is found in Orford; alſo a grey ſtone fit for mill-ſtones. Iron ore is found in many places; black lead in Jaffray, and ſome lead and copper ore has been ſeen; but iron is the only metal which has been wrought to any advantage.

New-Hampſhire is interſected by ſeveral ranges of mountains. The firſt ridge, by the name of the Blue Hills, paſſes thro' Rocheſter, Barrington and Nottingham, and the ſeveral ſummits are diſtinguiſhed by different names. Behind theſe are ſeveral higher detached mountains. Farther back the mountains riſe ſtill

higher, and among the third range, Chocorua, Oſſapy, and Kyarſarge, are the principal. Beyond theſe is the lofty ridge which divides the branches of Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, denominated the *Height of Land*. In this ridge is the celebrated Monadnock mountain, thirty miles north of which is Sunapee, and 48 miles further is Mooſehillock, called alſo Mooſhelock mountain. The ridge is then continued northerly, dividing the waters of the river Connecticut from thoſe of Saco, and Amariſcoggin. Here the mountains riſe much higher, and the moſt elevated ſummits in this range, are the White Mountains. The lands W. of this laſt mentioned range of mountains, bordering on Connecticut river, are interſperſed with extenſive meadows, rich and well watered. Oſſapy Mountain lies adjoining the town of Moultonborough on the N. E. In this town it is obſerved, that in a N. E. ſtorm the wind falls over the m untain, like water over a dam; and with ſuch force, as frequently to unroof houſes. People who live near theſe mountains, by noticing the various movements of attracted vapours, can form a pretty accurate judgment of the weather; and they hence ſtyle theſe mountains their Almanack. If a cloud is attracted by a mountain, and hovers on its top, they predict rain; and if, after rain, the mountain continues capped, they expect a repetition of ſhowers. A ſtorm is preceded for ſeveral hours by a roaring of the mountain, which may be heard 10 or 12 miles. But the White Mountains are undoubtedly the higheſt land in New England, and, in clear weather, are diſcovered before any other land, by veſſels coming into the eaſtern coaſt; but by reaſon of their white appearance, are frequently miſtaken for clouds. They are viſible on the land at the diſtance of 80 miles, on the S. and S. E. ſides; they appear higher when viewed from the N. E. and it is ſaid, they are ſeen from the neighbourhood of Chamblee and Quebec. The Indians gave them the name of Agiocochook. The number of ſummits in this cluſter of mountains cannot at preſent be aſcertained, the country around them being a thick wilderneſs. The greateſt number which can be ſeen at once, is at Dartmouth, on the N. W. ſide, where ſeven ſummits appear at one view, of which four are bald. Of theſe the three higheſt are the moſt diſtant, being on the eaſtern ſide of the cluſter; one of theſe is the mountain which makes ſo majeſtic an appearance all along the ſhore of the eaſtern counties of Maſſachuſetts: It has lately been diſtinguiſhed by the name of MOUNT WASHINGTON. During the period of 9 or 10 months, theſe mountains exhibit more or leſs of that bright appearance, from which they are denominated white. In the ſpring, when the ſnow is partly diſſolved, they appear of a pale blue, ſtreaked with white; and after it is wholly gone, at the diſtance of 60 miles, they are altogether of the ſame pale blue, nearly approaching a ſky colour; while at the ſame time, viewed at the diſtance of 8 miles or leſs, they appear of the proper colour of the rock. Theſe changes are obſerved by people who live within conſtant view of them; and from theſe facts and obſervations, it may with certainty be concluded, that the whiteneſs of them is wholly cauſed by the ſnow, and not by any other white ſubſtance, for in fact there is none.

The reader will find an elegant deſcription of theſe mountains in the 3d vol. of Dr. Belknap's Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from which the above is extracted.

The moſt conſiderable rivers of this State are Connecticut, Merrimack, Piſcataqua, Saco, Androſcoggin, Upper and Lower Amonooſuck, beſides many other ſmaller ſtreams. The chief lakes are Winnipiſeogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Oſſipee. Before the war, ſhip-building was a ſource of conſiderable wealth to this State; about 200 veſſels were then annually built, and ſold in Europe and in the Weſt-Indies, but that trade is much declined. Although this is not to be ranked among the great commercial States, yet its trade is conſiderable. Its exports conſiſt of lumber, ſhip-timber, whale-oil, flax-ſeed, live ſtock, beef, pork, Indian corn, pot and pearl aſhes, &c. &c. In 1790, there belonged to Piſcataqua 33 veſſels above 100 tons, and 50 under that burden. The tonnage of foreign and American veſſels cleared out from the 1ſt of October, 1789, to 1ſt of October, 1791, was 31,097 tons, of which 26,560 tons were American veſſels.

The

The fiſheries at Piſcataqua, including the Iſle of Shoals, employ annually 27 ſchooners and 20 boats. In 1791, the produce was 25,850 quintals of cod and ſcale fiſh. The exports from the port of Piſcataqua in two years, viz. from 1ſt of October, 1789, to 1ſt of October, 1791, amounted to the value of 296,839 dollars, 51 cents; in the year ending September 30th, 1792, 181,407 dollars; in 1793, 198,197 dollars; and in the year 1794, 153,856 dollars. The bank of New-Hampſhire was eſtabliſhed in 1792, with a capital of 60,000 dollars; by an act of aſſembly the ſtock-holders can increaſe it to 200,000 dollars ſpecie, and 100,000 dollars in any other eſtate. The only college in the State is at Hanover, called Dartmouth College, which is amply endowed with lands, and is in a flouriſhing ſituation. The principal academies are thoſe of Exeter, New-Ipſwich, Atkinſon, and Amherſt. See *New-England*, *United States*, &c.

NEW-HAMPTON, a poſt-town of New-Hampſhire, ſituated in Strafford co. on the W. ſide of Lake Winnipiſeogee, 9 miles S. E. of Plymouth, and 9 N. W. of Meredith. The townſhip was incorporated in 1777, and contains 652 inhabitants.

NEW-HANOVER, a maritime county of Wilmington diſtrict, N. Carolina, extending from Cape Fear river north-eaſt along the Atlantic Ocean. It contains 6831 inhabitants, including 3738 ſlaves. Chief town, Wilmington.

NEW-HANOVER, a townſhip in Burlington co. New-Jerſey, containing about 20,000 acres of improved land, and a large quantity that is barren and uncultivated. The compact part of the townſhip is called *New-Mills*, where are about 50 houſes, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 13 from Burlington.

NEW-HANOVER, a townſhip in Morgan co. Pennſylvania.

NEW-HARTFORD, a ſmall poſt-town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 14 miles N. E. of Litchfield, 20 W. by N. of Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN *County*, Connecticut, extends along the Sound between Middleſex co. on the eaſt, and Fairfield co. on the weſt; about 30 miles long from north to ſouth, and 28 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into 14 townſhips. It contained in 1756, 17,955 free perſons, and 226 ſlaves; in 1774, 25,896 free perſons, and 925 ſlaves; and in 1790, 30,397 free perſons, and 433 ſlaves.

NEW-HAVEN, *(City)* the ſeat of juſtice in the above county, and the ſemi-metropolis of the State. This city lies round the head of a bay which makes up about four miles north from Long Iſland Sound. It covers part of a large plain which is circumſcribed on three ſides by high hills or mountains. Two ſmall rivers bound the city eaſt and weſt. It was originally laid out in ſquares of 60 rods; many of theſe ſquares have been divided by croſs ſtreets. Four ſtreets run north-weſt and ſouth eaſt, and are croſſed by others at right angles. Near the centre of the city is the public ſquare, on and around which are the public buildings, which are a ſtate-houſe, two college edifices, and a chapel, three churches for Congregationaliſts, and one for Epiſcopalians; all which are handſome and commodious buildings. The college edifices, chapel, ſtate-houſe, and one of the churches are of brick. The public ſquare is encircled with rows of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful. Its beauty, however, is greatly diminiſhed by the burial-ground, and ſeveral of the public buildings which occupy a conſiderable part of it. Many of the ſtreets are ornamented with rows of trees on each ſide, which give the city a rural appearance. The proſpect from the ſteeples is greatly variegated and extremely beautiful. There are between 3 and 400 neat dwelling-houſes in the city, principally of wood. The ſtreets are ſandy but clean. Within the limits of the city are 4000 ſouls. About one in 70 die annually. Indeed as to pleaſantneſs of ſituation and ſalubrity of air, New-Haven is hardly exceeded by any city in America. It carries on a conſiderable trade with New-York and the Weſt-India iſlands. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 171,868 dollars. Manufactures of card-teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper are carried on here. Yale college, which is eſtabliſhed in this city was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth until 1707, then at Saybrook until 1716, when it was removed and fixed at New-Haven. It has its name from its principal benefactor Governor Yale. There are at preſent ſix college *domiciles*, two

of which, each 100 feet long and 40 wide, are inhabited by the ſtudents, containing 32 chambers each, ſufficient for lodging 120 ſtudents; a chapel 40 by 50 feet, with a ſteeple 130 feet high; a dinning-hall 60 by 40 feet; a houſe for the preſident, and another for the profeſſor of divinity. In the chapel is lodged the public library, conſiſting of about 3000 volumes, and the philoſophical apparatus, as complete as moſt others in the United States, and contains the machines neceſſary for exhibiting experiments in the whole courſe of experimental philoſophy and aſtronomy. The muſeum, to which additions are conſtantly making, contains many natural curioſities. From the year 1700 to 1793, there had been educated and graduated at this univerſity about 2303. The number of ſtudents is generally 150. The harbour, though inferior to New-London, has good anchorage, with 3 fathom and 4 feet water at common tides, and 2¾ fathom at low water. This place and Hartford are the ſeats of the legiſlature alternately. It is 40 miles ſouth-weſt by ſouth of Hartford, 54 from New-London, 88 from New-York, 152 from Boſton, and 183 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41. 18. W. long. 72. 56.

NEW-HAVEN, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, on Otter Creek or River, containing 723 inhabitants.

NEW-HEBRIDES, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, ſo called by Capt. Cook in 1794—the ſame as the *Archipelago of the Great Cyclades* of Bougainville, or the *Terra Auſtral* of Quiros; which ſee.

NEW HAMPSTEAD, a townſhip in Orange co. New-York, bounded eaſterly by Clarkſtown, and ſoutherly by the State of New-Jerſey. It was taken from Haverſtraw, and incorporated in 1791. By the State cenſus of 1796, there were 245 of its inhabitants qualified electors.

NEW-HOLDERNESS, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the E. ſide of Pemigewaſſet river, about 3 miles E. by S. of Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 329 inhabitants.

NEW-HOLLAND, a town of Pennſylvania, Lancaſter co. in the midſt of a fertile country. It contains a German church and about 70 houſes. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Lancaſter, and 54 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

NEW-HUNTINGTON, a mountainous townſhip in Chittenden co. Vermont, on the S. W. ſide of Onion river, containing 136 inhabitants.

NEWICHWAWANICK. See *Piſcataqua*.

NEWINGTON, a townſhip; formerly part of Portſmouth and Dover, in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, 5 miles diſtant from the former. It contains 542 inhabitants.

NEW INVERNESS, in Georgia, is ſituated near Darien on Alatamaha river. It was built by the Scotch Highlanders, 160 of whom landed here in 1735.

NEW-IPSWICH, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, on the W. ſide of Souhegan river, upon the ſouthern line of the State. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1241 inhabitants. There is an academy, founded in 1789, having a fund of about 1000l. and has generally about 40 or 50 ſtudents. It is about 24 miles S.E. of Keene, and 75 W. S. W. of Portſmouth.

NEW JERSEY, one of the United States of America, is ſituated between 39 and 41. 24. N. latitude, and between 74. 44. and 75. 33. W. longitude from London; bounded E. by Hudſon's river and the Ocean: W. by Delaware Bay and river, which divide it from the States of Delaware and Pennſylvania; N. by the line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak river, in lat. 41. 24. to a point on Hudſon's river, in lat. 41. It is about 160 miles long and 52 broad, containing about 8,320 ſquare miles, equal to 5,324,800 acres. It is divided into 13 counties, viz. Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Glouceſter, Burlington, Hunterdon, and Suſſex; theſe 7 lie from S. to N. on Delaware river; Cape May and Glouceſter extend acroſs to the ſea; Bergen, Eſſex, Middleſex, and Monmouth, lie from N. to S. on the eaſtern ſide of the State; Somerſet and Morris are inland counties. The number of inhabitants is 184,139, of whom 11,423 are ſlaves. The moſt remarkable bay is Arthur Kull, or Newark Bay, formed by the union of Paſſaick and Hackinſac rivers. The rivers in this State, though not large, are numerous. A traveller in paſſing the common road from New-York to Philadelphia, croſſes 3 conſiderable

derable rivers, viz. the Hackinſac and Paſſaick, between Bergen and Newark, and the Rariton by Brunſwick. Paſſaick is a very crooked river. It is navigable about 10 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or Great Falls, in this river, is one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the State. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a ſlow, gentle current, until coming within a ſhort diſtance of a deep cleft in a rock, which croſſes the channel, it deſcends and falls above 70 feet perpendicularly, in one entire ſheet. One end of the cleft, which was evidently made by ſome violent convulſion in nature, is cloſed; at the other, the water ruſhes out with incredible ſwiftneſs, forming an acute angle with its former direction, and is received into a large baſon, whence it takes a winding courſe through the rocks, and ſpreads into a broad ſmooth ſtream. The cleft is from 4 to 12 feet broad. The falling of the water occaſions a cloud of vapour to ariſe, which, by floating amidſt the ſun-beams, preſents rainbows to the view, which adds beauty to the tremendous ſcene. The new manufacturing town of Patterſon is erected upon the Great Falls in this river. Rariton river is formed by two conſiderable ſtreams, called the north and ſouth branches; one of which has its ſource in Morris, the other in Hunterdon county. It paſſes by Brunſwick and Amboy, and, mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. Bridges have lately been erected over the Paſſaick, Hackinſac and Rariton rivers, on the poſt-road between New-York and Philadelphia. Theſe bridges will greatly facilitate the intercourſe between theſe two great cities. The counties of Suſſex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous. As much as five-eighths of moſt of the ſouthern counties, or one-fourth of the whole State, is almoſt entirely a ſandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation. All the varieties of ſoil, from the worſt to the beſt kind, may be found here. The good land in the ſouthern counties lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little elſe but ſhrub-oaks and yellow pines. Theſe ſandy lands yield an immenſe quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron-works in theſe counties. In the hilly and mountainous parts which are not too rocky for cultivation, the ſoil is of a ſtronger kind, and covered in its natural ſtate with ſtately oaks, hickories, cheſnuts, &c. and when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and farmers feed great numbers of cattle for New-York and Philadelphia markets. The orchards in many parts of the State equal any in the United States, and their cyder is ſaid, and not without reaſon, to be the beſt in the world. The markets of New-York and Philadelphia, receive a very conſiderable proportion of their ſupplies from the contiguous parts of New-Jerſey. Theſe ſupplies conſiſt of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, ſtrawberries, cherries and other fruits—cyder in large quantities, butter, cheeſe, beef, pork, mutton, and the leſſer meats. The trade is carried on almoſt ſolely with and from thoſe two great commercial cities, New-York on one ſide, and Philadelphia on the other; though it wants not good ports of its own. Manufactures here have hitherto been inconſiderable, not ſufficient to ſupply its own conſumption, if we except the articles of iron, nails, and leather. A ſpirit of induſtry and improvement, particularly in manufactures, has, however, of late, greatly increaſed. The iron manufacture is, of all others, the greateſt ſource of wealth to the State. Iron-works are erected in Glouceſter, Burlington, Suſſex, Morris, and other counties. The mountains in the county of Morris give riſe to a number of ſtreams, neceſſary and convenient for theſe works, and at the ſame time furniſh a copious ſupply of wood and ore of a ſuperior quality. In this country alone are no leſs than 7 rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore ſufficient to ſupply the United States; and to work it into iron, there are 2 furnaces, 2 rolling and ſlitting mills, and about 30 forges, containing from 2 to 4 fires each. Theſe works produce annually, about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pigs, beſides large quantities of hollow ware, ſheet iron, and nail-rods. In the whole State it is ſuppoſed there is yearly made about 1200 tons

tons of bar iron, 1200 do. of pigs, 80 do. of nail-rods, excluſive of hollow ware, and various other caſtings, of which vaſt quantities are made. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, and New-Englanders, and their deſcendants. National attachment, and mutual convenience, have generally induced theſe ſeveral kinds of people to ſettle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, cuſtoms and character, are ſtill preſerved, eſpecially among the poorer claſs of people, who have little intercourſe with any but thoſe of their own nation. The people of New-Jerſey are generally induſtrious, frugal, and hoſpitable. There are in this State, about 50 Preſbyterian congregations, ſubject to the care of 3 Preſbyteries; beſides upwards of 40 congregations of Friends, 30 of Baptiſts, 25 of Epiſcopalians, 28 of Dutch Reformed, beſides Methodiſts, and a ſettlement of Moravians. All theſe religious denominations live together in peace and harmony; and are allowed, by the conſtitution of the State, to worſhip Almighty God agreeably to the dictates of their own conſciences. The college at Princeton, called Naſſau Hall, has been under the care of a ſucceſſion of Preſidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furniſhed a number of Civilians, Divines, and Phyſicians of the firſt rank in America. It has conſiderable funds, is under excellent regulations, and has generally from 80 to 100 ſtudents, principally from the ſouthern States. There are academies at Freehold, Trenton Hackinſac, Orangedale, Elizabeth-Town, Burlington, and Newark; and grammar-ſchools at Springfield, Morriſtown, Bordentown, and Amboy. There are a number of towns in this State, nearly of equal ſize and importance, and none that has more than 300 houſes compactly built. Trenton is one of the largeſt, and the capital of the State. The other principal towns are Brunſwick, Burlington, Amboy, Bordentown, Princetown, Elizabeth-Town, Newark, and Morriſtown. This State was the ſeat of war for ſeveral years, during the bloody conteſt between Great Britain and America. Her loſſes both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the State, was greater than of any other of the Thirteen States. When General Waſhington was retreating through the Jerſies, almoſt forſaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders; and, for a conſiderable length of time, compoſed the ſtrength of his army. There is hardly a town in the State that lay in the progreſs of the Britiſh army, that was not rendered ſignal, by ſome enterpriſe or exploit.

NEW-JERSEY *Company's Grant of Lands*, lies on the E. ſide of Miſſiſippi river; ſouth of Illinois, and north-weſt of the Army lands, which form the tract ſhaped by the confluence of Ohio with Miſſiſippi.

NEW-KENT, a county of Virginia, bounded on the S. ſide of Pamunky and York rivers. It is about 33 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 6239 inhabitants, including 3700 ſlaves. New-Kent court houſe is 30 miles from Richmond, and as far from Williamſburg.

NEW-LEBANON, a poſt-town in Dutcheſs co. New-York, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings. The compact part of this town is pleaſantly ſituated partly in an extenſive valley, and partly on the declivity of the ſurrounding hills. The ſpring is on the ſouth ſide, and near the bottom of a gentle hill, but a few rods weſt of the Maſſachuſetts' weſt line; and is ſurrounded with ſeveral good houſes, which afford convenient accommodations for the valetudinarians who viſit theſe waters. Concerning the medicinal virtues of this ſpring, Dr. Waterhouſe, Profeſſor of the theory and practice of phyſic, at Harvard Univerſity, and who viſited it in the ſummer of 1794, obſerves, "I confeſs myſelf at a loſs to determine the contents of theſe waters by chymical analyſis, or any of the ordinary teſts. I ſuſpect their impregnation is from ſome cauſe weakened. Excepting from their warmth, which is about that of new milk, I never ſhould have ſuſpected them to come under the head of medicinal waters. They are uſed for the various purpoſes of cookery, and for common drink by the neighbours, and I never could diſcover any other effects from drinking them, than what we might expect from rain or river water of that temperature. There was no viſible change produced in this water by the addition of an alkali, nor by a ſolution of allum; nor was

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any effervescence raised by the oil of vitriol; neither did it change the colours of gold, silver, or copper; nor did it redden beef or mutton boiled in it; nor did it extract a black tincture from galls; neither did it curdle milk, the whites of eggs, or soap. The quality of the waters of the pool at Lebanon is, therefore, very different from those of Saratoga. These are warm and warmish, those very cold, smart, and exhilerating. Frogs are found in the pool of Lebanon, and plants grow and flourish in and around it; but plants will not grow within the vapour of those of Saratoga, and as for small animals, they soon expire in it. Hence we conclude that that *spiritus mineralis* which some call aerial acid, or fixed air, abounds in the one but not in the other. Yet the Lebanon pool is famous for having wrought many cures, especially in rheumatisms, stiff joints, scabby eruptions, and even in visceral obstructions and indigestions; all of which is very probable. If a person who has brought on a train of chronic complaints, by intemperance in eating and drinking, should swallow four or five quarts of rain or river water in a day, he would not feel so keen an appetite for animal food, or thirst for spirituous liquors. Hence such a course of water drinking will open obstructions, rinse out impurities, render perspiration free, and thus remove that unnatural load from the animal machine, which causes and keeps up its disorders. Possibly, however, there may be *something* so subtle in these waters as to elude the scrutinizing hand of the chymists, since they all allow that the analysis of mineral waters is one among the most difficult things in the chymical art." A society of *Shakers* inhabit the south part of the town in view of the main stage-road, which passes through this town. Their manufactures of various kinds are considerable, and very neat and excellent. It is about 32 miles E. by S. of Albany, 103 north of New-York, and 6 W. of Pittsfield.

NEWLIN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-LONDON, a maritime county of Connecticut, comprehending the S. E. corner of it, bordering E. on Rhode-Island, and S. on Long Island Sound, about 30 miles from E. to W. and 24 from north to south. It was settled soon after the first settlements were formed on Connecticut river; and is divided into 11 townships, of which New-London and Norwich are the chief. It contained in 1756, 22,844 inhabitants, of whom 829 were slaves; in 1790, 33,200, of whom 586 were slaves.

NEW-LONDON, a city, port of entry, and post-town in the above county, and one of the most considerable commercial towns in the State. It stands on the W. side of the river Thames, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Sound, and is defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the one on the New-London, the other on the Groton side of the Thames. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781. It has since been rebuilt. Here are two places of public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists, about 300 dwelling-houses, and 4,600 inhabitants. The harbour is large, safe and commodious, and has 5 fathoms water; high water at full and change, 54 minutes after 8. On the W. side of the entrance is a light-house, on a point of land which projects considerably into the Sound. The exports for a year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 557,453 dollars. In that year 1,000 mules were shipped for the West-Indies. It is 14 miles south of Norwich, 54 S. E. by S. of Hartford, 54 E. of New-Haven, and 237 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41. 25. W. long. 72. 15. The township of New-London was laid out in lots in 1648, but had a few English inhabitants two years before. It was called by the Indians *Nameag* or *Towawog*, and from being the seat of the Pequot tribe, was called *Pequot*. It was the seat of *Sassacus*, the grand monarch of Long-Island, and part of Connecticut and Narragansett.

NEW-LONDON, a small township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1779, and contains 311 inhabitants. It lies at the head of Blackwater river, and about 3 miles from the N. E. side of Sunapee Lake.

NEW-LONDON, a post-town of Virginia, and the chief town of Bedford co. It stands upon rising ground, and contains about 130 houses, a court-house and gaol. There were here in the late war several workshops for repairing fire-

fire-arms. It is 133 miles W. by S. of Richmond, 152 weſt of Peterſburg, and 393 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEW-MADRID, in the northern part of Louiſiana, is a ſettlement on the W. bank of the Miſſiſippi, commenced ſome years ago, and conducted by Col. Morgan of New-Jerſey, under the patronage of the Spaniſh king. The ſpot on which the city was propoſed to be built is ſituated in lat. 36. 30. N. and 45 miles below the mouth of Ohio river. The limits of the new city of Madrid were to extend 4 miles S. and 2 W. from the river; ſo as to croſs a beautiful, living deep lake, of the pureſt ſpring water, 100 yards wide, and ſeveral miles in length, emptying itſelf, by a conſtant and rapid narrow ſtream, through the centre of the city. The banks of this lake, called St. Annis, are high, beautiful and pleaſant; the water deep, clear and ſweet, and well ſtored with fiſh; the bottom a clear ſand, free from woods, ſhrubs, or other vegetables. On each ſide of this delightful lake, ſtreets were to be laid out, 100 feet wide, and a road to be continued round it, of the ſame breadth; and the ſtreets were directed to be preſerved forever, for the health and pleaſure of the citizens. A ſtreet 120 feet wide, on the bank of the Miſſiſippi, was laid out; and the trees were directed to be preſerved for the ſame purpoſe. Twelve acres, in a central part of the city were to be preſerved in like manner, to be ornamented, regulated, and improved by the magiſtracy of the city for public walks; and 40 half-acre lots for other public uſes; and one lot of 12 acres for the king's uſe. We do not hear that this ſcheme is proſecuting, and conclude it is given up. The country in the vicinity of this intended city is repreſented as excellent, and, in many parts, beyond deſcription. The natural growth conſiſts of mulberry, locuſt, ſaſſafras, walnut, hickory, oak, aſh, dog-wood, &c. with one or more grape-vines running up almoſt every tree; and the grapes yield, from experiments, good red wine in plenty, and with little labour. In ſome of the low-grounds grow large cypreſs trees. The climate is ſaid to be favourable to health, and to the culture of fruits of various kinds, particularly for garden vegetables. The prairies or meadows are fertile in graſs, flowering-plants, ſtrawberries, and when cultivated produce good crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco, and are eaſily tilled. Iron and lead mines and ſalt-ſprings, it is aſſerted, are found in ſuch plenty as to afford an abundant ſupply of theſe neceſſary articles. The banks of the Miſſiſippi, for many leagues in extent, commencing about 20 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, are a continued chain of limeſtone. A fine tract of high, rich, level land, S. W., W. and N. W. of New-Madrid, about 25 miles wide, extends quite to the river St. Francis.

NEWMANSTOWN, Pennſylvania, ſituated in Dauphin co. on the eaſt ſide of Mill Creek. It contains about 30 houſes, and is 14 miles E. by N. of Harriſburg, and 72 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEWMARKET, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, north of Exeter, of which it was formerly a part, and 17 miles weſt of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 1137 inhabitants. Foſſil ſhells have been found near Lamprey river in this town, at the depth of 17 feet; and in ſuch a ſituation as that the bed of the river could never have been there. The ſhells were of oyſters, muſcles, and clams intermixed.

NEWMARKET, a village in Frederick co. Maryland, on the high road to Frederickſtown, from which it lies nearly 13 miles W. S. W. and about 36 miles north-weſt of the Federal City.

NEWMARKET, a village in Dorcheſter co. Maryland, 3 miles north-eaſt of Indian-Town, on Choptank river, nine north-eaſt of Cambridge, and as far north-weſt of Vienna.

NEWMARKET, a town in Virginia, Amherſt co. on the north ſide of James river, at the mouth of Tye river. It is a ſmall place, contains a tobacco warehouſe; is 100 miles above Richmond, and 278 from Philadelphia.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, a townſhip in Ulſter co. New-York. See *Marlborough*.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts. It is 23 miles ſouthward of Lenox, and 144 S. W. by W. of Boſton.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a town in King George's co. Virginia, on the weſt ſide of Patowmac river, 10 miles eaſt of Falmouth.

NEW-MEADOWS *River*, in the Diſtrict

trict of Maine, a water of Caſco Bay, navigable for veſſels of a conſiderable burden a ſmall diſtance. See *Caſco Bay*.

NEW-MEXICO. See *Mexico*.

NEW-MILFORD, a poſt-town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. on the eaſtern ſide of Houſatonick river, about 16 miles north of Danbury, 20 ſouth-weſt of Litchfield, and 52 W. by S. W. of Hartford.

NEWNHAM *Cape*. See *Newenham*.

NEW-NORTH-WALES. See *Wales*, and *New-Britain*.

NEW-ORLEANS, the metropolis of Louiſiana, was regularly laid out by the French in the year 1720, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, in lat. 30. 2. north, and long. 89. 53. weſt; 18 miles from Detour des Anglois, or Engliſh Turn, and 105 miles from the Balize at the mouth of the river. All the ſtreets are perfectly ſtraight but too narrow, and croſs each other at right angles. There were, in 1788, 1,100 houſes in this town, generally built with timber frames, raiſed about 8 feet from the ground with large galleries round them, and the cellars under the floors level with the ground; any ſubterraneous buildings would be conſtantly full of water. Moſt of the houſes have gardens. In March, 1788, this town, by a fire, was reduced in five hours to 200 houſes. It has ſince been rebuilt. The ſide next the river is open, and is ſecured from the inundations of the river, by a raiſed bank, generally called the levee, which extends from the Engliſh Turn, to the upper ſettlements of the Germans, a diſtance of more than 50 miles, with a good road all the way. There is reaſon to believe that in a ſhort time New-Orleans may become a great and opulent city, if we conſider the advantages of its ſituation, but a few leagues from the ſea, on a noble river, in a moſt fertile country, under a moſt delightful and wholeſome climate, within 2 weeks ſail of Mexico, and ſtill nearer the French, Spaniſh, and Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, with a moral certainty of its becoming a general receptacle for the produce of that extenſive and valuable country on the Miſſiſippi, Ohio, and its other branches; all which are much more than ſufficient to enſure the future wealth, power, and proſperity of this city. The veſſels which ſail up the Miſſiſippi haul cloſe along ſide the bank next to New-Orleans, to which they make faſt, and take in or diſcharge their cargoes with the ſame eaſe as at a wharf.

NEW-PALTZ, a townſhip in Ulſter co. New-York, bounded eaſterly by Hudſon river, ſoutherly by Marlborough and Shawangunk. It contains 2,309 inhabitants, including 302 ſlaves. The compact part of it is ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of Wall-Kill, and contains about 250 houſes and a Dutch church. It is 10 miles from Shawangunk, 14 ſoutherly of Kingſton, 20 ſouth-weſt of Rhinebeck, and 80 north-north-weſt of New-York.

NEWPORT, a townſhip of Nova-Scotia, in Hants co. on the river Avon. The road from Halifax runs part of the way between this townſhip and Windſor; and has ſettlements on it at certain diſtances.

NEWPORT, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, eaſt of Claremont. It was incorporated in 1761, and contain 780 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, a maritime county of the State of Rhode-Iſland, comprehending Rhode-Iſland, Cannonicut, Block, Prudence, and ſeveral other ſmall iſlands. It is divided into ſeven townſhips, and contains 14,300 inhabitants, including 366 ſlaves.

NEWPORT, the chief town of this county, and the ſemi-metropolis of the State of Rhode-Iſland; ſtands on the ſouth-weſt end of Rhode-Iſland, about 5 miles from the ſea. Its harbour, (which is one of the fineſt in the world) ſpreads weſtward before the town. The entrance is eaſy and ſafe, and a large fleet may anchor in it and ride in perfect ſecurity. It is probable this may, in ſome future period, become one of the man-of-war ports of the American empire. The town lies north and ſouth upon a gradual aſcent as you proceed eaſtward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie weſtward upon the main. Weſt of the town is Goat-Iſland, on which is Fort Waſhington. It has been lately repaired and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the united States. Between Goat-Iſland and Rhode-Iſland is the harbour. Newport contains about 1,000 houſes, built chiefly of wood. It has 10 houſes for

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public worſhip, 4 for Baptiſts, 2 for Congregationaliſts, one for Epiſcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and one for Jews. The other public buildings are a ſtate-houſe, and an edifice for the public library. The ſituation, form and architecture of the ſtate-houſe, give it a pleaſing appearance. It ſtands ſufficiently elevated, and a long wharf and paved parade lead up to it from the harbour. Front or Water ſtreet is a mile in length. Here is a flouriſhing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, Engliſh grammar, geography, &c. A marine ſociety was eſtabliſhed here in 1572, for the relief of diſtreſſed widows and orphans, and ſuch of their ſociety as may need relief. This city, far famed for the beauty of its ſituation and the ſalubrity of its climate, is no leſs remarkable for the great variety and excellent quality of freſh fiſh which the market furniſhes at all ſeaſons of the year. No leſs than ſixty different kinds have been produced in this market. The excellent accomodations and regulations of the numerous packets, which belong to this port, and which ply thence to Providence and New-York, are worthy of notice. They are ſaid, by European travellers, to be ſuperior to any thing of the kind in Europe. This town, although greatly injured by the late war, and its conſequences, has a conſiderable trade. A cotton and duck manufactory have been lately eſtabliſhed. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 311,200 dollars. It was firſt ſettled by Mr. William Coddington, afterwards governor, and the father of Rhode-Iſland, with 17 others, in 1639. It is 30 miles S. by E. of Providence, 14 ſouth-eaſt of Briſtol, 75 S. W. by S. of Boſton, 113 E. N. E. of New-Haven, and 292 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41. 29. W. long. from Greenwich 71. 17.

NEWPORT, a ſmall poſt town in Newcaſtle co. Delaware; ſituated on the north ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, three miles W. of Wilmington. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia, in flour. It is 6 miles N. E. by N. of Chriſtiana Bridge, and 31 S. W. of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, a townſhip in Luzerne co. Pennſylvania.

NEWPORT, a ſmall poſt-town in Charles co. Maryland, 11 miles S. E. of Port Tobacco, 94 S. by W. of Baltimore, and 195 ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT. See *Iſle of Wight County*, Virginia.

NEWPORT, a very thriving ſettlement in Liberty co. Georgia, ſituated on a navigable creek, 34 miles ſouth of Savannah, and 7 or 8 ſouth of weſt from Sunbury. This place, commonly known by the name of *Newport Bridge*, is the rival of Sunbury, and commands the principal part of the trade of the whole county. A poſt-office is kept here.

NEW-RIVER, a river of Tenneſſee, which riſes on the north ſide of the Alleghany mountains, and running a north eaſt courſe enters Virginia, and is called Kanhaway; which ſee.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a townſhip in Weſt-Cheſter co. New-York, on Long-Iſland Sound. It contained 692 inhabitants, of whom 89 were ſlaves, in 1790. In 1796, there were 100 of the inhabitants qualified electors. It is 6 miles S. W. of Rye, and 20 north-eaſterly of New-York city.

NEW-SALEM, or *Pequottink*, a Moravian ſettlement, formed in 1786, on the E. ſide of Huron river, which runs northward into Lake Erie.

NEW-SALEM, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, bounded E. by the weſt line of Worceſter co. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1543 inhabitants. It is 85 miles W. by N. of Boſton.

NEW-SALEM, a townſhip in Rockingham county, New-Hampſhire, adjoining Pelham and Haverhill.

NEW-SAVANNAH, a village in Burke co. Georgia, on the S. W. bank of the Savannah, 12 miles S. E. of Auguſta.

NEW-SHOREHAM. See *Block-Iſland*.

NEW-SMYRNA *Entrance*, or *Moſkito Inlet*, on the coaſt of Florida, is about 11 leagues north-north-weſt, ¼ weſt from Cape Canaverel.

NEW-SOUTH-WALES. See *Wales* and *New Britain*.

NEW-SPAIN. See *Mexico*.

NEW-STOCKBRIDGE. See *Stockbridge New*.

NEW-SWEDELAND, was the name of

of the territory between Virginia and New-York, when in poſſeſſion of the Swedes, and was afterwards poſſeſſed, or rather claimed by the Dutch. The chief town was called *Gottenburg*.

NEW-THAMES *River*. See *Thames*.

NEWTON, a pleaſant townſhip in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on Charles river, and is 9 miles weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1691, and contains 1360 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a ſmall town in Cheſter co, Pennſylvania, 22 miles ſouth of Philadelphia.

NEWTON, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, on Powow river, adjoining Amesbury, in Maſſachuſetts, 10 or 12 miles ſoutherly of Exeter, and 26 from Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1749, and contains 530 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a poſt-town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 9 miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Danbury, 26 weſt-north-weſt of New-Haven, 61 ſouth-weſt of Hartford, and 80 north-eaſt of New-York. The town ſtands pleaſantly on an elevated ſpot, and was ſettled in 1708.

NEWTOWN, on Staten-Iſland, New-York, is 3 miles N. E. of Old-Town, as far eaſt of Richmond, and 9 ſouth-weſterly of New-York.

NEWTOWN, a townſhip in Queen's co. New-York, includes all the iſlands in the Sound oppoſite the ſame. It is about 8 miles eaſt of New-York, and contains 2,111 inhabitants, including 533 ſlaves.

NEWTOWN, a townſhip in Weſt-Cheſter co. New-York; of whoſe inhabitants 276 are electors.

NEWTOWN, a townſhip in Tioga co. New-York, lies between the ſouth end of Seneca Lake and Tioga river; having Chemung townſhip eaſt, from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1792. In 1796, 169 of its inhabitants were electors.

NEWTOWN, a townſhip in Glouceſter co. New-Jerſey.

NEWTOWN, the ſeat of juſtice in Suſſex co. New Jerſey, is about 10 miles S. E. of Sandyſton.

NEWTOWN, the capital of Bucks co. Pennſylvania. It contains a Preſbyterian church, a ſtone gaol, a court-houſe, an academy, and about 50 houſes. It was ſettled in 1725, and is 10 miles W. of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, and 30 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. There are two other townſhips of this name, the one in Delaware co. the other in that of Cumberland.

NEWTOWN, a ſmall town of Virginia, ſituated in Frederick co. between the north and ſouth branches of Shenandoah river; 7 miles ſouth of Winchester, and 173 north-north-weſt of Richmond.

NEW-UTRECHT, a ſmall maritime town of New-York, ſituated in King's co. Long-Iſland, oppoſite the narrows, and 7 miles ſouth of New-York city. The whole townſhip contains 562 inhabitants; of whom 76 are qualified electors, and 206 ſlaves.

NEW-WINDSOR, a townſhip of Ulſter co. New York, pleaſantly ſituated on the W. bank of Hudſon river, juſt above the high lands, 3 miles ſouth of Newburgh, and 6 north of Weſt Point. It contains 1819 inhabitants; of whom 261 are qualified electors, and 117 ſlaves. A valuable ſet of works in this town for manufacturing ſcythes were deſtroyed by fire. In 1795, the legiſlature granted the unfortunate proprietor, Mr. Boyd, £.1500 to enable him to re-eſtabliſh them. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houſes and a Preſbyterian church, 64 miles N. of New-York. The ſummer reſidence of Gov. Clinton was formerly at a rural ſeat, on the margin of the river, at this place.

NEW-WRENTHAM, Diſtrict of Maine, a townſhip 6 miles E. of Penobſcot river, adjoining Orrington, and 15 miles from Buckſton.

NEW-YEAR'S *Harbour*, on the north coaſt of Staten Land Iſland, at the ſouth extremity of S. America, affords wood and good water; was diſcovered Jan. 1, 1775; hence its name. S. lat. 54. 49. weſt long. 64. 11.

NEW YEAR'S *Iſlands*, near the above harbour, within which is anchorage at north half weſt from the harbour, at the diſtance of 2 leagues from it.

NEW-YORK, one of the United States of America, is ſituated between lat 40. 40. and 45. north, and between long. 73, 10. and 80. weſt; is about 350 miles in length, and 300 in breadth; bounded ſouth-eaſterly by the Atlantic Ocean; eaſt by Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and Vermont; north by Upper Canada; ſouth-weſt and weſt by Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Lake Erie. It

is

is ſubdivided into 21 counties as follows, viz. New-York, Richmond, Suffolk, Weſt-Cheſter, Queen's, King's, Orange, Ulſter, Dutcheſs, Columbia, Renſſelaer, Waſhington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkemer, Onondago, Otſego, Ontario, and Tioga. In 1790, this State contained 340,120 inhabitants; of whom 21,324 were ſlaves. Since that period the counties of Renſſelaer, Saratoga, Herkemer, Onondago, Otſego, and Tioga have been taken from the other counties. In 1796, according to the State cenſus, there were 195 townſhips, and 64,017 qualified electors. Electors in this State are divided into the following claſſes:

Freeholders to the value of £100 -	36,338
Do. to the value of £20 and under £100 -	4,838
Do. who rent tenements of 40s. per annum	22,598
Other freeholders	243
	64,017

It is difficult to aſcertain accurately the proportion the number of electors bears to the whole number of inhabitants in this State. In the county of Herkemer the electors to the whole number of inhabitants was, in 1795, nearly as 1 to 6, but this proportion will not hold through the State. In 1790 the number of inhabitants in the State was, as already mentioned, 340,120, of whom 41,785 were electors. In 1795 the number of electors was 64,017, which, if the proportion between the electors and the whole number of inhabitants be the ſame, gives, as the whole number of inhabitants in 1795, 530,177, an increaſe, in 5 years, of 190,057.

The chief rivers are Hudſon, Mohawk and their branches. The rivers Delaware and Suſquehannah, riſe in this State. The principal lakes are Otſego, Oneida, George, Seneca, Cayuga, Salt, and Chautaughque. The principal bay is that of York, which ſpreads to the ſouthward before the city of New-York. The legiſlature of New-York, ſtimulated by the enterprizing and active Pennſylvanians, who are competitors for the trade of the weſtern country, have lately granted very liberal ſums, towards improving thoſe roads that traverſe the moſt ſettled parts of the country, and opening ſuch as lead into the weſtern and northern parts of the State, uniting as far as poſſible the eſtabliſhments on Hudſon's river, and the moſt populous parts of the interior country by the neareſt practicable diſtances. By late eſtabliſhments of poſt-roads a ſafe and direct conveyance is opened between the moſt interior weſtern parts of this State, and the ſeveral States in the Union: and when the obſtructions between Hudſon's river and Lake Ontario are removed, there will not be a great deal to do to continue the water communication by the lakes and through Illinois river to the Miſſiſippi. New-York, to ſpeak generally, is interſected by ridges of mountains extending in a N. E. and S. W. direction. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains, however, the country is level, of a fine rich ſoil, covered in its natural ſtate with maple, beech, birch, cherry, black walnut, locuſt, hickory, and ſome mulberry trees. On the banks of Lake Erie are a few cheſnut and oak ridges. Hemlock ſwamps are interſperſed thinly through the country. All the creeks that empty into Lake Erie have falls, which afford many excellent mill-ſeats. The lands between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, are repreſented as uncommonly excellent, being moſt agreeably diverſified with gentle riſings, and timbered with lofty trees, with little underwood. The legiſlature have granted a million and a half acres of land, as a gratuity to the officers and ſoldiers of the line of this State. This tract forms the military townſhips of the county of Onondago. See *Military Townſhips*, and *Onondago*. Eaſt of the Alleghany Mountains, which commence with the Kaat's Kill, on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies. The hills are cloathed thick with timber, and when cleared afford fine paſture; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, graſs, oats, Indian corn, &c. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the principal. Indian corn and peas are likewiſe raiſed for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home conſumption. The beſt lands in the State, along Mohawk river and north of it and weſt of the Alleghany Mountains, but a few years ago was moſtly in a ſtate of nature, but has been of late rapidly ſettling. In the northern and unſettled parts of the State are plenty of mooſe, deer, bears, ſome beavers, martins, and moſt other of the inhabitants of the foreſt, except wolves. The Ballſtown, Saratoga, and New Lebanon

non medicinal ſprings are much celebrated; theſe are noticed under their reſpective heads. The ſalt made from the Salt Springs here is equal in goodneſs to that imported from Turk's Iſland. The weight of a buſhel of the ſalt is 136lb. A ſpring is reported to have been diſcovered in the Suſquehannah country, impregnated with nitre, from which ſalt-petre is made in the ſame manner that common ſalt is made from the Onondago ſprings. Large quantities of iron ore are found here. A ſilver mine has been worked at Phillipſburg, which produced virgin ſilver. Lead is found in Herkemer county, and ſulphur in Montgomery. Spar, zink or ſpelter, a ſemi-metal, magnez, uſed in glazings, pyrites of a golden hue, various kinds of copper ore, and lead and coal mines, are found in this State, alſo petrified wood, plaſter of Paris, iſing-glaſs in ſheets, talcs, and cryſtals of various kinds and colours, flint, aſbeſtos, and ſeveral other foſſils. A ſmall black ſtone has alſo been found, which vitrifies with a ſmall heat, and it is ſaid makes excellent glaſs. The chief manufactures are iron, glaſs, paper, pot and pearl aſhes, earthen ware, maple ſugar and molaſſes, and the citizens in general manufacture their own cloathing. This State, having a ſhort and eaſy acceſs to the ocean, commands the trade of a great proportion of the beſt ſettled and beſt cultivated parts of the United States. Their exports to the Weſt-Indies are, biſcuit, peas, Indian-corn, apples, onions, boards, ſtaves, horſes, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, pickled oyſters, beef and pork. But wheat is the ſtaple commodity of the State, of which no leſs than 677,700 buſhels were exported ſo long ago as the year 1775, beſides 2,555 tons of bread, and 2828 tons of flour. The increaſe ſince has been in proportion to the increaſe of the population. In wheat and flour about a million buſhels are now annually exported. Weſt-India goods are received in return for the above articles. Beſides the articles already enumerated are exported flax-ſeed, cotton, wool, ſarſaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig-iron, bar-iron, pot-aſh, pearl-aſh, furs, deer-ſkin, log wood, fuſtic, mahogany, bees-wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale-fins, fiſh, ſugars, molaſſes, ſalt, tobacco, lard, &c. but moſt of theſe articles are imported for re-exportation. The exports to foreign parts, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, 1792, &c. conſiſting principally of the articles above enumerated, amounted as follows; in 1791, to 2,505,465 dolls. 10 cents; 1792—2,535,790 dolls. 25 cents; 1793—2,932,370 dolls.; 1794—5,442,183 dolls. 10 cents; 1795—10,304,580 dolls. 78 cents. This State owned in 1792, 46,626 tons of ſhipping, beſides which ſhe finds employment for about 40,000 tons of foreign veſſels. There are in this State, two handſomely endowed and flouriſhing colleges, viz. Columbia, formerly King's College, in the city of New-York, and Union College, at Schenectady. See *New-York City*, and *Schenectady*. Beſides theſe, there are diſperſed in different parts of the State, 14 incorporated Academies, containing in the whole, as many as 6 or 700 ſtudents. Theſe, with the eſtabliſhment of ſchools, one at leaſt in every diſtrict of 4 ſquare miles, for the common branches of education, muſt have the moſt beneficial effects on the ſtate of ſociety. The ſums granted by the legiſlature of this State for the encouragement of literature ſince the year 1790, have been very liberal and is evincive of the wiſeſt policy. In March, 1790, the legiſlature granted to the regents of the Univerſity, who have by law the ſuperintendance and management of the literature of the State, ſeveral large and valuable tracts of land, on the waters of Lakes George and Champlain, and alſo Governor's Iſland in the harbour of New-York, with intent that the rents and income thereof ſhould be by them applied to the advancement of literature. At the ſame time they granted them £1000 currency, for the ſame general purpoſe. In April, 1792, they ordered to be paid to the Regents, £1500 for enlarging the library, £200 for a chemical apparatus, £1200 for erecting a wall to ſupport the college grounds, and £5000 for erecting a hall and an additional wing to the college: Alſo £1500 annually for 5 years to be diſcretionally diſtributed among the academies of the State. Alſo £750, for 5 years, to be applied to the payment of the ſalaries of additional profeſſors. In their ſeſſions, ſince 1795, the ſums they have granted for the ſupport of the colleges, academies, and of common ſchools

throughout the State, have been very liberal. The religious ſects or denominations in the State are, Engliſh Preſbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Baptiſts, Epiſcopalians, Friends or Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians, Methodiſts, Roman Catholics, Shakers, a few followers of Jemima Wilkinſon at Geneva, and ſome Jews in the city of New-York. The treaſury of this State is one of the richeſt in the Union. The treaſurer of the State reported to the legiſlature in Jan. 1796, that the funds amounted to 2,119,068 dollars, 33 cents, which yields an annuity of 234,218 dolls. Beſides the above immenſe ſum, there was at that period in the treaſury £134,207 19s. 10¾d. currency. The ability of the State, therefore, is abundantly competent to aid public inſtitutions of every kind, to make roads, erect bridges, open canals, and puſh every kind of improvement to the moſt deſirable length. The body of the Six Nations of Indians inhabit the weſtern part of this State. See *Six Nations*.

The Engliſh language is generally ſpoken throughout the State, but is not a little corrupted by the Dutch dialect, which is ſtill ſpoken in ſome counties, particularly in King's, Ulſter, Albany, and that part of Orange which lies S. of the mountains. But as Dutch ſchools are almoſt, if not wholly diſcontinued, that language, in a few generations, will probably ceaſe to be uſed at all. And the increaſe of Engliſh ſchools has already had a perceptible effect in the improvement of the Engliſh language. Beſides the Dutch and Engliſh, there are in this State many emigrants from Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and ſome few from France. Many Germans are ſettled on the Mohawk, and ſome Scots people on the Hudſon, in the county of Waſhington. The principal part of the two former ſettled in the city of New-York; and retain the manners, the religion, and ſome of them the language of their reſpective countries. The French emigrants ſettled principally at New-Rochelle, and on Staten-Iſland, and their deſcendants, ſeveral of them, now fill ſome of the higheſt offices in the United States. The weſtern parts of the States are ſettled and ſettling principally from New-England. There are three incorporated cities in this State, New-York, Albany, and Hudſon.

NEW-YORK *County*, in the above State, comprehending the iſland of New-York, or Manhattan, on which the metropolis ſtands, and the following ſmall iſlands: Great Barn, Little Barn, Manning's, Nutten, Bedlow's, Bucking, and Oyſter Iſlands. It contained, in 1790, 33,131 inhabitants, including 2369 ſlaves. Now, in 1796, the number of inhabitants amounts to about 70,000, of whom 7,272 are qualified electors.

NEW-YORK *City* is ſituated on the S. W. point of York iſland, at the confluence of Hudſon and Eaſt rivers, and is the metropolis of the State of its name, and the ſecond in rank in the Union. The length of the city on Eaſt river is upwards of two miles, and rapidly increaſing, but falls ſhort of that diſtance on the banks of the Hudſon. Its breadth on an average, is about a mile; and its circumference, 4 or 5 miles. The plan of the city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out with reference to the ſituation of the ground. The ground which was unoccupied before the peace of 1783, was laid out in parallel ſtreets of convenient width, which has had a good effect upon the parts of the city lately built. The principal ſtreets run nearly parallel with the rivers. Theſe are, interſected, though not at right angles, by ſtreets, running from river to river. In the width of the ſtreets there is a great diverſity. Water ſtreet and Pearl ſtreet, which occupy the banks of Eaſt river, are very conveniently ſituated for buſineſs, but they are low and too narrow; not admitting in ſome places of walks on the ſides for foot paſſengers. Broad ſtreet, extending from the Exchange to the city hall, is ſufficiently wide. This was originally built on each ſide of the creek, which penetrated almoſt to the city hall. This ſtreet is low, but pleaſant. But the moſt convenient and agreeable part of the city is the Broadway. It begins at a point which is formed by the junction of the Hudſon and Eaſt rivers—occupies the height of land between them, upon a true meridional line—riſes gently to the northward—is nearly 70 feet wide—adorned, where the fort formerly ſtood, (which has lately been levelled) with an elegant brick edifice, for the accomodation of the governor of the State, and a public walk from the extremity of the

the point, occupying the ground of the lower battery which is now demoliſhed; alſo with two Epiſcopal churches and a number of elegant private buildings. It terminates to the northward, in a triangular area, fronting the bridewell and alms-houſe, and commands from any point, a view of the Bay and Narrows. Since the year 1788, that part of the city, which was buried in ruins during the war, has been rapidly rebuilding, the ſtreets widened, ſtraightened, raiſed in the middle under an angle ſufficient to carry off the water to the ſide gutters, and foot-ways of brick made on each ſide. At this time, the part that was deſtroyed by fire is all covered with elegant brick houſes. Wall ſtreet is generally 50 feet wide and elevated, and the buildings elegant. Hanover ſquare and Dock ſtreet are conveniently ſituated for buſineſs, and the houſes well built. William ſtreet is alſo elevated and convenient, and is the principal market for retailing dry goods. Many of the other ſtreets are pleaſant, but moſt of them are irregular and narrow. The houſes are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houſes built after the old Dutch manner; but the Engliſh taſte has prevailed almoſt a century. The moſt magnificent edifice in this city is *Federal Hall*, ſituated at the head of Broad ſtreet, where its front appears to great advantage, in which is a gallery 12 feet deep, guarded by an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our beloved WASHINGTON, attended by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, took his oath of office in the face of Heaven, and in preſence of a large concourſe of people aſſembled in front, at the commencement of the operation of the Federal Conſtitution, April 30th, 1789. The other public buildings in the city are, three houſes for public worſhip for the Dutch Reformed church, four Preſbyterian churches, three Epiſcopal churches, two for German Lutherans and Calviniſts, two Friends' meeting houſes, two for Baptiſts, two for Methodiſts, one for Moravians, one Roman Catholic church, one French Proteſtant church, and a Jews' ſynagogue. Beſides theſe there is the governor's houſe, already mentioned, a handſome building, the college, gaol, and ſeveral other buildings of leſs note. The city is accomodated with four markets in different parts, which are furniſhed with a great plenty and variety of proviſions in neat and excellent order.

King's college in the city of New-York, was principally founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the province, aſſiſted by the general aſſembly, and the corporation of Trinity Church; in the year 1754, a royal charter (and grant of money) being then obtained, incorporating a number of gentlemen therein mentioned, by the name of "The Governors of the College of the province of New-York, in the city of New York, in America;" and granting to them and their ſucceſſors forever, amongſt various other rights and privileges, the power of conferring all ſuch degrees as are uſually conferred by either of the Engliſh univerſities. By the charter it was provided that the preſident ſhall always be a member of the church of England, and that a form of prayer collected from the liturgy of that church, with a particular prayer for the college, ſhall be daily uſed, morning and evening, in the college chapel; at the ſame time, no teſt of their religious perſuaſion was required from any of the fellows, profeſſors or tutors; and the advantages of education were equally extended to ſtudents of all denominations. The building (which is only one third of the intended ſtructure) conſiſts of an elegant ſtone edifice, three complete ſtories high, with four ſtair-caſes, 12 apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, muſeum, anatomical theatre, and a ſchool for experimental philoſophy. The college is ſituated on a dry gravelly ſoil, about 150 yards from the bank of Hudſon's river, which it overlooks, commanding a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect. Since the revolution, the legiſlature paſſed an act conſtituting 21 gentlemen (of whom the governor and lieutenant-governor, for the time being, are members *ex officiis*) a body corporate and politic, by the name and ſtyle of "The Regents of the Univerſity of the State of New-York." They are entruſted with the care of literature in general in the State, and have power to grant charters of incorporation for erecting colleges and academies throughout the State, are to viſit theſe inſtitutions as often as they ſhall think proper, and report their ſtate

to the legiſlature once a year. King's college, which we have already deſcribed, is now called *Columbia College*. This college, by an act of the legiſlature paſſed in the ſpring of 1787, was put under the care of 24 gentlemen, who are a body corporate, by the name and ſtyle of "The Truſtees of Columbia College in the city of New-York." This body poſſeſs all the powers veſted in the governors of King's college, before the revolution, or in the regents of the univerſity, ſince the revolution, ſo far as their power reſpected this inſtitution. No regent can be a truſtee of any particular college or academy in the State. The regents of the univerſity have power to confer the higher degrees, and them only. The college edifice has received no addition ſince the peace, though the erection of a hall and a wing have been contemplated, and funds for the purpoſe granted by the legiſlature. The annual revenue ariſing from the eſtate belonging to the college, excluſive of ſome bonds which are not at preſent productive, amounts to £1,535 currency. Columbia college conſiſts of 2 faculties: a faculty of arts and a faculty of phyſic. The firſt has a preſident and 7 profeſſors, and the ſecond a dean and 7 profeſſors. The ſtudents attending both the faculties at the beginning of the year 1795 amounted to 140. The officers of inſtruction and immediate government in the faculty of arts, are a preſident, profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy, a profeſſor of logic and geography, and a profeſſor of languages. To theſe have lately been added a profeſſor of chymiſtry and agriculture, a profeſſor of oriental languages, a profeſſor of law, and a profeſſor of the French language. In the faculty of phyſic, the dean is lecturer on clinical medicine in the New-York hoſpital; and there are the profeſſorſhips of botany, of anatomy, of the obſtetric art, of materia medica, of the inſtitutes of medicine, of ſurgery, and the practice of phyſic. Theſe profeſſors afford the neceſſary inſtruction in the healing art. The library and muſeum were deſtroyed during the war. Upwards of £800 (of monies granted by the legiſlature) have been lately expended in books to increaſe the library. The philoſophical apparatus is new and complete. The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a mayor, alderman and common council. The city is divided into ſeven wards, in each of which there is choſen annually by the people an alderman and an aſſiſtant, who, together with the recorder, are appointed annually by the council of appointment. The mayor's court, which is held from time to time by adjournment, is in high reputation as a court of law. A court of ſeſſion is likewiſe held for the trial of criminal cauſes. The ſituation of the city is both healthy and pleaſant. Surrounded on all ſides by water, it is refreſhed with cool breezes in ſummer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the ſame parallel. This city is eſteemed the moſt eligible ſituation for commerce in the United States. It almoſt neceſſarily commands the trade of one half New-Jerſey, moſt of that of Connecticut, part of that of Maſſachuſetts, and almoſt the whole of Vermont, beſides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largeſt rivers in America. This city imports moſt of the goods conſumed between a line of 30 miles E. of Connecticut river, and 20 miles weſt of the Hudſon, which is 130 miles; and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 400 miles; a conſiderable portion of which is the beſt peopled of any part of the United States; and the whole territory contains nearly a million people, or one-fifth of the inhabitants of the Union. Beſides, ſome of the other States are partially ſupplied with goods from New-York. But in the ſtaple commodity, flour, Pennſylvania and Maryland have exceeded it, the ſuperfine flour of thoſe States commanding a higher price than that of New-York; not that the quality of the grain is worſe, but becauſe greater attention is paid in thoſe States to the inſpection and manufacture of that article. In the manufacture likewiſe of iron, paper, cabinet works, &c. Pennſylvania exceeds not only New-York, but all her ſiſter States. In times of peace, however, New-York will command more commercial buſineſs than any town in the United States. In time of war it will be inſecure, without a marine force; but a ſmall number of ſhips will be able to defend it from the moſt formidable attacks by ſea. A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there

there being few wells in the city. Moſt of the people are ſupplied every day with freſh water, conveyed to their doors in caſks, from a pump near the head of Queen ſtreet, which receives it from a ſpring almoſt a mile from the centre of the city. This well is about 20 feet deep and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well, is 110 hogſheads of 130 gallons each. In ſome hot ſummer days 216 hogſheads have been drawn from it; and what is very ſingular, there is never more or leſs than about 3 feet water in the well. The water is ſold commonly at three pence a hogſhead at the pump. Several propoſals have been made by individuals to ſupply the citizens by pipes; but none have yet been accepted. On a general view of this city, as deſcribed 40 years ago, and in its preſent ſtate, the compariſon is flattering to the preſent age; particularly the improvements in taſte, elegance of manners, and that eaſy unaffected civility and politeneſs which form the happineſs of ſocial intercourſe. The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New-York in 1756, was 10,881; 1771, 21,863; 1786, 23,614; 1790, 33,131; 1796, 7,272 electors; probably about 70,000 inhabitants. There is no baſon for the reception of veſſels, but the road where they lie in Eaſt river, which is protected from the violence of the ſea, by the circumjacent iſlands. The great rapidity of the tides in the narrow channels between Long-Iſland and York-Iſland, and between Long-Iſland and Staten-Iſland, increaſed by the water of Hudſon and Eaſt rivers, preſerves the channel from being obſtructed by ice; ſo that navigation is always open, except a few days when the weather is uncommonly ſevere. The entries from foreign ports only into this port in 1795 were 941, viz. ſhips, 178—brigs, 309—barques, 9—ſnows, 7—ſchooners, 268—ſloops, 170. Works of defence have been erected here to a conſiderable extent, and when completed on the original plan, will afford great ſecurity to the city, from enemies' ſhips. New York city is 95 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, 127 S. W. of Hartford, 197 N. E. of Baltimore, 252 S. W. of Boſton, 375 from Portland, in Maine, 373 from Richmond, 620 from Fayetteville, 913 from Charleſton, and 1,020 from Savannah. N. lat. 40. 42. 8. W. long. 74. 9. 45.

NEW-YORK, an Indian town of the Creek nation, ſituated on Tallapooſe river, in Georgia; and ſo named by Col. Ray, a New-York Britiſh loyaliſt.

NEW-YORK *Iſland*, on which the city of that name ſtands, is about 15 miles long, and does not extend two in any part in breadth. It is joined to the main land by a bridge, called King's Bridge, 15 miles N. of New-York city.

NEYBE, or *Neiva*, a fertile plain on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo; bounded E. by the bay and river of its name, on the W. by the river of Dames, and the Pond of Henriquelle. It contains about 80 ſquare leagues, abounds with game, and is a choſen ſpot for flamingoes, pheaſants, and royal or crowned peacocks. Theſe laſt have a more delicate flavour and more brilliant plumage than the peacocks of Europe. Nine leagues from the W. bank of the Neybe is the town, containing about 200 houſes, and can turn out 300 men fit to bear arms. This town is 15 leagues W. by N. of Azu, and 16 from the point where the line of demarcation cuts Brackiſh Pond. This territory produces a ſort of plaiſter, talc, and foſſil ſalt. The natural re-production of the ſalt is ſo rapid, that a pretty large hollow is abſolutely filled up again in the courſe of a year. The river might be rendered navigable for ſmall craft, and the plain is able to afford eligible ſituations for 150 ſugar plantations.

NIAGARA *River* and *Falls*. Niagara *river*, connects the N. E. end of Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, and is about 30 miles in length, from Fort Erie to Niagara Fort, and forms a part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. It receives Chippeway or Welland river from the W. and Tonewanto Creek from the E. and emboſoms Great and Navy Iſlands. Fort Sluſher ſtands on the E. ſide of this river near Navy Iſland. The *Falls*, in this river, are oppoſite Fort Sluſher, about 7 or 8 miles ſouth of Lake Ontario, and form the greateſt curioſity which this, or indeed any other country, affords. In order to have a tolerable idea of this ſtupendous fall of water, it will be neceſſary to conceive that part of the country in which Lake Erie is ſituated, to be elevated above that

which contains Lake Ontario, about 300 feet; the ſlope which ſeparates the upper and lower country is generally very ſteep, and in many places almoſt perpendicular; it is formed by horizontal ſtrata of ſtone, great part of which is lime-ſtone. The ſlope may be traced by the north ſide of Lake Ontario, near the bay of Torento, round the weſt end of the Lake; thence the direction is generally eaſt. Between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie it croſſes the ſtrait of Niagara and the Genneſſee river; after which it becomes loſt in the country towards Seneca Lake. It is to this ſlope the country is indebted both for the Cataract of Niagara and the great Falls of Genneſſee. The Cataract of Niagara, ſome have ſuppoſed, was formerly at the northern ſide of the ſlope near the landing; and that from the great length of time, and the quantity of water, and diſtance which it falls, the ſolid ſtone is worn away for about ſeven miles up towards lake Erie *, and a chaſm is formed which no perſon can approach without terror. Down this chaſm the water ruſhes with a moſt aſtoniſhing noiſe and velocity, after it makes the great pitch. Here the fancy is conſtantly engaged in the contemplation of the moſt romantic and awful proſpect imaginable; when the eye catches the falls, the contemplation is inſtantly arreſted, and the beholder admires in ſilence. The river is about 742 yards wide at the falls. The perpendicular pitch of this vaſt body of water produces a ſound that is frequently heard at the diſtance of 20 miles, and in a clear day, and fair wind, 40 and even 50 miles. A perceptible, tremulous motion in the earth is felt for ſeveral rods round. A heavy cloud or fog is conſtantly aſcending from the falls, in which rainbows may always be ſeen when the ſun ſhines. This fog or ſpray, in the winter ſeaſon, falls upon the neighbouring trees, where it congeals, and produces a moſt beautiful chryſtaline appearance: this remark is applicable alſo to the falls of Genneſſee. It is conjectured that the water muſt fall at leaſt 65 feet in the chaſm; the perpendicular pitch at the cataract is 150 feet; other accounts ſay only 137 feet: to theſe add 58 feet, which the water falls the laſt half mile immediately above the falls, and we have 273, which the water falls in the diſtance of 7½ miles. Animals ſwimming near the Rapids above the great Cataract are inſtantly hurried to deſtruction. Juſt below the Great Pitch, the water and foam may be ſeen puffed up in large ſpherical figures; they burſt at the top, and project a column of the ſpray to a prodigious height, and then ſubſide, and are ſucceeded by others which burſt in like manner. This appearance is moſt remarkable about half way between the iſland that divides the falls and the weſt ſide of the ſtrait, where the largeſt column of water deſcends. The deſcent into the chaſm of this ſtupendous cataract is very difficult, on account of the great height of the banks; but when once a perſon has deſcended, he may go up to the foot of the Falls, and take ſhelter behind the deſcending column of water, between that and the precipice, where there is a ſpace ſufficient to contain a number of people in perfect ſafety, and where converſation may be held without interruption from the noiſe, which is leſs here than at a conſiderable diſtance. On Chriſtmas 1795, a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, and by which a large piece of the rock that forms the famous cataract was broken off.

NIAGARA, a fort and poſt-town in the State of New-York, ſituated on the E. ſide of Niagara river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and oppoſite to Newark, in Canada. Niagara Fort is a moſt important poſt, and ſecures a greater number of communications, through a large country, than probably any other pais in interior America. It is about 9 miles below the cataract, 80 N. W. of Williamſburgh on Genneſſee river, 370 N. W. of Philadelphia, and 560 W. by N. of Boſton. N. lat. 43. 20. W. long. 79. The fort was built by the French about the year 1725, and was delivered up to the United States, according to the treaty of 1794, by the Britiſh, in 1796. Although it is a degree N. of Boſton, yet the ſeaſon is quite as mild here as at that town, and vegetation quite as early and forward. It is thought that the climate meliorates in the ſame latitude as one proceeds from the Atlantic weſtward.

NICARAGUA,

* Gen. Lincoln who viſited and examined theſe falls, in 1794, ſays, "On a careful examination of the banks of the river, there appears to be no good foundation for this opinion."

NICARAGUA, a lake in the province of New-Spain, 117 leagues in circumference. Its weſtern part is not more than 20 miles from the S. W. coaſt of Mexico. It ſends its waters eaſt to the ocean, by a ſpacious river of its name, which divides the province of Nicaragua from Coſta Rico. This renders the towns on the banks of the lake of conſiderable importance, particularly the cities of Granada, Leon, and Nicaragua. The firſt is on the ſouth ſide in lat. 11. 8. N. and long. 85. 12. W. and is 45 miles weſtward of the city of Nicaragua, that ſtands at ſome diſtance ſouth from the lake. Leon is at the weſt end of the lake, and in lat. 12. N. and long. 87. W. The lake is interſperſed with ſeveral iſlands, and full of fiſh, but infeſted with alligators. Nicaragua river empties into the ſea, oppoſite to the iſland of Monglares. N. lat. 11. 40. W. long. 82. 47.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, having Honduras on the north, the North Sea on the eaſt, Coſta Rico on the S. E. and the South Sea on the S. W. It is about 400 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is wholeſome and temperate, and the ſoil fertile, producing quantities of ſugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. This is conſidered as the garden of America; being ſo pleaſant and fruitful, that when the Spaniards firſt viſited it, they called it Mahomet's paradiſe.

NICHOLAS, *Cape St.* the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the Weſt-Indies. It is 2 leagues W. of the town of its name, but more commonly called *The Mole*, 9 or 10 leagues eaſt of Cape Mayzi, at the eaſt end of the iſland of Cuba, and 46 leagues north-eaſt by north of Cape Dame Marie, and, with this laſt cape, forms the entrance into the large bay called the Bight of Leogane. See *The Mole*.

NICHOLAS, *Port St.* on the coaſt of Peru, in S. America, lies north of Port St. John, about a league to leeward of the river Maſca, and 6 leagues S. S. E. of Port Cavallo. It is ſafer than St. John's harbour, but affords neither wood nor water.

NICKAJACK, an Indian town on the S. E. ſide of Tenneſſee river, at the point of a large bend, about 36 miles north-eaſt of the Creek's Croſſing Place. Half way between theſe lies the Crow Town on the ſame ſide of the river.

NICKER, one of the ſmall Virgin Iſlands, ſituated between Anegada and Virgin Gorda, on the latter of which it is dependent. N. lat. 18. 30. W. long. 65. 5.

NICHOLA, or *Nichola Town Gut*, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's.

NICOYA, or *St. Lucar*, a town of Coſta Rico, in the kingdom of Mexico, North-America, having a harbour on a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 10. 20. N. and long. 88 10. W. About 10 leagues is the bay of Salinas, from whence the inhabitants of this place procure and ſend to Panama the purple juice of a ſhell-fiſh found in it, beſides ſalt, honey, maize, fowls and wheat; and here is alſo a pearl fiſhery. The town is up within the land, but ſhips ride in the river Cipanſo, 2 leagues to the N. W. from the iſland of Chira, to take in goods from it; which river is navigable for large periaguas that bring down the goods to the ſhips. The iſland of Chira affords plenty of freſh water and proviſions.

NICTAU, a river of Nova-Scotia, which waters the townſhip of Annapolis; on its banks are quantities of bog and mountain ore. A bloomery has been erected in the town.

NICUESA, *Gulf of*, is on the eaſt coaſt of the country of Honduras, on the Spaniſh Main, having Cape Gracias a Dios for its north limit, and Cape Blanco, on the ſouth; Catharine, or Providence, is due eaſt from it.

NIEBE, or *Neybe*, a bay and river on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. The bay is ſituated at north-north-eaſt from Cape Beata. N. lat. 18. 3. W. long. 73. 46.

NIEVA *Iſland*, lies ſouth-weſt of Miſtake Bay, and on the north-eaſt ſide of Hudſon's Straits.

NIEVA TERRA, near the eaſt end of Hudſon's Straits, in North-America, in lat. 62. 4. N. and long. 67. 7. W. and has high water on the ſpring-tide days at 50 min. paſt 9 o'clock.

NIGANICHE, an iſland on the coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, and in the ſouth part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to the ſouthward of a cape about 4 leagues ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Achepe harbour, and 8 leagues from North Cape.

NIGUA, a river on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo. Its mouth is 7 leagues eaſt of the Niſao. The

rivers Nigua and Jayna are not very far apart. But as they advance from their ſprings, they recede from each other, the former running weſtward from the latter. Between them lies an extenſive and fertile plain. The quantity of pure gold that was dug from its cavities, its ſugar, cocoa, indigo, and other plantations, paid duties of a greater amount than thoſe now paid by all the Spaniſh part of the iſland put together. All theſe rivers might be eaſily rendered navigable. The pariſh and ſmall town of Nigua contain about 2,500 perſons, partly free people of colour.

NINETY-SIX, a diſtrict of the upper country of South-Carolina, weſt of Orangeburg diſtrict, and comprehends the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury. It contains 33,674 white inhabitants, ſends 12 repreſentatives and 4 ſenators to the State legiſlature, 3 of the former and one of the latter for each county, and one member to Congreſs. It produces conſiderable quantities of tobacco for exportation. Chief town, *Cambridge*, or, as it was formerly called, *Ninety-Six*, which is 60 miles weſt by north of Columbia, 147 north-weſt of Charleſton, 49 north of Auguſta in Georgia, and 762 from Philadelphia. In May, 1781, this town was cloſely beſieged by Gen. Greene, and bravely defended by the Britiſh, commanded by Col. Cruger.

NIPEGON, a large river which empties into Lake Superior, from the northward. It leads to a tribe of the Chippewas, who inhabit near a lake of the ſame name. Not far from the Nipegon is a ſmall river, that, juſt before it enters the lake, has a perpendicular fall, from the top of a mountain of 600 feet, It is very narrow, and appears like a white garter ſuſpended in the air.

NIPISSING *Lake* is north-eaſt of Lake Huron, and connected with it by French river.

NIPISIGUIT, a ſmall village of New-Brunſwick, on the ſouthern ſide of Chaleur Bay, inhabited by Roman Catholics; above 12 leagues W. of Caraquit Iſland; between which and Point Maſanette, are the capes of Poiquchaw. At this village a number of coaſting traders touch during the ſummer, where they purchaſe of the inhabitants cod-fiſh and ſalmon, as alſo feathers, peltry, and ſome furs.

NIPISSINS, Indians inhabiting near the head waters of the Ottowas river. Warriors, 300.

NISAO, a river which riſes in the centre of the iſland of St Domingo, and falls into the ſea on the ſouth ſide, and on the weſtern ſide of the point of its name; 7 leagues W. of Nigua river.

NISQUEUNIA, a ſettlement in the State of New-York, above the city of Albany. This is the principal ſeat of the ſociety called Shakers. A few of this ſect came from England in 1774; and a few others are ſcattered in different parts of the country.

NITTANY *Mountain*, in Pennſylvania, is between the Juniatta and the W. branch of Suſquehannah river.

NIVERNOIS, a large bay at the eaſt end of Lake Ontario.

NIXONTON, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Paſquotank county; lies on the northern water of Albemarle Sound, and contains a court-houſe, gaol, and a few dwelling-houſes. It is 28 miles N. E. of Edenton, and 468 S. W. of Philadelphia.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a townſhip in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, incorporated in 1788, and contains 516 inhabitants. It is 10 miles S. E. of New-Caſtle, and 192 N. E. of Boſton.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a townſhip in the north-eaſtern part of Herkemer county, New-York, ſituated on the north weſtern ſide of Canada Creek.

NOCKAMIXON, a townſhip in Buck's co. Pennſylvania.

NODDLE'S *Iſland*, a ſmall pleaſant and fertile iſland in Boſton harbour, Maſſachuſetts. It is about 2 miles eaſt-north-eaſt of the town, on the Chelſea ſhore. It is occupied as a farm, and yields large quantities of excellent hay.

NODWAY, a river or rather a long bay which communicates with James' Bay, at the S. E. extremity of Rupert's river.

NOIR, or *Black River*, in Louiſiana, runs ſouthward, and joins Rogue or Red River; which ſee.

NOIR, *Cape*, on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan. S. lat. 54. 30. W. long. 73. 13.

NOIR, *Cape*, or *Black Cape*, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, is about 7 leagues W. N. W. of Bonaventure.

NOIX, *Iſle au*, or *Nut Iſle*, a ſmall iſle of 50 acres, near the north end of Lake Champlain, and within the province of Lower

Lower Canada. Here the Britiſh have a garriſon containing 100 men. It is about 5 miles N. N. E. of the mouth of La Cole river, 20 N. of Iſle La Motte, and 12 or 15 ſouthward of St. John's.

NOLACHUCKY, a river in the eaſtern part of the State of Tenneſſee, which runs W. S. W. into French Broad river, about 26 miles from Holſtein river. Near the banks of this river Greenville College is eſtabliſhed.

NOLIN *Creek*, a branch of Green river in Kentucky. The land here is of an inferior quality.

NOMAN's *Land Iſland*, lies a little S. W. of Martha's Vineyard, and is about 3 miles long and 2 broad. It belongs to Duke's co. Maſſachuſetts. N. lat. 41. 15. W. long. 71. 5.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a port to the S. S. E. of the cape to the eaſtward of Porto Bello, on the Spaniſh Main, or N. coaſt of S. America, at the diſtance of about 7 leagues. It is at the bottom of a large deep bay, being wide to the eaſt ſide in lat. 9. 43. N. and long. 78. 35. W. The iſlands called Baſtimentos are in this bay. Large veſſels ſeldom frequent this part now, although there is from 5 to 8 fathoms and clean ground. Experience pointed out that they were in danger of foundering at anchor, ſuch is the fury with which the ſea pours into the bay. Thoſe veſſels that now viſit it, if their buſineſs require any ſtay, prefer riding at the Baſtimentos, or at Porto Bello.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, on the W. coaſt of Mexico, ſituated on the North Pacific Ocean, is a large and populous town, a little to the northward of the tropic of Cancer, and 20 leagues to the north of Guadalaxara. N. lat. 23. 38. W. long. 104.

NONESUCH, a river of Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine. It paſſes to the ſea through the town of Scarborough; and receives its name from its extraordinary freſhets.

NONESUCH, a harbour at the E. end of the iſland of Antigua. The road is foul and full of rocks; and it has not more than 6 or 8 feet water, except in one place, which is very difficult.

NOORT *Point*, on the coaſt of Chili, is the north point of the bay or port of Coquimbo, the other is called Point Tortugas.

NOOHEEVA, one of the Ingraham Iſlands, ſaid to be the parent of them all, ſituated about 10 leagues S. W. of Ooahoona. Capt. Roberts named it *Adams*; it is the ſame which Ingraham called *Federal Iſland*. The lat. of the body of the iſland is 8. 58. S. and nearly in the ſame meridian with Wooapo, between 140. and 140. 10. W. long. from Greenwich. All accounts of the natives concurred, ſays Capt. Roberts, in repreſenting it as populous and fruitful, and to have a large bay with good anchorage.

NOOTKA, or *King George's Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of North-America, is very extenſive. That part of it where the ſhips under Capt. Cook anchored, lies in lat. 49. 36. N. and long. 126. 42. W. from Greenwich. Capt. Cook judged the ſound to occupy a degree and a half in latitude, and two of longitude, excluſive of its arms and branches unexplored. The whole ſound is ſurrounded by high land, in many places broken and rugged, and in general covered with wood to the very top. The natives were numerous and were in poſſeſſion of iron and beads; which probably were conveyed to them acroſs the continent from Hudſon's Bay. They are rather below the middle ſize, and beſmear their bodies with red paint, but their faces are bedaubed with various colours. The Strait de Fuego encompaſſes the large cluſter of iſlands among which this ſound is ſituated. See *Fuca*, *Pintard*, *Waſhington Iſlands*, and *North-Weſt Coaſt*. It was formally taken poſſeſſion of by Lieutenant Pearce of the Britiſh navy, in 1795, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty.

NORD, *Rio del*, or *Rio Bravo*. See *North River*, in the gulf of Mexico.

NORFOLK, a populous maritime county of Maſſachuſetts, lately taken from the ſouthern part of Suffolk co. and lies to the ſouthward around the town and harbour of Boſton. It contains 20 townſhips, of which Dedham is the ſeat of juſtice. Number of inhabitants 24,280.

NORFOLK, a populous county of Virginia, bounded north by James's river, which divides it from Warwick. It contains 14,524 inhabitants, including 5,345 ſlaves.

NORFOLK, a port of entry and poſt-town and ſeat of juſtice in the above county, on the eaſt ſide of Elizabeth river, immediately below the confluence of the eaſtern branch. It is the moſt conſiderable

conſiderable commercial town in Virginia. The channel of the river is from 350 to 400 yards wide, and at common flood tide has 18 feet water up to the town. The harbour is ſafe and commodious, and large enough to contain 300 ſhips. It was burnt on the 1ſt of January, 1776, by the Liverpool man of war, by order of the Britiſh governor Lord Dunmore; and the loſs amounted to £300,000 ſterling. It now contains about 500 dwelling-houſes, a court-houſe, gaol, an epiſcopal and methodiſt church, a theatre, and an academy. In 1790, it contained 2,959 inhabitants, including 1294 ſlaves. The town is governed by a mayor and ſeveral aldermen. It carries on a briſk trade to the Weſt-Indies, Europe, and the different States, and conſtitutes, with Portſmouth, which ſtands on the oppoſite ſide of the river, a port of entry. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 1,660,752 dollars. A canal, of 16 miles in length, is now cutting from the north branch of Albemarle Sound in. N. Carolina, to the waters of the S. branch of Elizabeth river. It will communicate with Elizabeth river 9 miles from Norfolk. Merchant veſſels of the largeſt ſize may go within a mile from the mouth of the canal; and here, the water being freſh, the worm, which does ſuch damage to veſſels in Norfolk and Portſmouth, will not affect them. It is 114 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, 54 from Williamſburgh, 30 N. E. of Suffolk, and 389 S. by W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36. 55. W. long. 76. 28.

NORFOLK, a townſhip in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 15 miles N. of Litchfield, on the Maſſachuſetts line.

NORMAN, *Cape*, on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland iſland, is on the gulf of St. Lawrence, and the weſtern entrance of the narrow bay of Mauco, 20 leagues from Cape Ferrol. N. lat. 51. 39. W. long 55. 58. High water at full and change days at 9 o'clock.

NORONHA *Iſland*, *Ferdinando*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, laid down in lat. 3. 56. ſouth, and long 32. 38. weſt. Captain Cook, in his ſecond voyage, looked for it in long. 32. 5. but did not find it.

NORRIDGEWALK, or *Norridgewock*, a poſt-town in Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, Maine, incorporated in 1788, and contains 376 inhabitants. It is 10 miles weſt of Canaan, 239 N. by E. of Boſton, and 587 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. The Indian town of this name ſtood about 40 miles above Fort Halifax, where Kennebeck river, as you aſcend it, after taking a ſouth-weſtward courſe, turns to the northward, and forms a point where the town ſtood. It was deſtroyed by a party under Col. Harman, in 1724.

NORRITON, the principal town in Montgomery co. Pennſylvania, is about 20 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, on the N. bank of the Schuylkill, having about 20 houſes a court-houſe and gaol, and a handſome edifice of ſtone for the preſervation of records, and an obſervatory. This town was the reſidence of that celebrated philoſopher and philanthrophiſt, Dr. *David Rittenhouſe*. In his *Obſervatory*, near his manſion houſe, he was interred, agreeably to his requeſt, June, 1796. His tomb ſtone contains nothing but his name and the ſimple record of the days and years of his birth and death. "Here, (ſays the elegant writer of his eulogy, Dr. *Ruſh*) ſhall the philoſophers of future ages reſort to do homage to his tomb, and children yet unborn ſhall point to the dome which covers it, and exultingly ſay, "There lies our *Rittenhouſe*."

NORTH-AMERICA comprehends all that part of the continent of America which lies N. of the iſthmus of Darien, extending N. and S. from about the 10th degree of N. latitude to the North Pole; and E. and W. from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the 57th and 168th degrees of W. longitude from Greenwich. Beyond the 70th degree N. lat. few diſcoveries have been made. North-America was diſcovered in 1495, in the reign of Henry VIII. by John Cabot, a Venetian; and was then thickly inhabited by Indians. It is now ſuppoſed that there are not more than two millions and an half of the Aborigines in North and South America. In July, 1779, Capt. Cook proceeded as far as lat. 71, when he came to a ſolid body of ice from continent to continent. The vaſt tract of country, bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, S. and E. by California, New-Mexico and Louiſiana—the United States, Canada and the Atlantic Ocean, and extending as far north as the country is habitable, (a few ſcattered Britiſh, French, and ſome other European ſettlements

tlements excepted) is inhabited wholly by various nations and tribes of Indians. The Indians alſo poſſeſs large tracts of country within the Spaniſh, American, and Britiſh dominions. Thoſe parts of North-America, not inhabited by Indians, belong (if we include Greenland) to Denmark, Great Britain, the American States, and Spain. Spain claims Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and all W. of the Miſſiſippi, and S. of the northern boundaries of the Louiſiana, New Mexico, and California. Great Britain claims all the country innabited by Europeans, lying N. and E. of the United States, except Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The remaining part is the territory of the Sixteen United States. The particular provinces and States, are exhibited in the following table.

TABLE.

Belong to.	*Countries, Provinces, and States.*	*Number of Inhabitants.*
Denmark.	Weſt-Greenland.	10,0000
Britiſh Provinces.	New Britain	unknown
	Upper-Canada	20,000
	Lower-Canada	130,000
	Newfoundland	7,000
	Cape Breton Iſland	1,000
	New-Brunſwick, Nova-Scotia, St. John's Iſland } in 1783	35,000
		5,000
United States of America.	Vermont	85,539
	New Hampſhire	141,885
	Maſſachuſetts, Diſtrict of Maine }	378,787
		96,540
	Rhode-Iſland	68,825
	Connecticut	237,946
	New-York	340,120
	New-Jerſey	184,139
	Pennſylvania	434,373
	Delaware	59,094
	Mary and	319,728
	Virginia	747,610
	Kentucky	73,677
	North Carolina	393,751
	South-Carolina	249,073
	Georgia	82,548
	Tenneſſee, in 1795,	77,200
	Territory N. W. of Ohio	
Spaniſh Provinces.	Eaſt-Florida	
	Weſt-Florida	
	Louiſiana	
	New-Mexico	
	California	
	Mexico, or New-Spain.	

NORTHAMPTON, a large uneven co. of Pennſylvania; ſituated in the N. E. corner of the State on Delaware river, which ſeparates it from the State of New-Jerſey and New-York. It is divided into 27 townſhips, and contains 24,250 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a townſhip in Buck's co. Pennſylvania.

NORTHAMPTON, a town in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, on the S. W. bank of Lehigh river, 5 or 6 miles S. W. of Bethlehem.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. of Halifax diſtrict, N. Carolina, bounded north by the State of Virginia, containing 9,981 inhabitants, including 4,409 ſlaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a maritime co. of Virginia, ſituated on the point of the peninſula, which forms the E. ſide of the entrance into Cheſapeak Bay. It has the ocean E. and Accomack co. on the north. Its ſouthern extremity is Cape Charles, in lat. 37. 11. N. and long. 75. 57. W. off which is the ſmall iſland called Smith's iſland. This county contains 6,889 inhabitants, including 3,244 ſlaves. The lands are low and ſandy.

NORTHAMPTON *Court-Houſe*, in the above co. where a poſt-office is kept, is 40 miles S. by W. of Accomack court-houſe, 43 north-eaſt of Norfolk, and 239 ſouth of Philadelphia.

NORTHAMPTON, a reſpectable poſt-town and capital of Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, ſituated within a bend of Connecticut river, on its W. ſide, 40 miles north of Hartford, in Connecticut and 100 W. of Boſton. It contains a ſpacious congregational church, a court-houſe, gaol, and about 250 dwelling-houſes, many of which are genteel buildings. Its meadows are extenſive and fertile; and it carries on a conſiderable inland trade. This townſhip was incorporated in 1685, and contains 1,628 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a townſhip in Burlington co. New-Jerſey, which contains about 56,000 acres, half of which is under improvement, the other half is moſtly

moſtly pine barren. The chief place of the townſhip is called Mount Holly. It contains about 150 houſes, an Epiſcopal church, a Friend's meeting-houſe, and a market-houſe. It is 22 miles from Trenton, and 20 from Philadelphia. See *Mount Holly*.

NORTHBOROUGH, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, formerly the northern part of Weſtborough. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 619 inhabitants. It is 10 miles E. of Worceſter, and 36 W. of Boſton.

NORTHBRIDGE, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, taken from Uxbridge, which bounds it on the S. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 569 inhabitants. Blackſtone river runs through this town. It is 12 miles S. by E. of Worceſter, and 45 S. W. of Boſton.

NORTH-CAROLINA, one of the United States, is bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by S. Carolina, and W. by the State of Tenneſſee. It lies between 33. 50, and 36. 60. N. lat. and between 76. 8. and 83. 8. W. long. being about 450 miles in length, and 180 in breadth, containing about 3 ,000 ſquare miles. The diſtricts of this State are claſſed in three diviſions, viz. The *Eaſtern* diſtricts, *Edenton*, *Newbern*, and *Wilmington*—the *Middle* Diſtricts, *Fayetteville*, *Hillſborough*, and *Halifax*—and the *Weſtern* diſtricts, *Morgan* and *Saliſbury*. The eaſtern diſtricts are on the ſea-coaſt, extending from the Virginia line ſouthward to S. Carolina. The five others cover the whole State, W. of the maritime diſtricts; and the greater part of them extend acroſs the State from N. to S. Theſe diſtricts are ſubdivided into 58 counties which contained, in 1790, 393,751 inhabitants, of whom 100,571 were ſlaves. The chief *rivers* of N. Carolina are Chowan and its branches, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear or Clarendon. Moſt of theſe and the ſmaller rivers have bars at their mouths; and the coaſt furniſhes no good harbours except Cape Fear. There are two remarkable *ſwamps* in this State, the one in Currituck co. the other on the line between this State and Virginia. See *Currituck County* and *Diſmal*. The moſt remarkable *ſounds* are Albemarle, Pamlico and Core Sounds—the *capes*, Lookout, Hatteras and Fear; which are deſcribed under their reſpective names. Newbern is the largeſt town in the State; the other towns of note are Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillſborough, Saliſbury, and Fayetteville; each of which have been, in their turns, the ſeat of the general aſſembly. Raleigh, ſituated near the centre of the State, has lately been eſtabliſhed as the metropolis. N. Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the ſea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in foreſt, and is barren. On the banks of ſome of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interſperſed through the other parts, are glades of rich ſwamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile ſoil. Sixty or eighty miles from the ſea, the country riſes into hills and mountains, as in S. Carolina and Georgia. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulſe of all kinds, in all parts. Cotton and hemp are alſo conſiderably cultivated here, and might be raiſed in much greater plenty. The cotton is planted yearly: The ſtalk dies with the froſt. The labour of one man will produce 1000 pounds in the ſeeds, or 250 fit for manufacturing. A great proportion of the produce of the back country, conſiſting of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, &c. is carried to market in S. Carolina and Virginia. The ſouthern interior counties carry their produce to Charleſtown, and the northern to Peterſburg, in Virginia. The exports from the lower parts of the State, are tar, pitch, turpentine, roſin, Indian corn, boards, ſcantling, ſtaves, ſhingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees-wax, myrtle-wax, and a few other articles, amounting in the year, ending September 30th, 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their trade is chiefly with the Weſt-Indies and the northern States. In the flat country near the ſea-coaſt, the inhabitants, during the ſummer and autumn, are ſubject to intermitting fevers, which often prove fatal, as bilious or nervous ſymptoms prevail. The weſtern hilly parts of the State are as healthy as any part of America. That country is fertile, full of ſprings and rivulets of pure water. Autumn is very pleaſant, both in regard to the temperature and ſerenity of the weather, and the richneſs and variety of the vegetable productions, which the

ſeaſon

ſeaſon affords. The winters are ſo mild in ſome years, that autumn may be ſaid to continue till ſpring. Wheat harveſt is in the beginning of June, and that of Indian corn early in September.

The large natural growth of the plains, in the low country, is almoſt univerſally pitch pine, which is a tall handſome tree, far ſuperior to the pitch pine of the northern States. This tree may be called the ſtaple commodity of N. Carolina. It affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, conſtitute at leaſt one half of the exports of this State. No country produces finer white and red oak for ſtaves. The ſwamps abound with cypreſs and bay trees. The latter is an evergreen, and is food for the cattle in winter. The miſletoe is common in the back country. This is a ſhrub, which differs in kind, perhaps, from all others. It never grows out of the earth, but on the tops of trees. The roots (if they may be ſo called) run under the bark of the tree, and incorporate with the wood. It is an evergreen reſembling the garden box-wood. The late war, by which N. Carolina was greatly injured, put a ſtop to ſeveral iron-works. There are four or five furnaces in the State, that are in blaſt, and a proportionable number of forges. The weſtern parts of this State, which have been ſettled within the laſt 40 years, are chiefly inhabited by Preſbyterians from Pennſylvania, the deſcendants of people from the North of Ireland, and are exceedingly attached to the doctrines, diſcipline and uſages of the church of Scotland. They are a regular induſtrious people. The Moravians have ſeveral flouriſhing ſettlements in the upper part of this State. The Friends or Quakers have a ſettlement in New-Garden in Guildford co, and ſeveral congregations at Pequimins and Paſquotank. The Methodiſts and Baptiſts are numerous and increaſing. The General Aſſembly of N. Carolina, in December, 1789, paſſed a law incorporating 40 gentlemen, 5 from each diſtrict, as truſtees of the Univerſity of N. Carolina. The State has given handſome donations for the endowment of this ſeminary. The General Aſſembly, in December, 1791, loaned £5,000 to the truſtees, to enable them to proceed immediately with their buildings. There is a very good academy at Warenton, another at Williamſborough, in Granville, and three or four others in the State, of conſiderable note. North-Carolina has had a rapid growth. In the year 1710, it contained but about 1200 fencible men. In 1794, the number was eſtimated at about 50000. It is now, in point of numbers, the fourth State in the Union. By the conſtitution of this State, which was ratified in December 1796, all legiſlative authority is veſted in two diſtinct branches, both dependent on the people, viz. a Senate and Houſe of Commons, which, when convened for buſineſs, are ſtyled the General Aſſembly. The ſenate is compoſed of repreſentatives, one from each county, choſen annually by ballot. The Houſe of Commons conſiſts of repreſentatives choſen in the ſame way, 2 for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Saliſbury, Hillſborough, Halifax, and Fayetteville. The hiſtory of North Carolina is leſs known than that of any other of the States. From the beſt accounts that hiſtory affords, the firſt permanent ſettlement in North-Carolina was made about the year 1710, by a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been reduced to circumſtances of great indigence, by a calamitous war. The infant colony remained under the general government of South-Carolina, till about the year 1729, when 7 of the proprietors, for a valuable conſideration, veſted their property and juriſdiction in the crown; and the colony was erected into a ſeparate province, by the name of North-Carolina, and its preſent limits eſtabliſhed by an order of George II.

NORTH-CASTLE, a townſhip of New-York, in Weſt-Cheſter co. north of Mount Pleaſant, and the White Plains on the borders of Connecticut. In 1790, it contained 2,478 inhabitants. In 1796, there were 173 of the inhabitants qualified electors. It is 10 miles from White Plains, and 20 from Ridgefield in Connecticut.

NORTH-EAST, a ſmall river which empties in at the head of Cheſapeak Bay, about 5 miles below Charleſtown; only noticeable for the quantity of herrings caught in it.

NORTH-EAST-TOWN, a townſhip in Dutcheſs co. New-York; about 90 miles N. of New-York city; between Rhynbeck and Connecticut weſt line. In

1790

1790 it contained 3,401 inhabitants. In 1796 there were in it 391 qualified electors.

NORTH-EDISTO *Inlet*, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, is 11 miles from Stono Inlet, and 3 E. N. E. from South Ediſto.

NORTHERN *Archipelago* conſiſts of ſeveral groups of Iſlands, which are ſituated between the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtſchatka, in Aſia, and the weſtern coaſt of America. Theſe iſlands are frequented on account of their valuable furs. If the accounts of navigators who have viſited them may be credited, the moſt perfect equality reigns among theſe iſlanders; they live in the primitive patriarchal manner, and every perſon looks upon his iſland as a poſſeſſion, the property of which is common to all the individuals of the ſame ſociety. They ſeem cold and indifferent in moſt of their actions; but let an injury or even a ſuſpicion rouſe them from this phlegmatic ſtate, they become inflexible and furious, taking the moſt violent revenge, without any regard to the conſequences. The leaſt affliction prompts them to ſuicide.

NORTHFIELD, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, between 20 and 30 miles W. of Newbury, in the W. part of the county.

NORTHFIELD, a thriving townſhip, in the N. part of Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts; ſituated on the E. ſide of Connecticut river, 30 miles N. of Northampton, 100 N. W. by W. of Boſton. It contains 868 inhabitants. The town was incorporated in 1763, and ſome years after deſolated by the Indians. The inhabitants returned again in 1685, but it was ſoon after deſtroyed a ſecond time. In 1713 it was again rebuilt, and one third of the townſhip was taken off, and incorporated by the name of Hinſdale. Fort Dummer was in the vicinity of this town.

NORTHFIELD, a ſmall town in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire taken from Canterbury, on the E. ſide of Merrimack river, and incorporated in 1780. It contained 606 inhabitants.

NORTHFIELD, a townſhip in Richmond county, Staten-Iſland, New-York, containing 1021 inhabitants, including 133 qualified electors, and 133 ſlaves.

NORTH HAMPTON, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, in Rockingham co. which contains 657 inhabitants, taken from Hampton and incorporated in 1742.

NORTH-HAVEN, a townſhip of Connecticut, ſituated in New-Haven co. on the E. ſide of Eaſt river, 8 miles N. by E. of New-Haven, and 32 S. by W. of Hartford. It was ſettled in 1660 by 35 men, principally from Saybrook. This town is the birth-place of that learned, pious and excellent man, Dr. Ezra Stiles, late preſident of Yale college.

NORTH-HEMPSTEAD, a townſhip in Queen's co. Long-Iſland, New-York, bounded eaſterly by Oyſter Bay, northerly by the ſound, and ſouth by South-Hempſtead. In 1790, it contained 2696 inhabitants, of whom 507 were ſlaves. In 1796, 232 of the inhabitants were qualified electors. The ſoil is but indifferent.

NORTH-HUNTINGTON, a townſhip in Weſtmoreland co. Pennſylvania.

NORTH *Iſland*, on the coaſt of South-Carolina, lies on the north ſide of Winyah harbour.

NORTHLINED *Lake*, in N. America, is about 160 miles S. of the head of Cheſterfield Inlet; is full of iſlands, and about 80 miles long, and 25 broad.

NORTH KINGSTOWN, a town in Waſhington co. Rhode-Iſland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in the fiſheries, beſides ſome to the Weſt-Indies. Its harbour is called Wickford, on the weſt ſide of Narraganſet Bay, oppoſite the north end of Canonnicut Iſland. It is about 8 miles north-weſt of Newport, and 20 ſoutherly of Providence. The townſhip contains 2,907 inhabitants.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, one of the ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, which extends through Virginia and Pennſylvania. There is a curious ſyphon fountain in Virginia, near the interſection of Lord Fairfax's boundary with the North Mountain, not far from Brock's Gap, on the ſtream of which is a griſt-mill, which grinds two buſhels of grain at every flood of the ſpring.

NORTHPORT, a townſhip in Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, taken from the northerly part of Duck-Trap Plantation, and incorporated in 1796.

NORTH REEF, off the iſland of St. Domingo, in the Weſt-Indies, lies in lat. 20. 33. N. and long. 69. 12. W.

NORTH

NORTH RIVER, in New-York. See *Hudſon's River*.

NORTH RIVER, in Maſſachuſetts, for its ſize, is remarkable for its depth of water, being in ſome places not more than 40 or 50 feet wide, yet veſſels of 300 tons are built at Pembroke, and deſcend to Maſſachuſetts Bay, 18 miles diſtant, as the river runs. It riſes in Indian Head Pond, in Pembroke, and runs a ſerpentine courſe between Scituate and Marſhfield. The river is navigable for boats to the firſt fall, 5 miles from its ſource. Thence to the neareſt waters which run into Taunton river, is only three miles. A canal to connect the waters of theſe two rivers, which communicate with Narraganſet and Maſſachuſetts bays, would be of great utility, as it would ſave a long and dangerous navigation round Cape Cod.

NORTH RIVER, a very conſiderable river of New-Mexico, in North-America, which riſes in the north part of it, and directs its courſe to the S. E. and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, at the W. end, in and about lat. 26. 12. N.

NORTH RIVER, a branch of Fluvanna river, in Virginia. See *Cow and Calf Paſture*.

NORTH SALEM, a townſhip in Weſt-Cheſter co. New-York, bounded ſoutherly by Salem, eaſterly by Connecticut, northerly by Ducheſs co. and weſterly by the middle of Croton river. In 1790, it contained 1058 inhabitants, including 58 ſlaves. In 1796, 162 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

NORTH SEA, is a name that has been given by geographers to various parts of the oceans, where they happen to waſh the northern parts of the American continent or iſlands. Thus, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean further to the eaſt, from their waters waſhing the N. coaſt of Mexico or New-Spain in North-America, and Terra Firma in South-America, have been diſtinguiſhed by this name. It has alſo been applied to the ſouthern part of the Gulf of Mexico, in particular by the Spaniards, on their croſſing the iſthmus of Darien from the N. to the S. coaſt, in oppoſition to the Pacific Ocean, to which they gave the name of the South Sea. The Atlantic Ocean alſo on the E. coaſt of N. America has been ſometimes alſo called the N. Sea; which appellation has alſo been given to the Frozen Ocean, from its bounding North-America on the north.

NORTH SOUND POINT is the projecting point of land on the N. E. ſide of the iſland of Antigua, in the Weſt-Indies and is about S. S. E. from Long-Iſland.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the E. ſide of Connecticut river, at the mouth of the Upper Amonooſuck. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 117 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennſylvania, bounded N. by Lycoming; S. and W. by Dauphin and Miffliin counties. It is divided into 16 townſhips, and in 1790 contained 17,161 inhabitants. The county of Lycoming has ſince the cenſus been lately taken from it, but the county is ſuppoſed to contain nearly as many inhabitants as before; a great number of people having emigrated to this part of the State. Chief town, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a flouriſhing poſt-town in the above county, ſituated on the point of land formed by the junction of the E. and W. branches of the Suſquehannah. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 120 houſes, a Preſbyterian church, and an academy. It is 2 miles N. by W. of Sunbury, and 124 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by Cheſapeak Bay, and W. by Richmond. It contains 9,163 inhabitants, including 4,460 ſlaves. The court-houſe, where a poſt-office is kept, is 12 miles from Kinſale, 18 from Lancaſter court-houſe, 86 from Frederickſburg, and 317 from Philadelphia.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. of Pennſylvania. There is iron ore in this county; alſo a ſalt ſpring.

NORTH-WALES, a town of Caroline co. Virginia, on Pamunky river, about 2 miles below the junction of N. and S. Anna branches.

NORTH-WEST COAST *of America*. The country on the N. weſtern part of the continent of America, lying on the Pacific Ocean, is thus denominated. According to accounts given by voyagers to this coaſt, the vaſt country lying upon it, with very little deviation, has the appearance of one continued foreſt, being covered with pines of different ſpecies,

ſpecies, and theſe intermixed with alder, birch, witch-hazle, &c. beſides various kinds of bruſhwood; and the vallies and low grounds afford wild currants, gooſeberries, raſpberries, and various flowering ſhrubs. On the coaſt are many iſlands, ſpacious bays, commodious harbours, and mouths of navigable rivers; among the former are Waſhington, or Queen Charlotte's Iſlands, extending from N. lat. 51. 42. to 54. 18. W. long from Greenwich 129. 54. to 133. 18. Here are Nootka Sound, Admiralty Bay, and Port Mulgrave, Prince William's Sound, Cook's river; the peninſula of Alaſka, and the iſlands ſurrounding it, Briſtol Bay, and Norton Sound; which laſt lie S. eaſtward of Behring's Straits. The coaſt is inhabited by numerous but ſmall tribes of Indians; each tribe appearing to be independent, and governed by its own chief. They differ from each other in their langu ge and cuſtoms, and are frequently at war. It is impoſſible to aſcertain with any degree of certainty the number of inhabitants; but they have been computed at 10,000, from Nootka Sound to Cook's river, an extent of about 1000 miles. The natives are for the moſt part ſhort in ſtature, their faces, men and women, are in general flat and round, with high cheek bones and flat noſes, and their teeth white and regular. Their complexions are lighter than the ſouthern Indians, and ſome of their women have roſy cheeks. Both ſexes are fond of ornamenting themſelves with beads and trinkets, and they generally paint their hands and faces. They have a cuſtom of making a longitudinal ſlit in the under lip, between the mouth and chin, ſome of them as large as the mouth, in which they wear a piece of bone, wood or ivory, fitted with holes in it, from which they ſuſpend beads as low as the chin. There appears to be a greater uniformity in the dreſs of the different tribes, than in their ornaments. The aperture or ſecond mouth, above the chin, ſeems confined to the *men* of Cook's river and Prince William's Sound; whilſt the wooden ornament in the under lip is worn by the *women* only, in that part of the coaſt from Port Mulgrave to Queen Charlotte's Iſlands. The inhabitants wholly ſubſiſt by fiſhing and hunting. Their cloathing is made of the ſkins of animals and birds. They live in a very dirty manner, and are a complete picture of filth and indolence. The chief object of civilized nations in navigating this coaſt hitherto, has been to traffic with the natives for furs; which they give in exchange for pieces of iron, nails, beads, penknives and other trifling trinkets. Theſe furs are carried to China, and diſpoſed of to a great profit. The ſkins obtained are thoſe of the ſea-otter, racoon, pine-martin, land beaver, earleſs mammot, &c. The other articles which might be procured are ginſeng, copper, oil, ſpars, &c. with great quantities of ſalmon. From 1785 to February 1788, there had arrived at China from this coaſt 9 veſſels of different nations. Six of theſe had furs, ſold for 96,842 dollars; two French ſhips, 54,837 doils. and 17,000 ſkins imported by the Spaniards unſold. What furs the Ruſſians procure is not known, as they never carry them to Canton. An inland ſea has been lately diſcovered in this country. Mr. Etches, who fitted out ſhips from England, has lately diſcovered, that all the weſtern coaſt of America from lat. 48. to 57. N. is not a continued tract of land, but a chain of iſlands which had never been explored, and that thoſe concealed the entrance to a vaſt inland ſea, like the Baltic or Mediterranean in Europe, and which ſeems likewiſe to be full of iſlands. Among theſe Mr. Etches' ſhip, the Princeſs Royal, penetrated ſeveral hundred leagues in a N. E. direction, till they came within 200 leagues of Hudſon's Bay; but as the intention of the voyage was merely commercial, they had not time fully to explore the Archipelago juſt mentioned, nor did they arrive at the termination of this new Mediterranean Sea. The iſlands, of which upwards of 50 were viſited, were inhabited by tribes of Indians, who appeared very friendly, and well diſpoſed to carry on a commerce. Some ſhips are fitting out at one of the ports of England for the ſame place, ſo that further diſcoveries may ſoon be expected. In conſequence of an expedition undertaken in 1787, Capt. J. Kendrick, of the ſhip Columbia, while proſecuting an advantageous voyage with the natives for furs, purchaſed of them it is ſaid, for the owners, a tract of delightful country, comprehending four degrees

degrees of latitude, or 240 miles ſquare. The deeds are ſaid to be in China, and regiſtered in the office of the American conſul; the agents in London are authorized to treat with any gentleman or aſſociation for the purchaſe of a tract of land no where exceeded for fertility and climate, and which may perhaps by a prudent management of ſome wiſe conſtitution, become of the utmoſt importance.

NORTH-WEST *River*, a branch of Cape Fear, or Clarendon river, in N. Carolina. It is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers; and it is 300 yards wide at Aſhwood, 80 or 90 miles above the Capes; even when the ſtream is low, and within its banks. See *Cape Fear River*. On the weſt ſide of this river, about 40 miles above Aſhwood, in the banks of a creek, 5 or 6 feet below the ſandy ſurface, are to be ſeen projecting out many feet in length, trunks of trees entirely petrified.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY. See *Territory*.

NORTHWOOD, an interior and elevated townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, in which, and on its borders, are a number of ſmall ponds, whoſe waters feed Piſcataqua and Suncook rivers. It was incorporated in 1773; contains 744 inhabitants, and is about 39 miles north-weſt of Portſmouth. Cryſtals and cryſtalline ſpars are found here.

NORTH-YARMOUTH, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Cumberland co. on a ſmall river which falls into Caſco Bay. It is 17 miles W. by S. of Brunſwick, 14 north of Portland, and 140 E. of Boſton. The townſhip is extenſive, was incorporated in 1713, and contains 1,978 inhabitants. Cuſſen's river divides it from Freeport on the N. E.

NORTON, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Vermont, ſituated on the Canada line, having Canaan eaſt, and Holland on the weſt.

NORTON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Briſtol co. and 33 miles ſouthward of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1711, and contains 1428 inhabitants. The annual amount of the nail manufacture here is not leſs than 300 tons. There is alſo a manufacture of ochre which is found here, ſimilar to that at Taunton.

NORTON, a ſettlement on the north-eaſt coaſt of Cape Breton iſland.

NORTON's *Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, extends from Cape Darby on the N. N. W. to Cape Denbigh, or Cape Stephen's on the S. or S. E. N. lat. 64. 50.

NORWALK, a pleaſant poſt-town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, ſituated on the N. ſide of Long-Iſland Sound. It contains a Congregational and Epiſcopal church, which are neat edifices, and between 40 and 50 compact houſes. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Fairfield, 34 S. W. by W. of New-Haven, 54 N. E. of New-York, and 149 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 41. 9. W. long. 73. 47. The townſhip is ſituated in a fertile wheat country, and was ſettled in 1651. Here are iron-works and a number of mills. It has a ſmall trade to New-York and the Weſt-Indies.

NORWAY, a townſhip of New-York, in Herkemer co. incorporated in 1792. By the State cenſus of 1796, it contained 2164 inhabitants, of whom 353 were electors.

NORWAY, a new townſhip in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine, incorporated 1797.

NORWICH, a conſiderable townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, oppoſite to Dartmouth College. It contains 1158 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, 24 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 114 weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 742 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a city and poſt-town of Connecticut, and of the ſecond rank in New-London co. ſituated at the head of navigation on Thames river, 14 miles north of New-London, and 40 S. E. of Hartford. This commercial city has a rich and extenſive back country; and avails itſelf of its happy ſituation on a navigable river, which affords a great number of convenient ſeats for mills, and water machines of all kinds. The inhabitants manufacture paper of all kinds, ſtockings, clocks and watches, chaiſes, buttons, ſtone and earthen ware, oil, chocolate, wire, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge-work. The city contains about 450 dwelling houſes, a court-houſe, and two churches for Congregationaliſts, and one for Epiſcopalians,

palians, and about 3000 inhabitants. The city is in three detached, compact diviſions, viz. Chelſea, at the landing, the Town, and Bean Hill; in the latter diviſion is an academy, and in the town is an endowed ſchool. The courts of law are held alternately at New-London and Norwich. This town was ſettled in 1660, by 35 men, principally from Saybrook. It is 251 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat 41. 34. W. long. 72. 29.

NORWICH, a townſhip in Tioga co. New-York, taken from the towns of Jericho and Union, and incorporated in 1793. It is ſettled principally by people from Connecticut; is bounded ſoutherly by Oxford, and lies 55 miles weſt of Cherry Valley. By the State cenſus of 1796, 129 of its inhabitants were electors.

NOTCH, *The*, a paſs in the weſtern part of the White Mountains, in New-Hampſhire; the narroweſt part of which is but 22 feet wide, between two perpendicular rocks. It is 25 miles from the Upper Coos. From the height above it a brook deſcends, and meanders through a meadow, formerly a beaver pond. It is ſurrounded by rocks, which, on one ſide, are perpendicular, and on the others, riſe in an angle of 45 degrees, a ſtrikingly pictureſque ſcene. This defile was known to the Indians, who formerly led their captives through it to Canada; but it had been forgotten or neglected, till the year 1771, when two hunters paſſed through it. There is a road this way now to the Upper Coos.

NOTCH, CAPE, is the W. point of Goodluck Bay, in the Straits of Magellan. S. lat. 53. 33. W. long. 74. 34

NOTTAWAY, a ſmall river of Virginia, which runs E. by S. and receives Black Water on the line of N. Carolina; thence purſuing a S. by W. courſe of about 10 miles, it joins the Meherrin; the confluent ſtream then aſſumes the name of Chowan river, and empties into Albemarle Sound.

NOTTAWAY, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. W. by Amelia, from which it was taken in the year 1788. See *Amelia*.

NOTTINGHAM, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, 14 miles N. of Exeter, and 25 N. W. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1068 inhabitants.

NOTTINGHAM, *Weſt*, a townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the E. ſide of Merrimack river, 50 miles diſtant from Portſmouth, was incorporated in 1746, and contains 1064 inhabitants. It has Maſſachuſetts line for its ſouthern boundary, which divides it from Dracut, and is about 45 miles N. N. W. of Boſton.

NOTTINGHAM, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

NOTTINGHAM, the moſt northern town of Burlington co. New-Jerſey, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of Delaware river, between Bordentown and Trenton.

NOTTINGHAM, a town in Prince George's co. Maryland, ſituated on Patuxent river, nearly 16 miles north-eaſterly of Piſcataway, and 20 S. E. of the Federal City.

NOVA-SCOTIA, formerly called *New-Scotland*, a Britiſh province of North-America; ſeparated on the N. E. from Cape Breton Iſland, by the Gut of Canſo; on the N. it has a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Straits of Northumberland, which divide it from the iſland of St. John's; on the W. it has New-Brunſwick and the bay of Fundy; on the S. and S. E. the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is about 235 miles from Cape Sable on the S. W. to Cape Canſo on the N. E. Its extreme breadth is 88 miles; but between the head of Halifax harbour and the town of Windſor, at the head of the S. E. arm of the Baſin of Minas it is only about 22 miles broad. It contains 8,789,000 acres; of which 3 millions have been granted, and 2 millions ſettled and under improvement. Nova-Scotia is accommodated with many ſpacious harbours, bays, and coves of ſhelter, equal to any in the world. The chief of theſe are Canſo, Halifax, on Chebucto Bay, Chedabucto, Frederick, George, Torbay, Charlotte, King's, Barrington, Townſend, St. Mary's, Annapolis Royal, the Baſin of Minas, the Bay of Fundy; and a vaſt number of capes, lakes, and rivers, which are deſcribed under their reſpective names. The moſt remarkable mountains are the Highland of Aſpotagoen, and the Ardois Mountain. The ſouthern ſhores preſent to the eye of a ſtranger rather an unfavourable appearance, being in general broken and ſtoney; but the innumerable iſlands along its coaſts, coves, and harbours, though generally compoſed of

of rocky ſubſtances, appear deſigned by nature for the drying of fiſh, being covered with materials for fiſh-flakes and ſtages; and there is land ſufficient for paſtures and gardens, to ſerve the purpoſes of fiſhermen. As you advance into the back country, it wears a more promiſing appearance; and at Cornwallis, Windſor, Horton, Annapolis, Cumberland, Cobequid, Pictou, and along the northern ſhores of the province, there are extenſive, well improved farms. The gradual improvements in huſbandry, which has been encouraged by the laudable efforts and ſucceſsful experiments of the agricultural ſociety, lately eſtabliſhed here, afford ſome good ground to expect that Nova-Scotia may become a flouriſhing colony. The lands in general, on the ſea-coaſt, the county of Lunenburgh excepted, and a few hills of good land, are rocky, and interſperſed with ſwamps and barrens. The growth in general is a mixture of ſpruce, hemlock, pine, fir, beech, and ſome rock maple, which furniſh an inexhauſtible ſupply for ſhip-building and other purpoſes.

The coaſt abounds with fiſh of various kinds, as cod, ſalmon, mackerel, herring, alewives, trout, &c. and being near to the banks of Newfoundland, Quero, and Sable banks, fiſheries, under proper management and regulations, might be carried on with certainty of ſucceſs. There are mines of coal at Cumberland, and on the Eaſt river, which falls into Pictou harbour. There is plenty of bog and mountain ore in Annapolis townſhip, on the borders of Nictau river, and a bloomery is erected there. Copper has been found at Cape D'Or, on the north ſide of the Baſin of Minas. The forts in this province are Fort Edward, Cumberland, and Cornwallis. Nova-Scotia is divided into 8 counties, viz. Hants, Halifax, King's, Annapolis, Cumberland, Sunbury, Queen's, and Lunenburg. Theſe are ſubdivided into above 40 townſhips. The whole population of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunſwick, and the iſlands adjoining is eſtimated at about 50,000. The amount of imports from Great-Britain to this country, at an average of 3 years, before the new ſettlements, was about 26,500l. The articles exported in exchange are, timber and the produce of the fiſhery, which at a large average amounts to 38,000l. Nova-Scotia was confirmed to Great-Britain in 1760. Halifax is the metropolis. See *New-Brunſwick*, *Canada*, &c.

NOUVELLE, *La*, commonly called Eaſt Nouvelle, lies on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay. It is a ſmall river, about 4 leagues from Port Daniel.

NOUVILLE, *La Grande*, or *Weſt-Nouville*, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, is above one league from Carleton, where is alſo a cuſtom-houſe, and a reſpectable mercantile houſe.

NOXAN, or *Noxonton*, or *Nox-Town*, a town of New-Caſtle co. Delaware, 21 miles N. of Dover, and 9 S. by S. W. of St. George's Town.

NUBLADA, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, with 3 ſmall ones north of it and near to it, W. by S. of Cape Corienles, on the coaſt of Mexico, and eaſt of Roco Portida. N. lat. 16. 40. W. long. 122. 30.

NUCHVUNK, a place in New-Britain, the reſort of Walruſſes, in winter; with the teeth of theſe animals the Indians head their darts. Lat. 60. N.

NUESTRA *Senora de la Paz*, an epiſcopal ſee and town of Peru, in S. America. S. lat. 17. 10. W. long. 64.

NUESTRA *Senora de la Vittoria*, a town of Mexico. N. lat. 18. W. long. 92. 35.

NUEVO *Baxo*, a bank called by the Britiſh the New Bear, being about 32 leagues S. of the W. end of the iſland of Jamaica, in lat. 15. 57. north. It has a key, 2 cables length long and 1½ broad; ſtretching E. by N. and W. by S. The Britiſh find this a good ſtation in a Spaniſh war, as moſt ſhips come this way from the Spaniſh Main, going to the Havannah.

O

OACHATE *Harbour*, near the S. point of Ulietea, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Otaheite. S. lat. 16. 55. W. long. 151. 24.

OAHAHA, a river of Louiſiana, which empties into the Miſſiſippi from the N. W. in lat. 39. 10. N. and 7 miles N. of Riviere au Beuf.

OAHOONA, one of the Ingraham Iſles, which is ſaid to be the northern-

moſt of all this cluſter. It lies about 10 leagues N. E. of Nooheeva. To this iſland Capt. Roberts gave the name of *Maſſachuſetts*. Captain Ingraham had before called it *Waſhington*.

OAITIPIHA, or *Aitepeha Bay*, ſituated near the north-eaſt end of the leſſer peninſula of the iſland of Otaheite, has good anchorage in 12 fathoms. S. lat. 17. 46. W. long. 149. 14.

OAK *Bay*, or the *Devil's Head*, in the Bay of Fundy, is 9 leagues S. S. E. of Mooſe Iſland. It is very high land, and may be ſeen at 10 or 12 leagues diſtance.

OAKFUSKEE. See *Tallapooſe River*.

OAKFUSKIES, an Indian tribe in the weſtern part of Georgia. The warrior Mico, called the White Lieutenant, has the ſole influence over 1000 gun men.

OAKHAM, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts; 15 miles north-weſt of Worceſter, and 62 weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 772 inhabitants.

OAK *Iſland*, a long narrow iſland on the coaſt of N. Carolina, which with Smith's Iſland form the S. W. channel of Cape Fear river. See *Bald Head*, and *Cape Fear*.

OAKMULGEE *River* is the ſouthern great branch of the beautiful Alatamaha, in Georgia. At the Oakmulgee Fields it is about 300 or 400 yards wide. Theſe rich and fertile fields are on the eaſt ſide of the river, above the confluence of the Oconee with this river; theſe two branches are here about 40 miles apart. Here are wonderful remains of the power and grandeur of the ancients of this part of America, conſiſting of the ruins of a capital town and ſettlement, vaſt artificial hills, terraces, &c. See *Alatamaha River*.

OATARA, a ſmall woody iſland on the S. E. of Ulietea Iſland, in the S. Pacific Ocean; between 3 and 4 miles from which to the north-weſt are two other ſmall iſlands in the ſame direction as the reef, of which they are a part.

OBED's *River*, in Tenneſſee, runs ſouth-weſterly into Cumberland river, 290 miles from its mouth, by the courſe of the ſtream. Thus far Cumberland river is navigable for large veſſels.

OBION, a navigable river of Tenneſſee, which runs ſouth-weſterly into the Miſſiſippi, 24 miles ſoutherly of Reelfoot rivers. It is 70 yards broad, 17 miles from its mouth.

OBITEREA, an iſland 100 leagues S. of the Society Iſlands. S. lat. 22. 40. W. long. 150. 50. It contains no good anchorage, and the inhabitants are averſe to the intruſion of ſtrangers.

OCCOA, or *Ocoa*, a bay on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, into which fall the ſmall rivers Sipicepy and Ocoa. It lies eaſt of Neybe or Julienne bay, and is bounded ſouth-eaſtward by Point Salinas, and weſtward by the eaſt point at the mouth of Bya river. Spaniſh ſhips of war anchor in this bay. Point Salinas is 22 leagues weſt of the city of St. Domingo.

OCCOA, a bay near the eaſt end of the iſland of Cuba, in the windward paſſage, about 20 miles eaſt of Guantanamo Bay.

OCCOCHAPPO, or *Bear Creek*, in the Georgia Weſtern Territory, empties through the S. W. bank of Tenneſſee river, juſt below the muſcle ſhoals. There is a portage of only about 50 miles from this creek to the navigable waters of Mobile river. The mouth of this creek is in the centre of a piece of ground, the diameter of which is 5 miles, ceded by the ſouthern Indians to the United States for the eſtabliſhment of trading poſts.

OCCONEACHEY *Iſlands*, two long narrow iſlands at the head of Roanoke river, in Virginia, juſt below where the Staunton and Dan unite and form that river.

OCONA *Port*, on the coaſt of Peru, on the S. Pacific Ocean, is 11 leagues N. W. of Quilca, and a bold coaſt, and 14 leagues S. E. of Attico.

OCONEE, the north main branch of Alatamaha river, Georgia. It is, in many places, 250 yards wide. Its banks abound with oak, aſh, mulberry, hickory, black-walnut, elm, ſaſſafras, &c.

OCONEE *Town* lies on the eaſt bank of the river of its name in Georgia; about 26 miles weſt-north weſt of Golphington, and 62 weſt by north of Auguſta.

OCCOQUAN, a river in Virginia which, after a ſhort courſe, empties into Patowmac river, at High Point, 5 miles below Colcheſter.

OCRECOCK *Inlet*, on the coaſt of N. Carolina, leads into Pamlico Sound, and out of it into Albemarle Sound, through

through which all veſſels muſt paſs that are bound to Edenton, Waſhington, Bath, or Newbern. It lies in lat. 35. 10. N. A bar of hard ſand croſſes the inlet, on which is 14 feet water at low tide. The land on the north is called Ocrecock, that on the S. Portſmouth. Six miles within the bar, there is a hard ſand ſhoal which croſſes the channel called the Swaſh. On each ſide of the channel are dangerous ſhoals, ſometimes dry. Few mariners, however well acquainted with the inlet, chooſe to go in without a pilot; as the bar often ſhifts during their abſence on a voyage. It is about 7¾ leagues ſouth-weſt ½ weſt of Cape Hatteras.

OENEMACK, the ſouth point of Briſtol Bay, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America. N. lat. 54. 30. W. long. 160. 30.

OGEECHEE, a river of Georgia, 18 miles ſouth of Savannah river, and whoſe courſes are nearly parallel with each other. It empties into the ſea oppoſite the north end of Oſſabaw Iſland, 18 miles ſouth of Savannah. Louiſville, Lexington and Georgetown are on the upper part of this river.

OGLETHORPE, a new county on the north ſide of Alatamaha river, weſt of Liberty co. Fort Telfair is in the S. E. corner of this county on the Alatamaha.

OHAMANENO, a ſmall but good harbour, on the W. ſide of Ulietea, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 16. 45. W. long. 151. 38. The variation of the compaſs in 1777, was 6. 19. E.

OHAMENE *Harbour*, a fine bay on the E. ſide of Otaha, one of the Society Iſlands. It paſſes in by a channel between the two ſmall iſlands Toahoutu, and Whennuaia. Within the reef it forms a good harbour, from 25 to 16 fathoms water, and clear ground.

OHERURUA, a large bay on the S. W. part of the iſland of Otaha, one of the Society Iſlands, and the next harbour to the northward from Apotopoto Bay. There is anchorage from 20 to 25 fathoms, and has the advantage of freſh water. The breach in the reef which opens a paſſage into this harbour, is ¼ of a mile broad, in lat. 16. 38. S. and long. 151. 30. W.

OHETEROA, one of the Society Iſlands, which is about 12 miles long and 6 broad, inhabited by a people of very large ſtature, who are rather browner than thoſe of the neighbouring iſlands. It has no good harbour nor anchorage. Lat. 22. 27. S. long. 150. 47.

OHETUNA, a harbour on the S.E. ſide of Ulietea, one of the Society Iſlands.

OHEVAHOA, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 9. 41. W. long. 139. 2.

OHIO, a moſt beautiful river, ſeparates the North Weſtern Territory from Kentucky on the S. and Virginia on the S. E. Its current gentle, waters clear, and boſom ſmooth and unbroken by rocks and rapids, a ſingle inſtance only excepted. It is one quarter of a mile wide at Fort Pitt; 500 yards at the mouth of the Great Kanhaway; 1200 yards at Louiſville, and at the Rapids half a mile, but its general breadth does not exceed 600 yards. In ſome places its width is not 400, and in one place particularly, far below the Rapids, it is leſs than 300. Its breadth, in no one place, exceeds 1200 yards; and at its junction with the Miſſiſippi, neither river is more than 900 yards wide. Its length, as meaſured according to its meanders by Capt. Hutchins, is as follows:—From Fort Pitt to

Log's Town	18½
Big Beaver Creek	10¼
Little Beaver Creek	13½
Yellow Creek	11¾
Two Creeks	21¾
Long Reach	53¾
End of Long Reach	16½
Muſkingum	26½
Little Kanhaway	12¼
Hockhocking	16
Great Kanhaway	82½
Guiandot	43¾
Sandy Creek	14½
Sioto, or Scioto	48¾
Little Miami	126¼
Licking Creek	8
Great Miami	26¾
Big Bones	32½
Kentucky	44½
Rapids	77½
Low Country	155¾
Buffalo river	64½
Wabaſh	97½
Big Cave	42¾
Shawanee river	52½
Cherokee river	13
Maſſac	11
Miſſiſippi	46
	1188

In common winter and ſpring floods,

it affords 30 or 40 feet water to Louiſville; 25 or 30 feet to La Tarte's Rapids; 40 above the mouth of the Great Kanhaway; and a ſufficiency at all times for light batteaux and canoes to Fort Pitt. The Rapids are in lat. 38. 8. The inundations of this river begin about the laſt of March, and ſubſide in July, although they frequently happen in other months; ſo that boats which carry 300 barrels of flour from the Monongahela, or Youhiogany, above Pittſburgh, have ſeldom long to wait for water. During theſe floods, a firſt rate man-of-war, may be carried from Louiſville to New-Orleans, if the ſudden turns of the river and the ſtrength of its current will admit a ſafe ſteerage. It is the opinion of ſome well informed gentlemen, that a veſſel properly built for the ſea, to draw 12 feet water, when loaded, and carrying from 12 to 1600 barrels of flour, may be more eaſily, cheaply and ſafely navigated from Pittſburgh to the ſea, than thoſe now in uſe; and that this matter only requires one man of capacity and enterprize to aſcertain it. A veſſel intended to be rigged as a brigantine, ſnow, or ſhip, ſhould be double-decked, take her maſts on deck, and be rowed to the Ibberville, below which are no iſlands, or to New Orleans, with 20 men, ſo as to afford reliefs of 10 and 10 in the night. Such a veſſel, without the uſe of oars, it is ſuppoſed, would float to New-Orleans from Pittſburg in 20 days. If this be ſo, what agreeable proſpects are preſented to our brethren and fellow citizens in the weſtern country! The Rapids at Louiſville deſcend about 10 feet in the diſtance of a mile and a half. The bed of the river is a ſolid rock, and is divided by an iſland into two branches, the ſouthern of which is about 200 yards wide, but impaſſable in dry ſeaſons. The bed of the northern branch is worn into channels by the conſtant courſe of the water, and attrition of the pebble-ſtones carried on with that, ſo as to be paſſable for batteaux through the greater part of the year. Yet it is thought that the ſouthern arm may be moſt eaſily opened for conſtant navigation. The riſe of the waters in theſe Rapids does not exceed 20 or 25 feet. There is a fort ſituated at the head of the Falls. The ground on the ſouth ſide riſes very gradually. At Fort Pitt the river Ohio loſes its name, branching into the Monongahela and Alleghany.

OHIO *Rapids* lie in lat. 30. 8. N. 705 miles below Pittſburg to the S. W. and 482 miles from the confluence of the Ohio with the Miſſiſippi. They are occaſioned by a ledge of rocks that ſtretch acroſs the bed of the river Ohio. The ſituation of the Rapids is truly delightful. The river is full a mile wide, and the fall of the water, which is a conſtant caſcade, appears as if nature had deſigned it, to ſhew how inimitable and ſtupendous are her works. The town of Louiſville commands a grand view of the Rapids.

OHIO, the north-weſternmoſt county of the State of Virginia, bounded eaſt by Waſhington co. in Pennſylvania, and N. W. by the river Ohio, which divides it from the N. W. Territory. It contains 5,212 inhabitants, including 281 ſlaves. Chief town, Liberty.

OHIO *Company's Purchaſe*, in the N. W. Territory, is a tract of excellent land ſituated on the north bank of the Ohio, eaſt of Col. Symes's purchaſe. In this tract there were about 2,500 inhabitants in 1792.

OHIOPE, a ſmall northern tributary ſtream of Alatamaha river, in Oglethorpe co. Georgia.

OHIOPIOMINGO, a tract of land ſo called in the State of Kentucky, ſituated in Nelſon co. on Ohio river, and ſouth-weſtward of Salt river.

OHIOPYLE *Falls*, in Youghiogany river, are about 20 feet perpendicular height, where the river is 80 yards wide. They are 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of this river, where it mingles it waters with the Monongahela.

OHITAHOO, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 9. 55. W. long. 139. 6.

OIL *Creek*, in Alleghany co. Pennſylvania, iſſues from a ſpring, on the top of which floats an oil, ſimilar to that called Barbadoes tar, and empties into Alleghany river. It is found in ſuch quantities, that a man may gather ſeveral gallons in a day. The troops ſent to guard the Weſtern Poſts, halted at this ſpring and collected ſome of the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatic complaints, with which they were afflicted. The waters, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle cathartic.

OISTINS *Bay*, is near the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Weſt-Indies. It is formed to the S. E. by Kendal's Point. The bay is well defended by forts. The town of Oiſtins ſtands on this bay.

OLD CAPE FRANCOIS forms the N. point of Ecoſſoiſe or Coſbeck Bay, on the N. E. part of the iſland of St. Domingo. All the French ſhips coming from Europe or the Windward Iſlands, and bound to the north or weſt part of St. Domingo Iſland, are obliged to come in ſight of the Cape Samana, (near 27 leagues ſouth-eaſt by eaſt of this cape) or at leaſt of Old Cape Francois, on account of the dangers of ſhoals to the eaſt. It is about 5 leagues eaſt of Cape de la Roche. N. lat. 19. 40. 30. W. long. from Paris 72. 22.

OLD FORT *Bay* is ſituated at the ſouth end of the iſland of St. Lucia, in the Weſt-Indies, having St. Mary's Iſland and Bay to the eaſt.

OLD FORT *Iſlands*, in Eſquimaux Bay, on the coaſt of Labrador, in N. America. N. lat. 51. 24. W. long. 57. 48.

OLD *Harbour*, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica in the Weſt-Indies, is to the weſtward of Port Royal. There are a number of ſhoals and iſlands in the entrance to it. Under ſome of them there is ſafe riding, in from 6 to 8 fathoms.

OLD MAN's *Creek*, in New-Jerſey, empties into Delaware river, about 4 miles below Penn's Neck, and ſeparates the counties of Salem and Glouceſter.

OLD MEN's *Port* lies northward of Lima river in Peru, 8 or 9 miles N. of Cadavayllo river.

OLD ROAD, a town and harbour in the iſland of Antigua, in the W. Indies.

OLD ROAD *Bay*, on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the Weſt-Indies, between Church Gut W. and Bloody Point E. There is from 5 to 15 fathoms near the ſhore, and the leaſt towards the fort.

OLD ROAD *Town*, on this bay, lies between Eaſt and Black rivers, and is a port of entry.

OLD TOWN, or *Frank's Old Town*, on Juniatta river. See *Frankſtown*.

OLD TOWN, in the State of New-York, is ſituated on Staten-Iſland, 3 miles S. W. of Newtown, and 12 ſouth-weſterly of New-York city.

OLD-TOWN, a ſmall poſt-town of Maryland, ſituated in Alleghany co. in lat. 39. 30. on the N. bank of Patowmac river, and W. ſide of Saw Mill Run; 14 miles S. E. of Cumberland, 142 W. by N. of Baltimore, and 213 from Philadelphia.

OLD TOWN, in N. Carolina, near Brunſwick.

OLD TOWN, a ſmall town of Georgia, lying on the Ogeechee river, 85 miles N. W. by W. of Savannah.

OLEOUT, a ſmall creek, which empties into the eaſt branch of Suſquehannah, 5 miles N. E. of the mouth of Unadilla river.

OLINDA, the chief town of the captainſhip of Pernambuco, in Brazil, S. America. It is ſometimes called *Pernambuco*, and has a good harbour ſituated north of Cape St. Auguſtine, and ſouth of Paraibo. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but was retaken by the Portugueſe. S. lat. 8. 13. W. long. 35. 5.

OLLEROS, *Point*, on the coaſt of Peru, is 6 leagues S. E. of Quemada Morro, or Headland, and as far N. N. W. of Porto Cavallo. It is little frequented on account of want of trade, although it is a good harbour in caſe of ſqualls from the mountains, or of ſtrong currents ſetting down from the ſea.

OMAGUAS, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the banks of the river Amazon, and converted to Chriſtianity in the year 1686, by father Fritz, a Spaniſh miſſionary. They flat the hind and fore part of the heads of their children, which gives them a monſtrous appearance. They make a jeſt of other nations, calling them calabaſh heads.

OMARA, a river on the coaſt of Brazil, whoſe mouth is in lat. 5. 0. S. and long. 36. 0. W. See *Cape Rocque*.

OMASUOS, a juriſdiction in the dioceſs of La Paz, in Peru. It begins almoſt at the gates of the city of La Paz, and extends 20 leagues, being bounded on the weſt by the famous lake of Titi Caca. The air of this juriſdiction is ſomewhat cold, ſo that it produces little grain; but has numerous flocks of cattle fed in its paſtures; there is beſides, a very advantageous trade carried on in another juriſdiction by the Indians living on the borders of the lake, who are remarkably induſtrious in improving that advantage.

OMEE, a corrupt name for *The Miami*

mi of the Lake; which ſee. The Miami towns on its banks are called the Omee towns, or Au-Mi, by the French Americans, as a contraction of Au Miami.

OMEE-TOWN, one of the Miami towns, ſituated on a pleaſant point formed by the junction of the rivers Miami and St. Joſeph. This town ſtood on the E. bank of the latter, oppoſite the mouth of St. Mary's river, and was deſtroyed in Gen. Harmar's expedition, in 1790.

OMOAH, a ſmall fortified town in the Spaniſh Main, at the bottom of the bay of Honduras, on the S. ſide, and is within a gulf to the eaſtward of Dolce Gulf, into which the river of its name comes in from the ſouthward. It has a good harbour which is open to the N. W. in which ſhips of any burden may ride in perfect ſafety. The Britiſh admiral, Parker, in conjunction with the people of Honduras, reduced the ſtrong fort, which is ſituated on the E. ſide of the river, in 1779. The ſpoil was immenſe, being valued at 3 millions of dollars. The Spaniards in vain offered 300,000 dollars as a ranſom for 250 quintals of quickſilver; a commodity indiſpenſably neceſſary in working their gold and ſilver mines.

OMPOMPANOOSUCK, a ſhort, furious river of Vermont, which empties into the Connecticut at Norwich, oppoſite to Dartmouth College. Its courſe is S. E. its breadth not more than 40 or 50 yards.

ONDA. See *Vincent de la Panes*.

ONATIAYO, or *Oneatoyo*, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 9. 58. W. long. 138. 51.

ONEEHOW, one of the Sandwich iſlands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, called alſo *Neeheeheow*, about 5 or 6 leagues to the weſtward of Atooi. There is anchorage all along the coaſt of the iſland. It produces plenty of yams, and a ſweet root called tee. N. lat. 21. 50. W. long. 160. 15.

ONEIDA, one of the Six Nations of Indians, containing 628 ſouls, who inhabit the country S. of Oneida Lake, called the Oneida Reſervation. Their principal village, Kahponwolohale, is about 20 miles S. W. of Whiteſtown. Theſe Indians for a number of years paſt, have been under the paſtoral care of the Reverend Mr. Kirkland, who with the Reverend Mr. Sarjeant, have been chiefly ſupported in their miſſion, by the ſociety eſtabliſhed in Scotland for promoting Chriſtian knowledge. This nation receive an annuity from the State of New-York of 3552 dollars for lands purchaſed of them in 1795, and an annuity of about 628 dollars from the United States. With theſe annuities, (which operate as a diſcouragement to induſtry) together with the corn, beans and potatoes raiſed by the ſquaws, and the fiſh and game, caught by the men, afford them a barely tolerable ſubſiſtence. They are a proud nation, and affect to deſpiſe their neighbours, the Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, for their attention to agriculture; but they already begin to feel their dependence on them, and are under a neceſſity of purchaſing proviſions of them. The nation is divided into three tribes, or clans, by the names of the *Wolf*, the *Bear*, and the *Turtle*. They have their name from their Pagan Deity, which ſome few of the nation ſtill worſhip, and which is nothing more than a miſhapen, rude, cylindrical *ſtone*, of about 120 pounds weight, in their language called *Oneida*, which ſignifies the *Upright Stone* Formerly this ſtone was placed in the crotch of a tree, and then the nation ſuppoſed themſelves invincible. Theſe Indians are all of mixed blood; there has not been a *pure* Oneida for ſeveral years paſt.

ONEIDA *Lake*, is about 20 miles W. of Old Fort Stanwix, now called Rome, State of New-York, and is between 20 and 30 miles long, and narrow. It is connected with Lake Ontario on the W. by Oſwego river, and with Fort Stanwix by Wood Creek.

ONEMACK *Point* is the ſouth weſt point of the continent of N. America, on the N. W. coaſt, and the ſouth limit of Briſtol Bay. It is 82 leagues S. S. W. of Cape Newenham, or the north point of that extenſive bay; and in lat. 54. 30. north, and long. 163. 30. W.

O-NIMAMOU, a harbour on the S. E. coaſt of Ulietea, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is north-eaſt of Ohetuna Harbour, on the ſame coaſt.

ONION, *Cape*, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Newfoundland Iſland, is about four leagues weſt of Quirpon Iſland, or the northern point of that extenſive iſland.

ONION

ONION *River*, in the State of Vermont, formerly called *French River*, and by the Indians *Winooſki*, riſes in Cabot, about 14 miles to the weſt of Connecticut river, and is navigable for ſmall veſſels 5 miles from its mouth, in Lake Champlain, between the towns of Burlington and Colcheſter; and for boats between its ſeveral falls. It is one of the fineſt ſtreams in Vermont, and runs through a moſt fertile country, the produce of which for ſeveral miles on each ſide of the river, is brought down to the lake at Burlington. It is from 20 to 30 rods wide, 40 miles from its mouth, and its deſcent in that diſtance is 172 feet, which is about 4 feet to the mile. Between Burlington and Colcheſter this river has worn through a ſolid rock of lime-ſtone, which in ſome time of remote antiquity muſt have formed at this place a prodigious cataract. The chaſm is between 70 and 80 feet in depth at low water, and in one place 70 feet from rock to rock, where a wooden bridge is thrown acroſs. At Bolton there is a chaſm of the ſame kind, but ſomewhat wider, and the rock is at leaſt 130 feet in height. From one ſide ſeveral rocks have fallen acroſs the river, in ſuch a manner as to form a natural bridge at low water, but in a ſituation to be an object of curioſity only. It was along this river that the Indians formerly travelled from Canada, when they made their attacks on the frontier ſettlements on Connecticut river.

ONONDAGO *Caſtle*, on the Onondago Reſervation Lands in the State of New-York, is 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Oneida Caſtle.

ONONDAGO, or *Salt Lake*, in the State of New-York, is about 5 miles long and a mile broad, and ſends its waters to Seneca river. The waters of the Salt ſprings here are capable of producing immenſe quantities of ſalt. One perſon near the lake boiled down at the rate of 50 buſhels a week, in the year 1792, which he ſold for five ſhillings a buſhel; but any quantity may be made, and at a leſs price. Theſe ſprings are in the State reſervation, and are a great benefit to the country, every part of which is ſo united by lakes and rivers as to render the ſupply of this bulky and neceſſary article very eaſy.

ONONDAGO, a river of New-York, which riſes in the Oneida Lake, and runs weſtwardly into Lake Ontario at Oſwego. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, 74 miles, except a fall which occaſions a portage of 20 yards, thence batteaux go up to Wood-Creek almoſt to Fort Stanwix, 40 miles, whence there is a portage of a mile to Mohawk river. Toward the head of this river, ſalmon are caught in great numbers.

ONONDAGO, a county of New-York State, conſiſting of military lands divided into 11 townſhips, viz. Homer, Pompey, Manlius, Lyſander, Marcellus, Uiyſſes, Milton, Scipio, Aurelius, Ovid, and Romulus. Some of theſe comprehend other towns, as will be noticed under their reſpective names. The county is bounded weſterly by Ontario co. and northerly by Lake Ontario, the Onondago river, and Oneida Lake. The county courts are held in the village of Aurora, in the townſhip of Scipio. This county is admirably ſituated for inland navigation, being interſected by the two navigable rivers Seneca and Oſwego, having beſides 5 lakes and a number of creeks. For an account of the reſerved lands, ſee *Military Townſhips*. There were 1323 of the inhabitants qualified to be electors in 1796, as appears by the State cenſus.

ONONDAGO, formerly the chief town of the Six Nations, ſituated in a very pleaſant and fruitful country, and conſiſted of five ſmall towns or villages, about 30 miles S. W. of Whiteſtown.

ONONDAGOES, a tribe of Indians who live near Onondago Lake. About 20 years ſince they could furniſh 260 warriors. In 1779 a regiment of men was ſent from Albany, by Gen. I. Clinton, who ſurpriſed the town of this tribe, took 33 priſoners, killed 12 or 14, and returned without the loſs of a man. A part of the Indians were then ravaging the American frontiers. This nation, which now conſiſts of 450 ſouls, receives annually from the State of New-York, 2,000 dollars; and from the United States about 450 dollars.

ONSLOW, a maritime county of Wilmington diſtrict, N. Carolina, W. of Cape Lookout. It contains 5,387 inhabitants, including 1748 ſlaves. Chief town, Swanſborough.

ONSLOW, a townſhip of Nova-Scotia, Halifax co. at the head of the Baſin of Minas, 35 miles N. E. of Windſor, and

40 N.

46 N. by W. of Halifax. It was ſettled by emigrants from New-England.

ONTARIO, one of that grand chain of lakes which divide the United States from Upper Canada. It is ſituated between lat. 43. 15. and 44. N. and long. 76. 30. and 80. W. Its form is nearly elliptical; its greateſt length is from S. W. to N. E. and its circumference about 600 miles. The diviſion line between the State of New-York and Canada, on the N. paſſes through this lake and leaves within the United States 2,390,000 acres of the water of Lake Ontario, according to the calculation of Mr. Hutchins. It abounds with fiſh of an excellent flavour, among which are the Oſwego baſs, weighing 3 or 4 lbs. Its banks in many places are ſteep, and the ſouthern ſhore is covered principally with beech trees, and the lands appear good. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Niagara. It receives the waters of Geneſſee river from the S. and of Onondago, at Fort Oſwego, from the S. E. by which it communicates through Oneida Lake, and Wood Creek, with the Mohawk river. On the N. E. the lake diſcharges itſelf into the river Cataraqui, (which at Montreal takes the name of St. Lawrence) into the Atlantic Ocean. It is aſſerted that theſe lakes fill once in ſeven years; but the fact is doubted. The iſlands are all at the eaſtern end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherſt, Gage, and Howe Iſlands.

ONTARIO, a large, fertile county of New York, comprehending the Geneſſee country, and bounded N. by the lake of its name. It is well watered by Geneſſee river, its tributaries, and a number of ſmall lakes. Here are 8 townſhips, viz. Geneſſee, Erwine, Jeruſalem, Williamſburg, Toulon, Seneca, Bloomfield, and Canadaqua, or Kanandaigua, which is the laſt chief town, ſituated at the N. W. corner of Canandarqua Lake, 15 miles W. of Geneva, and 30 N. E. of Williamſburg. This county was taken from Montgomery in 1789, and in 1790 contained 1075 inhabitants, including 11 ſlaves. Such has been the emigration to this county, that there were, in 1796, 1258 of the inhabitants who were qualified to be electors.

ONZAN, a cape or point on the north coaſt of Brazil, oppoſite to cape St. Lawrence, forming together the points of Laguariba river; the latter cape being on the weſt ſide of the river. The river is 10 leagues S. E. by E. of Bohia Baxa.

OONALASHKA, one of the iſlands of the northern Archipelago, on the N. W. coaſt of America, the natives of which have the appearance of being a very peaceable people, being much poliſhed by the Ruſſians, who alſo keep them in ſubjection. There is a channel between this and the land to the north, about a mile broad, in which are ſoundings from 40 to 27 fathoms. N. lat. 53. 55. W. long. 166. 31.

OPECKON *Creek*, in Virginia, a ſouth-weſt water of Patowmac river.

OPPS, a village in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, 6 miles ſouth-eaſt of Bethlehem, and about 7 north by eaſt of Quaker's Town.

OR, *Cape d'*, in Nova-Scotia, is ſituated on the north ſide of the Baſin of Minas. Some ſmall pieces of copper have been found here.

ORA *Cabeca Bay*, on the north ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, has a ſtrong fort on the eaſt ſide, and Salt Gut weſterly; at both theſe places is good anchorage for large veſſels.

ORANAI, or *Ranai*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands in the N. Pacific Ocean, 9 miles from Mowee and Morotoi. The ſouth point is in lat. 20. 46. north, and long. 156. 52. weſt.

ORANG'S *Key*, one of the Bahama iſlands, in the W. Indies. N. lat. 24. 28. weſt long. 79. 37.

ORANGE, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, E. N. E. of the high mountain, a little within land, under which is Crawford's-Town. Alſo a bay at the north-weſt end of the ſame iſland, between Green-Iſland N. and North Negril harbour S. or S. W.

ORANGE, a cape, the eaſt point of Oyapok river, S. E. of Cayenne Iſland. N. lat. 4. 20. W. long. 50. 50.

ORANGE *Key*, or *Cay*, a ſmall iſland in Orange bay, at the north-weſt end of the iſland of Jamaica.

ORANGE, a county of Vermont, which in 1790, contained 10,529 inhabitants. Since that time ſeveral other counties have been erected out of it. It is bounded weſt by part of Addiſon and Chittenden counties, and eaſt by Connecticut river. It now contains 20 townſhips.

The

The county town, Newbury, and the townſhips ſouth of it, viz. Bradford, Fairlee and Thetford front Connecticut river. It is high land, and ſends numerous ſtreams in oppoſite directions, both to Connecticut river and to Lake Champlain.

ORANGE, a townſhip on the north line of the above county, in the north-eaſt corner of which is Knox's Mountain.

ORANGE, formerly *Cardigan*, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, which gives riſe to an eaſt branch of Maſcomy river. It was incorporated in 1796; contains 131 inhabitants; and is 20 miles eaſt of Dartmouth College.

ORANGE, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the eaſt line of Hampſhire co. on Miller's river, 94 miles N. W. by W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1783, and contains 784 inhabitants.

ORANGE, a mountainous and hilly county of New-York, which contains all that part of the State bounded ſoutherly by the State of New-Jerſey, weſterly by the State of Pennſylvania, eaſterly by the middle of Hudſon's river, and northerly by an eaſt and weſt line from the middle of Murderer's Creek. It is divided into 8 townſhips, of which Goſhen is the chief, and contains 18,492 inhabitants, of whom 2098 are electors, and 966 ſlaves. In this county are raiſed large quantities of excellent butter, which is collected at Newburgh and New-Windſor, and thence tranſported to New-York. On the N. ſide of the mountains in this county, is a very valuable tract called the *Drowned Lands*, containing about 40 or 50,000 acres. The waters which deſcend from the ſurrounding hills, being but ſlowly diſcharged by the river iſſuing from it, cover theſe vaſt meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile; but they expoſe the inhabitants of the vicinity to intermittents. Wallkill river, which paſſes through this tract and empties into Hudſon river, is, in the ſpring, ſtored with very large eels in great plenty. The bottom of this river is a broken rock; and it is ſuppoſed that for 2000l. the channel might be deepened ſo as to drain off the waters, and thereby redeem from the floods a large tract of rich land, for graſs, hemp and Indian corn.

ORANGE, called alſo *Orangedale*, a town in Eſſex co. New-Jerſey, containing about 80 houſes, a Preſbyterian church, and a flouriſhing academy, and lies north-weſt of Newark, adjoining.

ORANGE, a co. of Hillſborough diſtrict, North-Carolina; bounded north by Caſwell co. and ſouth by Chatham. The rivers Haw and Enoe in this county have rich lands on their borders. It contains 12,216 inhabitants, of whom 2060 are ſlaves. Chief town, Hillſborough.

ORANGE, a county of S. Carolina, in Orangeburg diſtrict.

ORANGE, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Culpepper, and ſouth by Albemarle. It contains 9921 inhabitants, including 4421 ſlaves. The court-houſe is ſituated 20 miles from Culpepper court-houſe, 30 from Charlotteville, and 273 from Philadelphia.

ORANGEBURG, a diſtrict of S. Carolina, bounded ſouth-weſt by Savannah river; eaſt by the river Santee, and north-eaſt by the Congaree, which divide it from Camden diſtrict; ſouth by Beaufort, and ſouth-eaſt by Charleſton diſtrict. It contains 18,513 inhabitants; of whom 5931 are ſlaves. Sends to the State legiſlature 10 repreſentatives and 3 ſenators; and with the diſtrict of Beaufort, one member to Congreſs. It is divided into 4 counties, viz. Lewiſburg, Orange, Lexington and Winton.

ORANGEBURGH, a poſt-town of S. Carolina, and capital of the above diſtrict, is on the E. ſide of the N. branch of Ediſto river. It has a court-houſe, gaol, and about 50 houſes; diſtant 77 miles N.N.W. of Charleſtown, 36 ſoutherly of Columbia, and 721 from Philadelphia.

ORANGETOWN, or *Greenland*, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, N.W. of Waterford. One branch of Songo river riſes in the northern part of this plantation, within about 3 miles of Amariſcoggin river, where there is a pond, 2 miles long, called Songo Pond, from thence the ſtream runs ſouthward. It is very difficult to effect roads through this mountainous country; ſome of the mountains affording precipices 200 feet perpendicular. The ſides of the mountains and vallies are fertile, produce good crops, and in ſome inſtances afford wild onions which reſemble thoſe that are cultivated

cultivated. Winter rye, which is the chief produce, has amounted to 20 buſhels an acre. The country in the neighbourhood formerly abounded with variety of game, viz. mooſe, deer, bears, beaver, raccoon, ſable, &c. but ſince it has been inhabited, game has become ſcarce; deer are extirpated from the vicinity; ſome mooſe remain among the mountains, and a few beaver, that are too ſagacious to be taken by the moſt crafty hunter. Since the deer have been deſtroyed, the wolves have wholly left this part of the country.

ORANGETOWN, in Orange co. New-York, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Tappan Sea, oppoſite Philipſburgh, and about 27 miles north of New-York city. The townſhip is bounded eaſterly by Hudſon's river, and ſoutherly by the State of New Jerſey. It contains 1175 inhabitants; of whom 162 are electors, and 203 are ſlaves.

ORANGETOWN, in Waſhington co. Maine, is 19 miles diſtant from Machias.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated near the coaſt of Terra Firma, S. America; between the iſlands of Tortuga and Roca, 15 or 16 leagues north-weſt of the former, and 6 or 7 E. and E. by N. of the latter. It is about 8 leagues long. On the S. and S. W. ſide, the ſtrand is ſteep and bold, ſo that a ſhip may lay her broad ſide cloſe to the ſhore; but the north ſide is foul and rocky. Here is no good water, nor indeed any thing elſe but ſhelter from northerly winds, and goat's fleſh. It is divided into ſeveral ſmall iſlands, ſeparated from each other by ſhallow canals. N. lat. 11. 52. W. long. 65. 15.

ORCOS, a lake of Peru.

ORDADO *Rock*, near the coaſt of Peru, is 4 miles ſouth by eaſt of Port Callao. Near it are ſome ſmaller ones, and round them from 9 to 16 fathoms water.

OREAHOU, or *Oreehou*, a ſmall elevated iſland, cloſe to the north ſide of Oneeheow, one of the Sandwich Iſlands; with which it is connected by a reef of coral rocks. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. N. lat. 22. 2. W. long. 160. 8.

OREGAN *River*. See *River of the Weſt*.

ORFORD, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the eaſt bank of Connecticut river, about 11 miles north of Hanover, and oppoſite to Fairlee in Vermont, 395 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 540 inhabitants. The ſoap-rock, which has the property of fuller's earth in cleanſing cloth, is found here; alſo allum ore, free-ſtone fit for building, and a grey-ſtone, in great demand for mill-ſtones, reckoned equal in quality to the imported burr ſtones.

ORFORD, *Cape*, the north-weſternmoſt point of the large iſland to the weſtward of Falkland's Sound in the Falkland's Iſlands, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, and ſouth-eaſt of Cape Percival.

ORINOKO. See *Oronoko River*.

ORLEANS, the middle of the three northern counties of Vermont. A part of Lake Memphremagog projects into the northern part of it from Canada. It contains 23 townſhips. It is very high land, and ſends its waters in almoſt every direction of the compaſs. Clyde, Barton and Black rivers empty into Lake Memphremagog; the waters of many branches of Miſſiſcoui, La Moelle, and Onion rivers, riſing here, fall into Lake Champlain; thoſe of Mulhegan and Paſumpſick empty into Connecticut river.

ORLEANS, a townſhip in the co. of Barnſtable, Maſſachuſetts, taken from the ſoutherly part of Eaſtham, and incorporated 1797.

ORLEANS, *Iſle of*, is ſituated in the river St. Lawrence, a ſmall diſtance below Quebec, and is remarkable for the richneſs of its ſoil. It lies in the middle of the river, the channel is upon the S. ſide of the iſland, the N. ſide not having depth of water at full tide, even for ſhallops. The S. W. end of the iſland is called Point Orleans. The coaſt is rocky for a mile and a half within the S. channel, where there is a careening place for merchant ſhips. Round Point Levi, and along the S. E. ſide of the river, the ſhore is rocky, but the middle of the baſon is entirely free.

ORLEANS, *New*. See *New-Orleans*.

ORLEANS, *Old Fort*, is ſituated on the W. bank of a bend of Miſſouri river, in Louiſiana, a conſiderable diſtance from its mouth.

ORODADA PENA, on the coaſt of Peru, is two leagues due north of Lobos de Payta, and 2 ſouth by weſt of Payta.

OROMCOTO,

ORONCOTO, a river of New-Brunſwick, which empties into St. John's river. By this paſſage the Indians have a communication with Paſſamaquoddy Bay.

ORONDOCKS, an Indian tribe who live near Trois Rivieres, and could furniſh 100 warriors about 20 years ago.

ORONOKO, or *Oroncque*, one of the largeſt rivers of S. America, and is remarkable for its riſing and falling once a year only; for it gradually riſes during the ſpace of 5 months, and then remains one month ſtationary, after which it falls for 5 months, and in that ſtate continues for one month alſo. Theſe alternate changes are regular, and even invariable. Perhaps the riſing of the waters of the river, may depend on the rains which conſtantly fall in the mountains of the Andes, (where the river has its ſource) every year about the month of April; and though the height of the flood depends much upon the breadth or extent of the bed of the river, yet in one part where it is narroweſt, it riſes to the aſtoniſhing height of 120 feet. The mouth of the river is S. by E. of the Gulf of Paria, in lat. 8. 30. N. and long. 59. 50. W. and oppoſite to the Iſland of Trinidad. It is large and navigable, and has many good towns on its banks, that are chiefly inhabited by the Spaniſh, and is joined alſo on the E. ſide by the Lake Caſipa. There are two other iſlands at its mouth, the entrance to which is alſo ſomewhat dangerous, as there is frequently a dreadful conflict between the tide of the ocean and the current of the river, that muſt, for the reaſons aſſigned, ſometimes run very rapidly. It is ſaid the river, including its windings, takes a courſe of 1380 miles, and preſerves the freſhneſs of its waters *twelve leagues* from the mouth of that vaſt and deep channel, within which it was confined. It may be conſidered, however, as having many mouths, which are formed by the iſlands that lie before its opening towards the ocean; yet there are only two that are conſidered as of any uſe for the purpoſes of navigation. Theſe are the channels of Sabarima and Corobana, otherwiſe called Caribbiana. The latter lies in a S. by W. direction, and is alſo divided into two diſtinct channels that afterwards meet again at the iſland of Trinidad in the mouth of the Grand river. But pilots pretend to ſay, that the mouth of this great river begins from the river Amugora, reaching from thence to the river Sabarima, and from thence about to the river Caribbiana; and ſome accounts ſtate its mouths to be 40 in number, as if it were a collection of many rivers, all uniting at the mouth of the great river, and aſſiſting to convey the main ſtream of that river into the ocean. The weſt paſſage or channel of the river Oronoko, called by the Spaniards the Gulf of Paria, lies between Cape Salinas on the main and the north-weſt point of the iſland of Trinidad. It contains ſeveral iſlands, which divide the ſtream of the river into ſeveral branches, particularly the Great Boco, or mouth, which is the eaſternmoſt, being about gun ſhot wide, but having no ſoundings, with 300 fathoms, and the Little Boco, or Mouth, which is the weſternmoſt, being almoſt as wide as the other, and having ground at from 50 to 60 fathoms. At New Cape Araya, on the northward ſide of the mouth of this river, are ſalt pits, which yield the fineſt ſalt in the world. In ſome maps, the head-waters are called Inirchia.

ORONOKO, *Little*. See *Mocomoco*.

OROPESA, a town in the juriſdiction of La Plata, S. America; ſituated 60 miles N. W. of that city, in the valley of Cochabamba, on a ſmall rivulet which empties into the river Guapay. It has a conſiderable trade in corn and fruits.

OROPESA, a town of S. America, in Peru, ſeated at the foot of the mountains, 750 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potoſi. S. lat. 18. W. long 63. 30.

ORPHAN'S *Bank*, a fiſhing bank of the S. E. point of Chaleur's Bay, on the N. E. coaſt of New-Brunſwick, in N. America. On it is from 75 to 30 fathoms water.

ORPHAN'S *Iſland*, a ſettlement belonging to Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, having 124 inhabitants.

ORRINGTON, a plantation in Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, having 477 inhabitants. It lies on the eaſt ſide of Penobſcot river, 16 miles above Buckſtown, and 256 N. N. E. of Boſton.

ORUA, *Orubo*, or *Aruba*, the moſt weſterly of the Caribbee iſlands in the Weſt Indies, called by the Spaniards Las Iſlas de Sottovento. It is on the coaſt

coaſt of the Spaniſh Main. N. lat. 12. 3. W. long. 69. 3.

ORURO, a juriſdiction in the archbiſhopric of La Plata. Its capital is San Phelipe de Auſtria de Oruro, 30 leagues from the city of La Plata.

ORWEL, a townſhip of Vermont, the north-weſternmoſt in Rutland co. and ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Lake Champlain. It contains 778 inhabitants. Mount Independence ſtands in this townſhip oppoſite Ticonderoga, in the State of New-York. Near Mount Independence is a chalybeate ſpring.

OSAGES, an Indian nation who inhabit ſouth of the Miſſouri, and can furniſh 400 warriors.

OSAGES, a river of Louiſiana, which runs eaſtward to the Miſſouri.

OSNABURG, a ſmall iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, having the appearance of the roof of a houſe. It is about 4 leagues in circuit; is high land; full of cocoa-trees; has no anchoring place, and ſcarcely affords landing for a boat. It was diſcovered by Capt. Wallis, and is called *Maitea* by the natives. S. lat. 17. 52. W. long. 148. 6.

OSNABURG, another iſland in the ſame ſea, diſcovered by Capt. Carteret. S. lat. 22. W. long. 141. 34.

OSNABURG *Houſe*, a ſettlement of the Hudſon's Bay Company, in N. America; ſituated at the N. E. corner of Lake St. Joſeph, 120 miles W. by S. of Glouceſter Houſe. N. lat. 51. W. long. 90. 15.

OSORNO, an inland town of the kingdom of Chili, ſituated on the N. bank of the river Buena; 42 miles E. of the ſea-coaſt, and 45 S. E. of Baldivia. The adjacent country is far from being fruitful, but very rich in gold mines, which renders the place very populous. S. lat. 40. 30. W. long. 71. 50.

OSSABAW *Sound* and *Iſland*, on the coaſt of the State of Georgia. The ſound opens between Waſſaw Iſland on the N. and Oſſabaw Iſland on the S. and leads into the river Ogeechee.

OSSIPEE, or *Oſapy*, a townſhip, mountain, and pond, in New-Hampſhire, in Strafford co. near the E. line of the State. The town was incorporated in 1785, and has 139 inhabitants. The lake lies N. E. of Winnipiſeogee Lake, between which and Oſſipee Lake is *Oſſipee Mountain*, deſcribed in the account of New-Hampſhire. Its waters run E. and, joined by South river, form *Great Oſſipee River*, which empties into Saco river, near the diviſion line between York and Cumberland counties, in Maine, between Limerick and Gorham.

OSSNOBIAN, or *Aſſeneboyne Indians*, a tribe found about the ſource of Oſſnobian or Aſſeneboyne river, far W. of Lake Superior. They are ſaid by the Moravian miſſionaries to live wholly on animal food, or at leaſt to confine themſelves to the ſpontaneous productions of nature; giving thoſe who dig the ground, the appellation of *ſlaves*. Bread is unknown to them. A traveller, who lived ſome months in their country, offered to ſome a few remnants of bread, which they chewed and ſpit out again, calling it rotten wood. Theſe Indians, as well as thoſe numerous nations who inhabit the country from Lake Superior, towards the Shining Mountains, are great admirers of the beſt hunting-horſes, in which the country abounds. The horſes prepared by them for hunters, have large holes cut above their natural noſtrils, which they ſay makes them longer winded than others not thus prepared. The Oſſnobians have no permanent place of abode, but live wholly in tents, made of buffaloe and other hides, with which they travel from one place to another, like the Arabs; and as ſoon as the food for their horſes is expended, they remove, and pitch their tents in another fertile ſpot; and ſo on continually, ſcarcely ever returning to the ſame ſpots again.

OSTICO, a ſmall lake in Onondago co. New-York, partly in the S. E. corner of Marcellus, and N. W. corner of the townſhip of Tully. It ſends its waters from the N. end, which is eight miles S. weſterly of Onondago Caſtle, by a ſtream 16 miles long, to Salt Lake.

OSTINES, or *Charleſtown*, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Barbadoes.

OSWEGATCHIE *River* and *Lake*, in Herkemer co. New-York. The river empties into the river St. Lawrence, or Cataraqui. *Oſwegatchie Lake* is about 19 miles long, from S. W. to N. E. and 7 broad, and ſends its waters north-eaſtward into the river of its name. It is about 10 miles S. E. of The Thouſand Lakes, near the entrance into Lake Ontario. There is a fort of the ſame name ſituated on the Cataraqui river,

58 miles

58 miles N. E. of Kingſton, on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGATCHIES, an Indian tribe reſiding at Swagatchey, on the river St. Lawrence, in Canada. They could furniſh about 100 warriors, 20 years ſince.

OSWEGO, a navigable river of New-York, which conveys the waters of Oneida and a number of ſmall lakes, into Lake Ontario. It is more commonly called *Onondago*; which ſee.

OSWEGO, a fortreſs ſituated on the E ſide of the mouth of the above river, and ſouth-eaſtern ſide of Lake Ontario, in lat. 43. 18. N. and long. 76. 30. W. It was taken by the Britiſh from the French in 1756, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It was delivered up to the United States, July 14, 1796. It is about 150 or 160 miles E. by N. of Niagara.

OTABALO, a juriſdiction of the province of Quito, joined on the ſouth to that of San Miguel de Ibarra. The lands are laid out in plantations, and produce great quantities of ſugar. The Indians in the villages, as alſo thoſe who are independent, manufacture great variety of cottons, viz. carpets, pavilions for beds, quilts in damaſk work, wholly of cotton, either white, blue, or variegated with different colours; all which are highly valued, both in the province of Quito and Peru, where they are diſpoſed of to great advantage. The wheat and barley here, is ſowed like Indian corn, in little holes, a foot diſtant from each other, putting 5 or 6 corns into each; and they generally reap above an hundred fold. The country is remarkably fertile, and large quantities of cheeſe are made.

OTABALO, the principal village of the above juriſdiction, is large and populous, and ſaid to contain 18,000 or 20,000 ſouls. Among them is a conſiderable number of Spaniards.

OTAHA, one of the Society Iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean, whoſe north end is in lat. 16. 33. ſouth, and long. 151. 20. weſt. It has 2 good harbours. See *Ohamene* and *Oberurua*.

OTAHEITE, the *Sagitaria* of Quiros, who firſt diſcovered it in 1606, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Sea. It was firſt viſited by Capt. Wallis, in 1767, and afterwards by Capt. Cook and other circumnavigators. It conſiſts of 2 peninſulas, which are connected by a low neck of land, about 2 miles over; the circumference of both peninſulas is ſomewhat more than 90 miles. The whole iſland is ſurrounded by a reef of coral rocks, within which the ſhore forms ſeveral excellent bays and harbours, where there is room and depth of water for any number of the largeſt ſhips. The face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the ſea, is very uneven; it riſes in ridges that run up into the middle of the iſland, and there form mountains, that may be ſeen at the diſtance of 60 miles. Between theſe ridges and the ſea is a border of low land, extending along all the coaſt, except in a few places, where the ridges riſe directly from the ſea. This border is of different breadths, but no where more than a mile and a half. There are ſeveral rivers much larger than could be expected from the extent of the iſland; among the rocks through which theſe precipitate their waters from the mountains, not the leaſt appearance of minerals is to be found. The ſtones ſhew evident tokens of having been burnt. Traces of fire are alſo manifeſt in the very clay upon the hills. It may therefore not unreaſonably be ſuppoſed, that this and the neighbouring iſlands are either ſhattered remains of a continent, which were left behind when the reſt was ſunk by the exploſion of a ſubterraneous fire, or have been torn from rocks under the bed of the ſea, by the ſame cauſe, and thrown up in heaps to an height which the waters never reach. The ſoil, except upon the very tops of the ridges, is extremely rich and fertile, watered by a great number of rivulets of excellent water, and covered with fruit trees of various kinds, ſome of which are of a ſtately growth and thick foliage, ſo as to form one continued wood; even the tops of the ridges, though in general bare and burnt up by the ſun, are in ſome parts not without their produce. The low lands between the foot of the ridges and the ſea, and ſome of the interjacent vallies, are the only parts of the iſland that are inhabited. Here indeed it is populous. The houſes do not form villages or towns, but are ranged along the whole border, at the diſtance of about 50 yards from each other. When the iſland was firſt diſcovered, hogs, dogs

dogs and poultry were the only tame animals; ducks, pigeons, paroquets, with a few other birds and rats, the only wild animals. The breed of hogs has been greatly improved by ſome of a larger kind, that were left by the Spaniards in 1774. Goats were firſt introduced by Capt. Cook in 1773; to theſe the Spaniards have added ſome, and they are now in ſuch plenty, that every chief of any note as them. Cats were left by Capt. Cook, and European dogs of ſeveral ſorts by the Spaniards. In 1777, the ſtock of new animals received the important addition of a turkey cock and hen; a peacock and hen; a gander and 2 geeſe; a drake and 4 ducks; a horſe and mare; a bull and 3 cows. A bull and a ram had been alſo left by the Spaniards. Beaſts of prey, or noxious reptiles, there are none. The vegetable productions are bread-fruit, cocoanuts, bannanas of 13 ſorts, and all excellent; plantains; a fruit reſembling an apple; ſweet potatoes, yams, and cocoas. The people exceed the middle ſize of Europeans in ſtature. In their diſpoſitions, they are brave, open, and generous, without either ſuſpicion or treachery. Except a few traces of natural cunning, and ſome traits of diſſimulation, equally artleſs and inoffenſive, they poſſeſs the moſt perfect ſimplicity of character. Their actions are guided by the immediate impulſe of the reigning paſſion. Their paſſions are the genuine effuſions of the heart, which they have never been taught to diſguiſe or repreſs, and are therefore depictured by the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of countenance and geſture. Their feelings are lively, but in no caſe permanent: they are affected by all the changes of the paſſing hour, and reflect the colour of the time, however frequently it may vary. Their vivacity is never diſturbed by anxiety or care, inſomuch, that when brought to the brink of the grave by diſeaſe, or when preparing to go to battle, their faces are unclouded by melancholy or ſerious reflection. Their language is ſoft and melodious; it abounds with vowels, and is eaſily pronounced. It is rich in beautiful and figurative expreſſions, and admits of that inverted arrangement of words, which diſtinguiſhes the ancient from moſt modern languages. It is ſo copious, that for the bread-fruit alone they have above twenty names. Add to this, that beſides the common dialect, they often expoſtulate in a kind of ſtanza or recitative, which is anſwered in the ſame manner. The 2 peninſulas formerly made but one kingdom. They are now divided into two, under the names of Opureanou or Otaheitenooe, and Tirabou; although Otoo, the ſovereign of the former, ſtill poſſeſſes a nominal ſuperiority over the latter, and is ſtyled king of the whole iſland. To him alſo the iſland of Eimeo is ſubject. Theſe kingdoms are ſubdivided into diſtricts, each with its reſpective chief. The number of inhabitants in 1774, was eſtimated by Capt. Cook at 204,000. Wars are frequent between the two kingdoms, and perhaps between ſeparate diſtricts of each. The inhabitants of Eimeo are often excited by ſome powerful chief to aſſert their independence. The power and ſtrength of this and the neighbouring iſlands lie entirely in their navies; and all their deciſive battles are fought on the water. Otaheite alone is ſuppoſed able to ſend out 1720 war canoes, and 68,000 able men. The chief of each diſtrict ſuperintends the equipping of the fleet in that diſtrict; but they muſt all paſs in review before the king, ſo that he knows the ſtate of the whole before they aſſemble to go on ſervice. Otaheite lies in about 18 deg. of S. lat. and 150 deg. of W. lon.

OTAKOOTAI, a ſmall iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, 4 leagues from Wateeoo, and about 3 miles in circuit. S. lat. 19. 15. W. long. 158. 23.

OTCHIER, a bay on the north coaſt of S. America, to the weſtward of the river or creek called Urano, and eaſt of Cape Caldero.

OTEAVANOOA, a large and ſpacious harbour and bay on the ſouth weſt coaſt of the iſland of Bolabola, one of the Society Iſlands. S. lat. 16. 30. W. long. 151. 43.

OTISFIELD, a plantation in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine, eaſt of Bridgetown in York co. and 152 miles N. N. E. of Boſton. A ſtream from Songo Pond paſſes through the weſterly part of this town, on its way to Sebago. It is very free of ragged hills and mountains. The greateſt part of it affords a growth of beech, maple, aſh, baſs, and birch, and is good land. It contains 197 inhabitants.

OTOGAMIES,

OTOGAMIES, an Indian nation in the N. W. territory, who inhabit between the Lake of the Woods and Miſſiſippi river. Warriors 300.

OTOQUE, an iſland on the N. Pacific Ocean, or W. coaſt of New-Mexico, ſituated in the Bay of Panama, 17 leagues S. of the city of that name, from whence it is ſupplied with proviſions. N. lat. 7. 50. W. long. 81. 10.

OTSEGO, a county of New-York, on the S. ſide of Mohawk river, oppoſite the German Flats. The head waters of Suſquehannah, and the Cookquago branch of Delaware, interſect this county. Here are alſo the lakes Otſego, and Caniaderago, which ſend their waters, in an united ſtream, to the Suſquehannah. It contains 9 townſhips, viz. Kortright, Harpersfield, Franklin, Cherry Valley, Dorlach, Richfield, Otſego, Burlington, and Unadilla. It contained, a few years ago, about 1000 inhabitants; but ſuch has been the rapid ſettlement of this county, that in January 1796, it contained 3237 inhabitants, qualified to be electors. In 1791, when this county was but thinly ſettled, as many as 300 cheſts of maple ſugar, were manufactured here, 400lbs. each. The courts are held at Cooperſtown, in the townſhip of Otſego.

OTSEGO, a townſhip and lake, in the county above deſcribed. The townſhip was taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796. On the E. the townſhip encloſes Lake Otſego, which ſeparates it from Cherry Valley. Lake Otſego is about nine miles long, and little more than a mile wide. The lands on its banks are very good, and the cultivation of it eaſy. In 1790, it contained 1702 inhabitants, including 8 ſlaves. By the ſtate cenſus of 1796, there were 490 of its inhabitants electors.

OTTAWAS, an Indian nation in the N. W. territory, who inhabit the E. ſide of Lake Michigan, 21 miles from Michilimackinack. Their hunting grounds lie between Lakes Michigan and Huron. They could furniſh 200 warriors 20 years ago. A tribe of theſe alſo lived near St. Joſeph's, and had 150 warriors. Another tribe lived with the Chippewas, on Saguinam Bay, who together could raiſe 200 warriors. Two of theſe tribes lately hoſtile, ſigned the treaty of peace with the United States, at Greenville, Auguſt 3d, 1795. In conſequence of lands ceded by them to the United States, government has agreed to pay them in goods, 1000 dollars a year, for ever.

OTTAWAS, a large river of Canada, which empties into the St. Lawrence at the Lake of the Two Mountains, 9 miles from Montreal. The communication of the city of Montreal with the high lands, by this river, if not impracticable, is at leaſt very expenſive and precarious, by reaſon of its rapids and falls.

OTTER *Bay*, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland, is between Bear Bay and Swift Bay, and near Cape Raye, the ſouth-weſt point of the iſland.

OTTER *Creek*, called by the French *Riviere a Lotrit*, a river of Vermont, which riſes in Bromley, and purſuing a northern direction about 90 miles, empties into Lake Champlain at Ferriſburg; and in its courſe receives about 15 ſmall tributary ſtreams. In it are large falls at Rutland, Pittsford, Middlebury, and Vergennes. Between the falls the water is deep and navigable for the largeſt boats. Veſſels of any burden may go up to the falls at Vergennes, 5 miles from its mouth. The head of this river is not more than 30 feet from Batten Kill, which runs in a contrary direction, and falls into Hudſon's river. Its mouth is 3 miles north of *Baſon Harbour*.

OTTER *Creek*, a ſmall ſtream which empties into Kentucky river, in the State of that name, and E. of Boonſborough.

OTTER's *Head*, a ſmall peninſula, projecting from the north-eaſtern ſhore of Lake Superior, and north-weſt of Michipicoton Iſland.

OUABASH. See *Wabaſh River*.

OUAIS's *Bay* and *River*, are about 2 leagues round the north point of the iſland of Cape Breton, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and ſouth-ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Limbach.

OUANAMINTHE, a French pariſh, and village on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, about a league and a half W. of Daxabon, in the Spaniſh part, from which it is ſeparated by the river Maſſacre; 6 leagues from the mouth of the river, and 5 S. E. of Fort Dauphin.

OUAQUAPHENOGAW, or *Ekanfanoka* is a lake or rather marſh, between Flint and Oakmulgee rivers, in Georgia, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference. In wet ſeaſons it appears like an inland ſea, and has ſeveral large iſlands

of rich land; one of which the preſent generation of Creek Indians repreſent as the moſt bliſsful ſpot on earth. They ſay it is inhabited by a peculiar race of Indians, whoſe women are incomparably beautiful. They tell that this terreſtrial paradiſe has been ſeen by ſome enterprizing hunters, when in purſuit of their game, who being loſt in inextricable ſwamps and bogs, and on the point of periſhing, were unexpectedly relieved by a company of beautiful women, whom they call daughters of the Sun, who kindly gave them ſuch proviſions as they had with them, conſiſting of fruit and corn cakes, and then enjoined them to fly for ſafety to their own country, becauſe their huſbands were fierce men and cruel to ſtrangers. They further ſay that theſe hunters had a view of their ſettlements, ſituated on the elevated banks of an iſland, in a beautiful lake; but in all their endeavours to approach it, they were involved in perpetual labyrinths, and, like enchanted land, ſtill as they imagined they had juſt gained it, it ſeemed to fly before them; and having quitted the deluſive purſuit, they with much difficulty effected a retreat. They tell another ſtory concerning this ſequeſtered country, which ſeems not improbable, which is, that the inhabitants are the poſterity of a fugitive remnant of the ancient *Yamaſes*, who eſcaped maſſacre after a bloody and deciſive battle between them and the Creeks, (who, it is certain, conquered and nearly exterminated that once powerful people) and here found an aſylum, remote and ſecure from the fury of their proud conquerors. The rivers St. Mary and Sitilla, which fall into the Atlantic, and the beautiful Little St. Juan, which empties into the bay of Appalachi at St. Mark's, are ſaid, by Bartram, to flow from this lake.

OUASIOTO *Mountains* are ſituated N. W. of the Laurel Mountains in N Carolina and Virginia. They are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Gap, and 450 in length N. E. and S. W. They abound in coal, lime, and free-ſtone. Their ſummits are generally covered with good ſoil, and a variety of timber, and the intervale lands are well watered.

OUEPAS, a town on the coaſt of Coſta Rica, on the N. Pacific Ocean, and S. of Carthago.

OUIATANON, a ſmall ſtockaded fort in the N. W. territory, on the weſtern ſide of the Wabaſh river, in lat. 40. 38. N. and long. 87. 58. W. and ſaid to be about 130 miles ſoutherly of Fort St. Joſeph. This was formerly a French poſt. Thus far the Wabaſh is navigable, 412 miles from its mouth, for batteaux drawing 3 feet water. A ſilver mine has been diſcovered here. The neighbouring Indians are the Kickapoos, Muſquitons, Pyankiſhaws, and a principal part of the Ouiatanons. The whole of theſe tribes could furniſh, about 20 years ago, 1000 warriors. The fertility of ſoil, and diverſity of timber in this country are the ſame as in the vicinity of Poſt St. Vincent.

OUINEASKE, or *Shelburne Bay*, on the E. ſide of Lake Champlain, lets up S. eaſterly through the town of Burlington, in Vermont into the northern part of Shelburne.

OUISCONSING, a navigable river of the N. W. territory, which empties into the Miſſiſippi in lat. 43. 33. and long. 94. 8.; where are villages of the Sack and Fox tribes of Indians. This river has a communication with Fox river, which, paſſing through Winnebago Lake, enters Puan Bay in Lake Michigan. Between the two rivers there is a portage of only 3 miles. On this river and its branches reſide the Indians of its name. Warriors 300.

OULIONT, a village of the ſtate of New-York, on the poaſt-road from Hudſon to the Painted Poſt. It is 35 miles W. of Harpersfield, and 50 N. E. of Union, on Suſquehannah river, and lies on the north ſide of a creek of its name which empties into Unadilla river.

OUTER *Buoy*, in Hudſon's Bay, lies in lat. 51. 38. N. and five miles E. of North Bluff.

OUTER *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Labrador, is in the cluſter called St. Auguſtine's Square; S. W. of Sandy Iſland, and eaſt of Inner Iſland.

OUTIMACS, a tribe of Indians, in the N. W. Territory, reſiding between Lakes Michigan and St. Clair. Warriors 200.

OVEN'S MOUTH *Bay*, in the diſtrict of Maine, lies on the S. ſide of Booth-bay townſhip, in Lincoln co. 12 miles from the ſhire town, and 190 N. by E. of Boſton.

OVID, a townſhip of New-York, in Onondago co. It was incorporated in 1794; is ſeparated from Milton on the

E.

E. by Cayuga Lake, and comprehends all the lands in the county on the W. ſide of Seneca Lake. The centre of the townſhip is 20 miles S. of the W. ſide of the ferry on Cayuga Lake. In 1796, there were 107 of its inhabitants qualified to be electors.

OWASCO, a lake, partly in the towns of Aurelius and Scipio, in Onondago co. New-York. It is about 11 miles long, and one broad, and communicates with Seneca river on the N. by a ſtream which runs through the town of Brutus. The high road from Kaats' Kill weſtward, paſſes towards Cayuga ferry, near the N. end of the lake.

OWEGO, a poſt-town in Tioga co. New-York, on the eaſt branch of the Suſquehannah, 20 miles weſterly of Union, 34 N. E. of Athens, at Tioga Point, and 284 from Philadelphia. In 1796, 170 of its inhabit. were electors.

OWEGO *Creek*, in Tioga co. ſerves as the eaſt boundary of the townſhip of its name. It has ſeveral ſmall branches which unite and empty through the N. bank of the eaſt branch of Suſquehannah river, about 18½ miles W. of the mouth of Chenengo river.

OUYATOISKA *Bay* and *River*, on the coaſt of Eſquimaux, or N. ſhore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to the weſtward of Natachquoin river.

OWHARREE, a harbour on the northern part of the weſt coaſt of Houaheine, one of the Society Iſlands, 25 leagues N. W. by W. of Otaheite Iſland. S. lat. 16. 44. W. long. 151. 8.

OWHYHEE, one of the largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, is about 300 miles in circumference; between 18. 50. and 20. 16. N. lat. and between 203. 48 and 205. 7. E. long. from Greenwich. The extenſive mountain, named Mouna Roa, on the S. E. part of the iſland, is 16,020 feet high. It conſiſts of three peaks which are perpetually covered with ſnow, though within the tropics, that are viſible 40 leagues out at ſea. At the ſouthern end of the iſland is a village called *Kaoo-A-poona*, on the ſouth-eaſtern ſide; Aheedoo, on the north-eaſtern part of the iſland; Amakooa is on the northern end; Tirooa on the north-weſtern ſide, where is the bay of Toyahyah; and on the weſtern ſide, N. W. of Kaoo, is the bay of Kara-kakooa. It has the ſame productions as the Society and Friendly Iſlands, and about 150,000 inhabitants, who are naturally mild, friendly and hoſpitable to ſtrangers. The ſea abounds with a great variety of excellent fiſh. The celebrated navigator Capt. James Cook loſt his life here, by an unfortunate and momentary jealouſy of the natives.

OWL's *Head*, a head land on the W. ſide of Penobſcot Bay, in the diſtrict of Maine. It has a good harbour on the larboard hand as you go to the eaſtward. The harbour makes with a deep cove; has 4 fathoms water, and a muddy bottom. It is open to the E. to N. and E. N. E. winds; but in all other winds you are ſafe. The tide of flood ſets to the eaſtward, and the tide of ebb S. W. through the Muſcle Ridges.

OX, a river of Louiſiana. See *Red River*.

OXBOW, *Great*, a bend of the river Connecticut, about the middle of the townſhip of Newbury, in Vermont; which ſee. It contains 450 acres of the fineſt meadow land in New England.

OXFORD, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts. It contains 1000 inhabitants; is 11 miles ſouthward of Worceſter, and 54 S. W. of Boſton.

OXFORD, a village in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts; ſee *New-Bedford*.

OXFORD, a pariſh in the northern part of Derby in Connecticut, containing 140 families; 17 miles N. W. of New-Haven.

OXFORD, a poſt-town of New-York, in Tioga co. 45 miles N. E. of Union, and 20 S. W. of Butternuts. This townſhip, lies between Jericho and Union, and is bounded northerly on Norwich, and weſterly by the tract called the Chenengo Triangle. It was incorporated in 1793. Here is an incorporated academy.

OXFORD, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, ſituated in Suſſex co. on the eaſt bank of Delaware river, 15 or 20 miles N. E. of Eaſton in Pennſylvania. It contains 1905 inhabit. including 65 ſlaves.

OXFORD, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, ſituated in Philadelphia co. There is one of the ſame name in Cheſter co.

OXFORD, a port of entry, on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, in Talbot co. Its exports in 1794 amounted to 6,956 dollars. It is 13 miles S. by W. of Eaſton, and about 48. S. E. of Baltimore.

OXFORD, a ſmall poſt-town of N. Carolina,

Carolina, 36 miles from Hillſborough, and about 416 from Philadelphia.

OYSTER *Bay*, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Queen's co. Long-Iſland, extending from the Sound S. to the Atlantic Ocean, and includes Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, and Hog-Iſland. It contains 4,097 inhabit. of whom 611 are electors, and 381 ſlaves.

OYSTER *Bay*, a harbour for ſmall veſſels in the S. W. limits of the town of Barnſtable, in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts; which ſee. It affords excellent oyſters; hence its name.

OYSTER *Beds*, in Delaware Bay, lie oppoſite Nantuxet Bay.

OYSTER *Point*, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, where the water does not ebb till an hour and a half after it begins to ebb at the bar of Aſhley river, near Charleſtown. It is beſt to go in an hour and an half before high water.

OYSTER *Pond*, a part of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, which ſet up weſtward into Long-Iſland, in the ſtate of New-York, between the north-eaſternmoſt point of the iſland called Oyſter Pond Point, and Gardner's Iſland. Off the point are two ſmall iſles, one of which is called Plumb-Iſland.

OYSTER *River*, a W. branch of Piſcataqua river in New-Hampſhire; which ſee. Durham ſtands on its S. ſide, near its junction with the main ſtream at Helton's Point.

O-YONG-WONGEYK, on Lake Ontario, at Johnſon's Landing-Place, about 4 miles eaſtward of Fort Niagara.

OZAMA, one of the largeſt rivers of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the Weſt-Indies, and on which the city of St. Domingo is ſituated. It is navigable 9 or 10 leagues from S. to N. One may judge of the enormous volume of water which the confluent ſtream of Iſabella and Ozama ſends to the ſea, by the red colour it gives it in the time of the floods, and which is perceivable as far as the eye can diſtinguiſh. There is a rock at the mouth, which prevents the entrance of veſſels drawing more than 18 or 20 feet of water. The river for a league is 24 feet deep; and its banks are 20 feet perpendicular, but N. of the city this height is reduced to 4 feet. This real natural baſon has a bottom of mud or ſoft ſand, with a number of careening places. It ſeldom overflows its banks, except in very extraordinary inundations. The road before the mouth of the Ozama is very indifferent, and lies expoſed from W. S. W. to E. It is impoſſible to anchor in it in the time of the ſouth winds, and the north winds drive the veſſels from their moorings out into the ſea, which here runs extremely high. See *Domingo City*. The mouth of the river is in lat. 18. 18. N. & lon. from Paris 72. 38. W.

P

PABLO, *St.* a lake in the juriſdiction of Otabalo, in the province of Quito, 3 leagues in length, and about half a league in breadth. The lake is every where ſurrounded with a ſpecies of ruſhes called Totoral, among which are vaſt numbers of wild geeſe and galarettes. Its waters empty into the Rio Blanco.

PABLO, *St.* a village on the above lake, inhabited principally by Indians.

PABLO, *St.* a town on the S. coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien, in the province of Veragua, S. America.

PABO, the Micmac name of a river, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, about ſix leagues from Grand Riviere, W. N. W. of Cape Deſpair.

PACAJES, a province of S. America, which is rich in ſilver mines, though they are not much worked. Here are alſo mines of talc, called Jaſpes Blancos de Verenguela, on account of their tranſparent whiteneſs. In this province are an abundance of emeralds.

PACAMORES, a diſtrict of Peru, in S. America. The air is temperate, and the earth abounds in gold. An Indian nation of this name inhabits the banks of Amazon river.

PACAYITA, a volcano in Guatimala, in New-Spain. In 1773, the lava which iſſued from it deſtroyed the city of St. Jago, which was ſituated in the valley of Panchoi.

PACHACAMA, or *Pachamac*, a famous, fruitful, and pleaſant valley in Peru, 4 leagues from Lima, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple built by the Incas, and dedicated to the Creator of the Univerſe. The Peruvians had in it ſeveral idols; but they had ſo great a reverence for God, whom they called PACHACAMAC, that they offered him what they eſteemed moſt precious, and durſt not look upon him; ſo that their

their kings and prieſts entered this temple with their backs towards his altar, and came out again without daring to turn about. The ruins of this ſuperb ſtructure, ſays Jovet, do yet demonſtrate its former magnificence and greatneſs. Such immenſe treaſures had been laid up in it, that Ferdinand Pizarro found to the value of 900,000 ducats in it; although 400 Indians had taken away as much as they could carry; and the Spaniſh ſoldiers pillaged it before he came. The cruel Spaniards tortured the natives, but could not extract a diſcovery of the hidden treaſure.

PACHEA, the moſt northerly of the iſlands called the Pearl or King's Iſlands, all low and woody, and about 12 leagues from Panama. Within a league of this iſland there is anchorage in 17 fathoms.

PACHEGOIA, a lake of New South Wales, in N. America, in lat. 55. N.

PACHEQUE, a fine, but ſmall iſland on the S. W. ſide of the bay of Panama, on the coaſt of the N. Pacific Ocean, and one of the beautiful iſlands within the ſemicircular bay from Panama to Point Mala. Theſe iſlands yield wood, water, fruit, fowls, hogs, &c. and afford excellent harbour for ſhipping.

PACHUCO, a town of Mexico famous for the ſilver mines in its vicinity. It is ſaid that within 20 miles there are 1000 of them. It lies 60 miles from the city of Mexico.

PACIFIC OCEAN, called in the French charts *Mar del Zur*, or *South Sea*, a prodigious ocean dividing America from Aſia. It is about 10,000 miles in breadth, and 11,000 in length.

PACKERSFIELD, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Cheſhire co. E. of Keene, on the head branches of Aſhuelot river. It is 86 miles weſterly of Portſmouth, was incorporated in 1774, and contains 721 inhabitants.

PACMOTE, a bay on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Martinico, between Vauclin Bay on the north, and Fere Ance or Creek on the ſouth.

PACOLET, a ſmall river of South-Carolina, which riſes in the White Oak Mountains, and unites with Broad river, 30 miles above Tyger river, and 24 ſouth of the North-Carolina line. Its courſe is about ſouth-eaſt, and on it are the celebrated Pacolet Springs, 17 miles above its confluence with Broad river.

PADOUCAS, a weſtern branch of Miſſouri river. The tribe of Indians of this name are ſaid by ſome to be of Welch origin.

PAGET's *Port*, a ſmall harbour within the great ſound of the Bahama Iſlands, and in the moſt eaſterly part of the ſound.

PAGUISA, or *Paquiſa*, on the weſt ſide of South-America, in lat. 21. 55. S. and 10 leagues north of the harbour of Cobija, in the bay of Atacama. Haguey de Paguiſa, or the watering place of Paguiſa, is 15 leagues from Cobija. The whole coaſt between is high, mountainous and rocky, in the direction of north-north-eaſt.

PAINTED *Poſt*, a ſtation, ſo called in New-York State, in Tioga co. on the northern ſide of Tioga river, between Bath and Newtown; 40 miles N. W. by W. of Tioga Point, or Athens, 58 ſouth-eaſt of Williamſburg on Geneſſee river, and 230 N. W. of Philadelphia. A poſt-office is kept here.

PAINTED *Rock* is on French Broad river, by which the line runs between Virginia and Tenneſſee.

PAINTER's *Harbour*, on the weſt coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, is nearly due eaſt of Eaſt Point in the iſland of St. John's. N. lat. 46. 22. W. long. 61. 16.

PAITA. See *Payta*.

PAIX, *Port de*. See *Port de Paix*.

PAJARO, *Pajaros*, or *Paxaros*, iſlands on the coaſt of Chili, on the South Pacific Ocean. Theſe are 3 or 4 rocks, the largeſt of which is called Pajaro Ninno, or Paxaro Ninno, and 2 miles N. W. by N. from the ſouthernmoſt point of the Main, or Point Tortugas, that cloſes the port of Coquimbo.

PAJAROS, LES, or *Iſlands of Birds*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Chili, 8 leagues N. N. W. of the Bay of Coquimbo, and 7 S. S. E. of the harbour of Guaſco. The iſland of Choros is 4 miles north of theſe iſlands, towards the harbour of Guaſco.

PAKANOKIT, the ſeat of *Maſaſſoit*, the famous Indian Chief, was ſituated on Namaſket river, which empties into Narraganſet Bay.

PALATINE, (New-York). A part of this town was erected into 2 new towns by the legiſlature, in 1797.

PALATINE, or *Palentine*, a townſhip in Montgomery co. New-York, on the north ſide of Mohawk river, and weſt of Caghnawaga. In 1790 it contained 3,404 inhabitants, including 192 ſlaves.

In 1796, 585 of the inhabitants were electors. The compact part of it ſtands on the bank of the Mohawk, and contains a Reformed Dutch church, and 20 or 30 houſes. It is 36 miles above Schenectady.

PALATINE *Town*, in the ſtate of New-York, is on the eaſt bank of Hudſon's river, and north ſide of the mouth of Livingſton river, which empties into the former; 11 miles north of Rhynbeck, and 15 ſoutherly of Hudſon city.

PALLISER's *Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean, are between 15 and 16 degrees of S. lat. and from 146 to 147 degrees of W. long. From lat. 14. to 20. S. and long. 138. to 150. W. the ocean is ſtrewed with low, half-overflowed iſlands, which renders it neceſſary for navigators to proceed with much caution.

PALMA, a town of Terra Firma, in N. America, 50 miles N W. of St. Fe de Bagota. N. lat. 4. 30. W. long. 73. 40.

PALMAS, a large river on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Mexico, whoſe mouth is in lat. 25. N and long. 98. 36. W. Some of its branches run in a courſe almoſt directly eaſt from the mountains to the eaſtward of the gulf of California.

PALMER, a rough and hilly township in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, 82 miles W. by S. of Boſton, it is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Chickopee river, and bounded eaſtward by Weſtern, in Worceſter co. An act paſſed in laſt ſeſſion, 1796, to incorporate a ſociety to make a turnpike-road between theſe two towns. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 809 inhabitants.

PALMER's *River*, a water of Narraganſet Bay, which empties with another ſmall river, and forms Warren river, oppoſite the town of Warren.

PALMERSTON's *Iſland*, of which one in particular has been ſo named, is in lat. 18. S. and long. 162. 57. W. and is the ſecond in ſituation from the S. E. of a group of 9 or 10, all known by the ſame general name. It affords neither anchorage nor water; but if the weather is moderate, a ſhip that is paſſing the S. Pacific Ocean in this track, may be ſupplied with graſs for cattle, cocoa-nuts, fiſh, and other productions of the iſland. The principal iſland is not above a mile in circumference; nor is it elevated more than 3 feet above the ſurface of the ſea.

PALMETTO, the moſt eaſterly point of the bay ſo called, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the Weſt-Indies. The ſhore is rocky, and a fort protects the bay.—Alſo, the moſt northerly point of the iſland of Jamaica; having Manatee Bay on the weſt, and Iſland Bay on the eaſt.

PALMISTE *Point*, on the north ſide of the N. W. part of the iſland of St. Domingo; 3 leagues ſouth of Point Portugal, the eaſt point of the ſmall iſland La Tortue, and 5 eaſt of Port de Paix.

PALMYRA, a town, and the only port of entry and delivery, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, conſtituted a port of entry by law of the United States, Jan. 31, 1797.

PALOMINOS, ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Peru, South America; 3 miles weſt of St. Lawrence iſland, or St. Lorenzo. They have from 13 to 14 fathoms water on them.

PALONQUE, the cape eaſt of Niſao Point, at the mouth of Niſao river, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, in lat. 18. 13. N. and long. 73. 2. W. of Paris.

PALTZ, *New*, a townſhip on the W. ſide of Hudſon's river, in Ulſter co. New-York, about 20 miles N. W. of Newburgh, and 32 north of Goſhen. It contains 2,309 inhab. including 302 ſlaves.

PAMBAMACCA, a lofty mountain in the province of Quito, being one of the pikes of the eaſtern Cordilleras.

PAMLICO *Sound*, on the eaſt coaſt of N. Carolina, is a kind of lake or inland ſea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. It is ſeparated from the Atlantic Ocean, in its whole length, by a beach of ſand, hardly a mile wide, generally covered with ſmall trees or buſhes. Through this bank are ſeveral ſmall inlets, by which boats may paſs; but Ocrecok Inlet is the only one that will admit veſſels of burden into the diſtricts of Edenton and Newbern. This inlet is in lat. 35. 10. N. and opens between Ocrecok Iſland and Core Bank. This ſound communicates with Core and Albemarle Sounds; and receives Pamlico or Tar river, the river Neus, beſides other ſmall ſtreams. See *Ocrecok*, *Cape Hatteras*, &c.

PAMPELUNA, a town of New-Granada, in S. America. In its vicinity are gold mines. N. lat. 6. 30. W. long. 71. 30. It is 150 miles from Santa Fe, and 200 from Maricaibo.

PAMUNKY, the ancient name of York river,

river, in Virginia; but this name is now confined to the ſouthern branch, formed by the confluence of the North and South Anna. This and the northern branch, Mattapony, unite and form York river, juſt below the town of De La War.

PANA, an iſland on the coaſt of Peru, 7 leagues E. N. E. of Santa Clara, and as far from Guayaquil. At Point Arena, which is the weſternmoſt point, all ſhips bound farther into Guayaquil Bay ſtop for pilots, as there is good anchorage over againſt the middle of the town, in 5 fathoms, and a ſoft oozy ground. It is alſo called *Puna*.

PANACA, a burning mountain on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, about 3 leagues from the volcano of Sanſonate.

PANADOU, or *Menadou*, a bay on the coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, near the S. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

PANAMA is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, S. America; ſituated on a capacious bay of its name, on the ſouth ſide of the Iſthmus of Panama or Darien, oppoſite to Porto Bello, on the N. ſide of the iſthmus. It is the great receptacle of the vaſt quantities of gold and ſilver, with other rich merchandize from all parts of Peru and Chili. Here they are lodged in ſtore-houſes, till the proper ſeaſon arrives to tranſport them to Europe. The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the ſhelter of ſeveral iſlands, where ſhips lie very ſafe, at about 2½ or 3 leagues diſtant from the city. The tides are regular, and it is high water at the full and change at 3 o'clock. The water riſes and falls conſiderably; ſo that the ſhore, lying on a gentle ſlope, is at low water left dry to a great diſtance. Pearls are found here in ſuch plenty, that there are few perſons of property near Panama, who do not employ all, or at leaſt part of their ſlaves, in this fiſhery. The Negroes who fiſh for pearls muſt be both expert ſwimmers, and capable of holding their breath a long time, the work being performed at the bottom of the ſea. This city is a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is the primate of Terra Firma. It was built by the Spaniards, who, in 1521, conſtituted it a city, with the uſual privileges. In 1670 it was taken, ſacked and burnt by John Morgan, an Engliſh adventurer. The new town was built in a more convenient ſituation, about a league and a half from the former. In 1737, this new town was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an accidental fire. It is ſurrounded with a ſtone wall and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handſome. N. lat. 8. 57. 48. W. long. 82. 5. 14. See *Chagre River*.

PANAMA, a province of Terra Firma, of which the city above mentioned is the capital. This provine is called by moſt writters *Terra Firma Proper*. It contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and a great number of *rancheries* or aſſemblages of Indian huts; theſe are ſituated in ſmall plains along the ſhore, the reſt of the country being covered with enormous and craggy barren and uninhabited mountains. It has ſeveral gold mines; but the pearl fiſhery affords a more certain profit, and at the ſame time is acquired with much greater eaſe.

PANAMARIBO, on the coaſt of Surinam, in Guiana, in S. America, is E. S. E. of Demarara, in lat. about 6. N. and long. 56. 26. W.

PANAMBUCO, a harbour or bay on the coaſt of Brazil. See *Pernambuco*.

PANECILLO, an eminence near Quito, which ſupplies that city with excellent water.

PANIS. There are two Indian nations ſo named. The white Panis inhabit S. E. of the Miſſouri, and can furniſh 1500 warriors; and the Speckled Panis S. of the Miſſouri, 1200 warriors.

PANSE DE LA, a branch of Wabaſh river in the N. W. Territory.

PANTON, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, ſituated on the E. ſide of Lake Champlain, between Addiſon and Ferriſburg, and about 87 miles N. of Bennington. It contains 200 inhabitants.

PANUCO, or *Guaſtica*, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the provinces of Mechoacan and New-Biſcay. The tropic of Cancer divides this province. It is about 55 leagues each way. The part neareſt to Mexico is much the beſt and richeſt, abounding with proviſions, and having ſome veins of gold, and mines of ſalt. Other parts are wretchedly poor and barren.

PANUCO, the capital of the above mentioned province; it is the ſea of a biſhop, and ſtands upon a river of its own name, 17 leagues from its mouth, on the W. ſhore of the Gulf of Mexico,

and 60 N. W. of the city of Mexico. The river is navigable for large ſhips a great way above the city; but the harbour has ſo large a bar before it, that no ſhips of burden can enter it. N. lat. 23. 50. W. long 99. 50.

PAPAGAYO, a gulf on the N. Pacific Ocean, and on the W. ſide of the Iſthmus of Nicaragua, a ſmall diſtance from the weſtern parts of the lake of Nicaragua, and in lat. about 11. 15. N.

PAPALOAPAIN, the largeſt river of Guaxaca, in New-Spain, called alſo Alvarada. It riſes in the mountains Zoncoliucan, and, being enlarged by the acceſſion of leſſer rivers, falls into the North Pacific Ocean.

PAPINACHOIS, a bay on the north ſhore of the river St. Lawrence, in N. America, 5 leagues ſouth-weſt of St. Margaret's river. An Indian nation of the ſame name inhabit the country ſouth of Piretibbe Lake in Lower Canada.

PAPPA FORD, on Peleſon or Clinch river, lies 12 miles from Emery's river, and 10 from Campbell's Station, near Holſton.

PAPUDA, on the coaſt of Chili, and on the S. Pacific Ocean, 5 leagues north of the ſhoals of Quintero, and 4 from Port Liga. The water is very deep in Papuda, but the anchorage is good, and the entrance ſafe.

PARA, the moſt northern of 5 colonies or governments, Para, Maragnon, Matto Groſſo, Goyas, and St. Paul, in S. America, at which places the Indians have been united in 117 villages, over which a white man preſides with deſpotic ſway. The government of Para comprehends that portion of Guiana which belongs to the Portugueſe, the moſt barren and unwholeſome country in all theſe regions.

PARA *Iſland*, is one of the range of iſlands to the ſouth-eaſt of Sypomba, to the eaſtward of the great river Amazon, which is the north-weſt limit of the Brazil coaſt in S. America. Theſe iſlands form the great river or bay of Para. About 9 leagues eaſt by ſouth of this iſland is Cape Cuma, the weſtern boundary of the great gulf of Maranhao. On the iſland is a fort belonging to the Portugueſe. There is alſo a ſmall river of the ſame name, at the mouth of which is good riding for large ſhips, becauſe the iſland breaks off the ſea, and two high points ſecure it from the north and eaſt winds.

PARA *River* or *Bay*, near the N. W. part of the coaſt of Brazil, in S. America, has a town of its name at the mouth of it, with a large fort and a platform of cannon at the water's edge, commanding the road. Above this is the caſtle ſeaton a high rock, ſurrounded by a ſtrong ſtone wall that is alſo mounted with cannon. The road, within the mouth of the river, is good, having clean ground, and ſecured by high land on both ſides. The mouth of the river is about 6 miles broad at the town; and ſhips may ride in 15 fathoms, within a cable's length of the ſhore, and in 10 fathoms cloſe under the fort. This harbour is much frequented for all kinds of proviſions which abound here. Tobacco is carried from this, to Pernambuco, to be ſhipped for Europe. The river is about 200 miles long.

PARACA, a bay on the coaſt of Peru, 40 leagues S. E. by S. of the port of Callao. Ships receive ſhelter here, when driven out of the harbour of Cangallan or Sangallan, which is 3 leagues S. E. of Carette Iſland, and N. N. W. of the iſland of Lobos.

PARADISE, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in York co.

PARADIS. See *Plate Forme*.

PARAGUAY, a country of S. America, claimed by Spain, about 1,500 miles in length, and 1,000 in breadth. It lies between 12. and 37. S. lat. and between 50. and 75. W. long. bounded north by Amazonia, ſouth by Patagonia, eaſt by Brazil, and weſt by Peru and Chili. It is divided into the following provinces, viz. Paraguay, Parana, Guira, Uragua, Tucuman and Rio de la Plata. Beſides a vaſt number of ſmall rivers which water this country, there is the grand river La Plata, which deſerves a particular deſcription. A Modeneſe Jeſuit, by the name of P. Cattanco, who ſailed up this river, ſpeaks in the following language concerning it: "While I reſided in Europe, and read in books of hiſtory and geography that the river La Plata was 150 miles in breadth, I conſidered it as an exaggeration, becauſe in this hemiſphere we have no example of ſuch vaſt rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the moſt vehement deſire to aſcertain the breadth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as

it

it was repreſented. This I deduce particularly from one circumſtance: when we took our departure from Monte Viedo, a fort ſituated more than 100 miles from the mouth of the river, and where its breadth is conſiderably diminiſhed, we ſailed a complete day before we diſcovered the land on the oppoſite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not diſcover land on either ſide, and ſaw nothing but the ſky and water, as if we had been in ſome great ocean. Indeed we ſhould have taken it to be ſea, if the freſh water of the river, which was turbid like the Po, had not ſatisfied us that it was a river." From the ſituation of this country, ſome parts of it muſt be extremely hot, from the almoſt vertical influence of the rays of the ſun; while other parts muſt be pleaſant and delightful. But the heat is in ſome meaſure abated by the gentle breezes which generally begin about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue the greateſt part of the day. Some parts of the country are very mountainous; but in many others, you find extenſive and beautiful plains, where the ſoil is very rich, producing cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, together with a variety of fruits. There are alſo prodigiouſly rich paſtures, in which are bred ſuch herds of cattle, that it is ſaid, the hides are the only part exported, while the fleſh is left to be devoured by the ravenous beaſts of the wilderneſs. Paraguay ſends annually into the kingdom of Peru as many as 1500 or 2000 mules. They travel over dreary deſerts for the diſtance of 800 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furniſhes to Potoſi, annually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4000 or 5000 horſes, brought forth and reared upon its own territory. Buenos Ayres is the capital of this country. Its ſituation on the river La Plata is healthy and pleaſant, and the air temperate. It is regularly built: the number of inhabitants is about 30,000. One ſide of the town is defended by a fortreſs, with a garriſon of 600 or 700 men. The town ſtands 180 miles from the ſea. The acceſs to the town up the river, is very difficult. From the beſt information that can be obtained, there are not more than 100,000 ſouls in this country, including Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and the mixed blood, or Creoles. The Spaniards exhibit much the ſame character here, as in the other kingdoms already deſcribed. The Spaniards firſt diſcovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535. Moſt of the country is ſtill inhabited by the native Americans. The Jeſuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. It is ſaid that above 340,000 families, ſeveral years ago, were ſubject to the Jeſuits, living in obedience, and an awe bordering on adoration, yet procured without any violence or conſtraint. In 1767, the Jeſuits were ſent out of America, by royal authority, and their ſubjects were put upon the ſame footing with the reſt of the country.

PARAGUAY, a large river of S. America, which falls into the river La Plata that forms the ſouthern boundary of Brazil. At the diſtance of 100 leagues from the ſea, where this and Parana river fall into the channel, it is at leaſt 10 leagues over.

PARAIBA, or *Paraÿba*, the moſt northern province of Brazil, in S. America, lying between Rio Grande to the north, and the river Tamarack to the ſouth, the South Atlantic Ocean to the eaſt, and Figuares to the weſt. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and abounds in ſugar-canes, Brazil-wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c. This diſtrict was given by John III. of Portugal, to the hiſtorian De Barros, but he neglected the peopling of it. Some vagabonds who went over in 1560, and in 1591, were ſubdued by the French, who were ſoon obliged to evacuate it. Philip III. cauſed a city to be built upon this royal domain, which is at preſent known by the name of *Notre Dame de Neves*.

PARAIBA, the metropolis of the above province, or captainſhip, ſituated on the ſouth bank of a river of its name, three leagues from the ſea; according to others, 10 leagues; the river being navigable for ſhips loaded with 600 or 700 hhds. of ſugar, a conſiderable diſtance above the city. The Dutch captured it in 1635; but the Portugueſe retook it ſoon after. It has many ſtately houſes decorated with marble pillars, together with large warehouſes and magazines belonging to the merchants. The mouth

mouth of the river is well fortified. S. lat. 6. 50. W. long. 49. 53.

PARAMABIRO, corruptly called *Paramaribo*, the chief town of Surinam, containing about 400 houſes, on the bank of Surinam river, in a pleaſant but unhealthy ſituation. The houſes are of wood, tolerably convenient, erected on foundations of European bricks. Its port is 5 leagues from the ſea, and has every convenience. It is the rendezvous of all the ſhips from the mother country which come hither to receive the produce of the colony.

PARANA, a province in the E. diviſion of Paraguay, South-America. Its chief town is St. Ann.

PAREN, a lake of Chili, S. America.

PARATEE, a bay on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland of Jamaica. It is ſouth-eaſt of Baniſter Bay, its ſouth-eaſt point is alſo called *Paratee*.

PARAYBA, a river on the coaſt of Brazil, 10 leagues N. of Port Francezes. The city lies 8 leagues from its mouth. S. lat. 6. 50. W. long. 49. 53. See *Paraiba*.

PARDUBA, a bay on the coaſt of Brazil, 10 leagues W. N. W. of Brandihi Bay.

PARHAM *Town* and *Harbour*, on the north ſide of the iſland of Antigua, in the Weſt-Indies. The harbour is defended by Byram Fort, at Barnacle Point, on the weſt ſide, and farther up by another fort on the E. ſide. The town is regularly built, and lies at the head of the harbour, and in St. Peter's pariſh.

PARIA, or *New Andaluſia*, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the north ſea, and ſouth by Guiana. The ſea-coaſt is moſtly inhabited, on which there are ſeveral towns.

PARIA, a juriſdiction in the abp. of La Plata, in S. America, beginning 70 leagues N. W. of that city, and extending about 40 leagues. It has ſome ſilver mines; and the cheeſe made here is much eſteemed, and ſent all over Peru.

PARIA, *Gulf of*, a ſtrait lying between the N. W. part of New-Andaluſia, and the ſouthern ſhore of the iſland of Trinidad. N. lat. 9. 12. W. long. 62. 5.

PARILLO, a town of Peru, generally called *Santa*; which ſee.

PARINA, a point N. W. of the harbour of Payta, on the coaſt of Peru. The country within the point is high and mountainous. Between Payta and it, is a large bay, having ſhoals. The land is low, and ſome white hills all the way.

PARINA COCAS, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Guamanga, in the audience of Lima, beginning about 20 leagues ſouth of the city of Guamanga, and extending above 25 leagues. It has excellent paſtures, grain, and fruits. The mines of ſilver and gold are more productive than formerly; and theſe form the chief branch of its commerce.

PARIS, a thriving townſhip of excellent land in New-York State, Herkemer county. It is ſouth-weſt of Whiteſtown 6 miles, from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1792. In 1795, 4 townſhips were taken from it, viz. Hamilton, Sherburne, Brookfield, and Sangerſfield. It contained, by the State cenſus of 1796, 3,459 inhabitants, of whom 564 were electors. Iron ore is found in the vicinity of Paris. Hamilton academy is ſituated in this town, in Clinton pariſh, where alſo a Congregational church has lately been erected, and marks of rapid progreſs in improvements and wealth are viſible.

PARIS, an iſland on the coaſt of S. Carolina; which ſee.

PARKER'S *Iſland*, in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, is formed by the waters of Kennebeck river on the weſt, by the ſea on the ſouth, by Jeremyſquam Bay on the eaſt, and by a ſmall ſtrait, which divides it from Arrowſick Iſland, on the north. It derives its name from John Parker, who purchaſed it of the natives in 1650; and a part of it ſtill remains to his poſterity. It is in the townſhip of *Georgetown*; which ſee.

PARKER'S *River* takes its riſe in Rowley, in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts, and, after a courſe of a few miles, paſſes into the ſound which ſeparates Plumb-Iſland from the main land. It is navigable about two miles from its mouth, where a bridge croſſes it 870 feet long and 26 feet wide, conſiſting of ſolid piers and 8 wooden arches. It is on the poſt-road from Boſton eaſtward, and was built in 1758. It is ſupported by a toll.

PARRAMORE, one of the ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, which line the eaſt coaſt of Northampton co. Virginia.

PARR-TOWN, a new and thriving town in Nova-Scotia.

PARR'S

PARR's *Point*, is the ſouth-eaſt point of Half Moon bay, on the north eaſt ſide of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the Weſt-Indies. The coaſt here is rocky.

PARSONSFIELD, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, in York co. ſituated on the New Hampſhire line, between Great and Little Oſſipee rivers; and is 118 miles north of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 655 inhabitants.

PARTIDO, a ſmall iſland, under the high hill of St. Martin, in the ſouth-weſt part of Campeachy Gulf. It lies in the fairway acroſs the bay from Cape Catoche to Vera Cruz.

PARTRIDGEFIELD, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Berkſhire co. 26 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 128 weſtward of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1775, and contains 1041 inhabitants.

PASCAGOULA, a river of the Georgia Weſtern territory, which purſues a S. by E. courſe through Weſt Florida, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, by ſeveral mouths, which together occupy a ſpace of 3 or 4 miles; which is one continued bed of oyſter-ſhells, with very ſhoal water. The weſternmoſt branch has 4 feet water, and is the deepeſt. After croſſing the bar, there is from 3 to 6 fathoms water for a great diſtance, and the river is ſaid to be navigable more than 150 miles. The ſoil on this river, like that on all the others that paſs through Georgia into the Gulf of Mexico, grows better as you advance to its ſource.

PASCAGOULA, an Indian village on the E. ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, which can furniſh about 20 warriors. It is about 10 miles above the Tonica village.

PASCATAQUA, or *Piſcataqua*, is the only large river, whoſe whole courſe is in New-Hampſhire. Its head is a pond in the N. E. corner of the town of Wakefield, and its general courſe thence to the ſea is S. S. E. about 40 miles. It divides New-Hampſhire from York co. in the Diſtrict of Maine, and is called Salmon-Fall river, from its head, to the lower falls at Berwick, where it aſſumes the name of Newichawannock, which it bears till it meets with Cochecho river, which comes from Dover, when both run together in one channel to Hilton's Point, where the weſtern branch meets it: from this junction to the ſea, the river is ſo rapid that it never freezes; the diſtance is 7 miles, and the courſe generally from S. to S. E. The weſtern branch is formed by Swamſcot river, which comes from Exeter, Winnicot river, which comes through Greenland, and Lamprey river, which divides Newmarket from Durham; theſe empty into a bay, 4 miles wide, called the Great Bay. The water, in its further progreſs, is contracted into a leſſer bay, and then it receives Oyſter river, which runs through Durham, and Back river, which comes from Dover, and at length meets with the main ſtream at Hilton's Point. The tide riſes into all theſe bays, and branches as far as the lower falls in each river, and forms a moſt rapid current, eſpecially at the ſeaſon of the freſhets, when the ebb continues about two hours longer than the flood; and were it not for the numerous eddies, formed by the indentings of the ſhore, the ferries would then be impaſſable. At the lower falls in the ſeveral branches of the river, are landing places, whence lumber and other country produce is tranſported, and veſſels or boats from below diſcharge their lading; ſo that in each river there is a convenient trading place, not more than 12 or 15 miles diſtant from Portſmouth, with which there is conſtant communication by every tide. Thus the river, from its form, and the ſituation of its branches, is extremely favourable to the purpoſes of navigation and commere. A light-houſe, with a ſingle light, ſtands at the entrance of Piſcataqua harbour, in lat. 43. 4. N. and long. 70. 41.

PASPAYA, a juriſdiction in the archbiſhoprick of La Plata, about 40 leagues to the S. of the city of that name. It is mountainous, but abounds in grain, pulſe, and fruits.

PASQUOTANK, a county of North-Carolina, in Edenton diſtrict, N. of Albemarle Sound. It contains 5,497 inhabitants, including 1623 ſlaves.

PASQUOTANK, a ſmall river of N. Carolina, which riſes in the Great Diſmal Swamp, and, paſſing by Hertford, falls into Albemarle Sound.

PASSAGE *Fort*, a ſmall town of the Iſland of Jamaica, ſituated in the road between Port-Royal and Spaniſh-Town, 7 miles S. E. of the latter, and at the mouth

mouth of Cobre river, where is a fort with 10 or 12 guns. It has a briſk trade, and contains about 400 houſes, the greateſt part of them houſes of entertainment.

PASSAGE *Iſland* lies acroſs the mouth of the river Cobeca, near the N. W. part of the iſland of Porto Rico. The harbour for ſhips is at the E. end of the iſland.

PASSAGE *Iſlands*, Great and Little, two of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, near the E. end of the iſland of Porto Rico. N. lat. 18. 20. W. long. 64. 5.

PASSAGE *Point*, in the Straits of Magellan, lies at the W. end of Royal Reach, and 5 leagues W. N. W. of Forteſcue's Bay. S. lat. 53. 45. W. long. 73. 40.

PASSAIK, or *Paſaick*, is a very crooked river. It riſes in a large ſwamp in Morris co. New-Jerſey, and its courſe is from W. N. W. to E. S. E. until it mingles with the Hackinſak at the head of Newark Bay. It is navigable about 10 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or Great Falls, in this river, is one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the State. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a ſlow, gentle current, until coming within a ſhort diſtance of a deep cleft in a rock, which croſſes the channel, it deſcends and falls above 70 feet perpendicular, in one entire ſheet, preſenting a moſt beautiful and tremendous ſcene. The new manufacturing town of Patterſon is erected on the Great Falls of this river; and its banks are adorned with many elegant country ſeats. It abounds with fiſh of various kinds. There is a bridge 500 feet long, over this river, on the poſt-road from Philadelphia to New-York.

PASSAMAQUODDY, a bay and river, near which is the diviſion line between the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick and the United States of America. The iſland of Campo Bello, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, is at the middle or W. paſſage of the bay, in lat. 44. 50. N. and long. 66. 46. W. The diſtance from Croſs Iſle, Machias, to Weſt Paſſamaquoddy Head is 9 leagues N. E. by E; and from the Head over the bar to Allen's Iſle N. N. W. 2 leagues. When you come from the S. W. and are bound into Weſt Paſſamaquoddy, you muſt give the Seal Rocks a birth of three quarters of a mile before you haul in from the harbour, as there is a whirlpool to the eaſtward of them. The bay is about a league from this point. It is high water here at full and change of the moon, about the ſame time as at Boſton. There are 3 rivers which fall into this bay; the largeſt is called by the modern Indians, the Scoodick; but by De Mons and Champlaine, Etchemins. Its main ſource is near Penobſcot river, and the carrying-place between the two rivers is but 3 miles. See *New Brunſwick*. The mouth of Paſſamaquoddy river has 25 fathoms water.

PASSAMQUODDY *Poſt-Office*, on the above deſcribed bay, is kept at a little village at the mouth of Cobſcook river, 17 miles this ſide Brewer's, the eaſternmoſt poſt-office in the United States, 20 N. E. of Machias, 378 N. E. of Boſton, and 728 in a like direction from Philadelphia.

PASSAMAQUODDIES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit near the waters of Paſſamaquoddy Bay.

PASSAO, a cape on the coaſt of Peru, on the South Pacific Ocean, under the equator. Long. 78. 50. W.

PASSO MAGNO, a river of Florida, in lat. 36. N.

PASSUMPSICK, a ſmall river of Vermont, runs a ſouthern courſe and empties into Connecticut river, below the Fifteen Mile Falls, in the town of Barnet.

PASSYUNK, a townſhip in Philadelphia co. Pennſylvania.

PASTO, or *St. Juan de Paſto*, a town of Popayan in S. America. N. lat. 1. 50. W. long. 76. 55.

PATAGOA, a river on the coaſt of Brazil, which enters the ocean S. W. of Rio Janeiro.

PATAGONIA, a country of S. America, little known, extending from 35 to near 54 S. lat. being 1100 miles long, and upwards of 300 broad, lying S. of Chili and Paraguay. The E. coaſt is generally low, but has few good harbours; that of St. Julian is one of the beſt. It is ſo called from *Patagons*, a principal tribe of its inhabitants. There is no timber in the ſouth parts, though the north parts contain an immenſe quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle.

PATAPSCO, a navigable river of Maryland, which empties from the N. W. into Cheſapeak Bay; its mouth being formed

formed by North Point, and Bodkin Point on the ſouth, which laſt is in lat. 39. 8. 30. N. It riſes in York co. Pennſylvania, and purſues a S. and S. E. courſe till it reaches Elkridge Landing, about 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore; it there turns eaſtwardly over falls, and widens into a broad bay-like ſtream to its mouth. It is about 30 or 40 yards wide juſt before it communicates with the baſon on which ſtands the large commercial town of Baltimore. The firſt diſcoverer called it Bolus river, from the red earth found near it, reſembling bole-ammoniac. It is navigable for veſſels drawing 18 feet water to Fell's Point at Baltimore; but the falls a little above Elkridge Landing, prevents the navigation farther.

PATAVIRCA, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Santa, or Guarmey, conſiſting of about 60 houſes. It lies on the road leading from Paita to Lima, 67 miles north of that city. About three quarters of a league from this town, and near the ſea-coaſt, are ſtill remaining ſome huge walls of unburnt bricks, being the ruins of a palace of one of the Indian princes. Its ſituation correſponds with the tradition; having on one ſide, a moſt fertile and delightful country, and on the other, the refreſhing proſpect of the ſea.

PATAZ, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Truxillo, in S. America. It is ſituated among the mountains, and has a variety of products; of which gold is the chief.

PATEHUCA, or *Patioca*, a town of Mexico, in N. America, having a ſilver mine in its vicinity. N. lat. 21. W. long. 99. 58.

PATIENCE, an iſland in Narraganſet Bay, Rhode-Iſland, and lies ſouth-eaſt of Warwick Neck, three-fourths of a mile. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

PATOWMACK, or *Potomack*, a large and noble river which riſes by 2 branches, the northern and the ſouthern, which originate in and near the Alleghany Mountains, and forms, through its whole courſe, part of the boundary between the States of Virginia and Maryland. Its courſe is N. E. to Fort Cumberland, thence turning to the E. it receives Conecocheague Creek from Pennſylvania; then purſuing a ſouth-eaſt courſe, it receives the Shenandoah from the S. W. after this it runs a S. E. and S. courſe, till it reaches Maryland Point; thence to its mouth it runs ſouth-eaſterly. In its courſe it receives ſeveral conſiderable ſtreams, which are deſcribed under their reſpective heads. The diſtance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in this river, is above 300 miles; and navigable for ſhips of the greateſt burden, nearly that diſtance. From thence this river, obſtructed by 4 conſiderable falls, extends through a vaſt tract of inhabited country towards its ſource. Early in the year 1785, the legiſlatures of Virginia and Maryland paſſed acts to encourage opening the navigation of this river. It was eſtimated that the expenſe of the works would amount to £50,000 ſterling, and 10 years were allowed for their completion. Great part is already finiſhed; and the whole it is expected will be completed within two years from March, 1796, according to the report of the engineers to the Patowmack Company. This noble river paſſes by many flouriſhing towns; the chief of which are, Shepherdſtown, Georgeſtown, Waſhington City, Alexandria, New-Marlborough, and Charleſtown, or Port Tobacco. It is 7½ miles wide at its mouth; 4½ at Nomony Bay; 3 at Aquia; 1½ at Hallooing Point; and 1¼ at Alexandria. Its ſoundings are 7 fathoms at the mouth; 5 at St. George's Iſland; 4½ at Lower Matchodic; 3 at Swan's Point, and thence up to Alexandria. The tides in the river are not very ſtrong, excepting after great rains, when the ebb is pretty ſtrong; then there is little or no flood, and there is never more than 4 or 5 hour's flood, except with long and ſtrong ſouth winds. In order to form juſt conceptions of this inland navigation, it would be requiſite to notice the long rivers which empty into the Patowmack, and ſurvey the geographical poſition of the weſtern waters. The diſtance of the waters of the Ohio to Patowmack, will be from *fifteen* to *forty* miles, according to the trouble which will be taken to approach the two navigations. The upper part of this river, until it paſſes the Blue Ridge, is called, in Fry and Jefferſon's map, *Cohongoronto*.

PATRICK'S, *St.* a ſmall town, the chief of Camden co. Georgia, ſituated on Great Satilla river, about 32 miles from its mouth, and the ſame diſtance north

north-westerly of the town of Saint Mary's.

PATTERSON, a town in Bergen co. New-Jersey, called so in honour of the governor of the State of that name, and now one of the judges of the supreme federal court. It was established in consequence of an act of the legislature of New-Jersey, in 1791, incorporating a manufacturing company with peculiar privileges. Its situation on the Great Falls of Passaic river, is healthy and agreeable. It now contains about 50 dwelling-houses, independent of those appropriated for the machinery; and it is certainly one of the most convenient situations for a manufacturing town, of any on the continent. This company was incorporated to encourage all kinds of manufactures, and the sum of 500,000 dolls. was soon subscribed; but for want of experience, and a proper knowledge of the business, much was expended to little purpose; and they were at last reduced to the necessity of having recourse to a lottery to assist them in carrying their plan into execution. It is said that matters are now conducted more judiciously, and that the undertaking promises to be useful to the public, and beneficial to the proprietors. It is 19 miles N. E. of Morristown, 10 N. of Newark, and 100 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 12. W. long. 74. 57.

PATUCKET, a small village about 4 miles N. E. of Providence, a busy place of considerable trade, and where manufactures of several kinds are carried on with spirit. Through this village runs Patucket, or Pawtucket river, which empties into Seekhonk river at this place. The river Patucket, called more northerly Blackstone's river, has a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built on the line, which divides the commonwealth of Massachusetts from the State of Rhode-Island; distant about 40 miles S. by W. of Boston. The confluent stream empties into Providence river about a mile below Weybossett, or the Great Bridge. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of fifty feet; and the water passes through several chasms in a rock, which, extending diametrically across the bed of the stream, serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams of their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene; which would otherwise have been indescribably charming and romantic.

PATUXENT, or *Patuxet*, a navigable river of Maryland, which rises near the source of Patapsco river, and empties into the W. side of Chesapeak Bay, between Drum and Hog Island Points, 15 or 20 miles N. of the mouth of the Patowmac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, nearly 40 miles from its mouth, and of boats to Queen Anne, 12 miles higher. Patuxent is as remarkable a river as any in the bay, having very high land on its north side, with red banks or cliffs. When you double Drum Point, you come too in 2½ and 3 fathoms water, where you will be secure from all winds.

PAUCAR-COLLA, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of La Paz, in South-America, bordering on Chucuito. It is situated in the mountains, and abounds in cattle. The air is here very cold. The silver mine here, called Laycacota, was formerly so rich, that the metal was often cut out with a chissel; but the waters having overflowed the works, it is abandoned.

PAUCARTAMBO, a jurisdiction of the diocese of Cusco, in S. America. It is very fruitful, and lies 80 leagues eastward of the city of Cusco.

PAUKATUCK, a small river which empties into Stonington harbour, and forms a part of the division line between Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

PAUL'S BAY, *St.* on the N. W. shore of the river St. Lawrence, in N. America, is about 6 leagues below Cape Torment, where a chain of mountains of 400 leagues in length terminate from the westward.

PAUL'S BAY, *St.* on the N. W. coast of Newfoundland Island. N. lat. 49. 50. W. long. 57. 55.

PAUL'S ISLAND, *St.* an island in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton Islands. It is about 15 miles north-east of North Cape, in Cape Breton. N. lat. 47. 13. W. long. 60. 2.

PAUL, *St.* a town of Brazil, S. America, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold

gold to the king of Portugal. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains and thick foreſts. S. lat. 23. 25. W. long. 45. 52.

PAUL, *St.* a town of N. America, in New Mexico, ſituated at the confluence of the two main head branches of the Rio Bravo.

PAUL, *St.* the moſt ſoutherly of the Pearl Iſlands, in the gulf of Panama. S. America. In the north ſide is a ſafe channel; where, if neceſſary, there is a place for careening ſhips.

PAUL'S, *St.* a pariſh in Charleſtown diſtrict, S. Carolina, containing 3,433 inhabitants; of whom 276 are whites, and 3,202 ſlaves.

PAULINGSTOWN, or *Pawling*, a townſhip in Dutcheſs co. New-York, lying on the weſtern boundary of Connecticut, and has South and Eaſt Town on the ſouth. In 1790, it contained 4,330 inhabitants, of whom 42 were ſlaves, In 1796, there were 560 of the inhabiants qualified electors.

PAULIN'S *Kill.* See *Suſſex co. New-Jerſey.*

PAULSBURGH, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, on the head waters of Amonooſuck river, and thro' which paſſes Androſcoggin river.

PAULUS *Hook*, in Bergen co. New-Jerſey, is on the weſt bank of Hudſon river, oppoſite New-York city, where the river is 2,000 yards wide. Here is the ferry, which is perhaps more uſed than any other in the United States. This was a fortified poſt in the late war. In 1780 the froſt was ſo intenſe that the paſſage acroſs the river here was practicable for the heavieſt cannon.

PAWLET, a townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont, having 1,458 inhabitants. It ſtands on the New-York line, has Wells on the north, and Rupert in Bennington co. on the ſouth, and is watered by Pawlet river, which joins Wood creek and the confluent ſtream, falls in South Bay at Fiddler's Elbow. Hayſtack mountain is in this townſhip.

PAWTUCKET *Falls*, in Merrimack river, are in the townſhip of Dracut.

PAWTUXET, a village in the townſhip of Cranſton, Providence co. Rhode-Iſland.

PAXAROS, an iſland on the coaſt of California, in the N. Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 30. 18. W. long. 120. 45.

PAXTON, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townſhips in Dauphin co. Pennſylvania.

PAXTON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Worceſter co. 8 miles weſt of Worceſter, and 55 ſouth-weſterly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1765, and contains 558 inhabitants.

PAYJAN, a ſmall town in the juriſdiction of Truxillo, in Peru, 8 leagues S. of St. Pedro.

PAYRABA, a town and captainſhip in the northern diviſion of Brazil.

PAYTA, or *Paita*, a ſmall ſea-port of Quito on the coaſt of Peru, with an excellent harbour, 11 leagues north of the iſland called Lobos de Payta. Ships from Acapulco, Sonſonnate, Realeijo, and Panama, to Callao, can only touch and refreſh here; and the length of their voyages, by reaſon of the winds being moſt of the year againſt them, occaſions the port to be very much frequented. Yet ſo parched is the ſituation of Payta, that it affords little beſides fiſh, a few goats, and freſh water; their chief proviſions being furniſhed by Colan and Piura, the one 3, and the other 14 leagues diſtant. The bay is defended by a fort, and it is ſo ſituated that even muſkets alone can hinder boats from landing, being under a pretty high hill, on the ſummit of which is another fort, that commands the town and lower fort. It had only a fort with 8 guns, when Commodore Anſon took it in 1741. He burnt the town, in which was merchandize to the value of a million and a half of dollars, becauſe the governor refuſed to ranſom it. The plunder, in dollars and plate, amounted to £30,000 ſterling. It was plundered and burnt by Capt. Cavendiſh, in 1587, and by George Spilberg in 1615. There is anchorage in 10¼ fathoms, about a mile and a half from the town. S. lat. 5. 15. W. long. 80. 55.

PAZ, *La*, a ſmall juriſdiction of the audience of Charcas, in Peru, S. America. It is ſituated in the mountains, one of which, called Illimani, contains, in all human probability, immenſe riches, for a crag of it being broken off ſome years ſince by a flaſh of lightning, ſuch a quantity of gold was found among the fragments, that it was ſold for ſome time at La Paz for eight pieces of eight per ounce. But the ſummit of this mountain being perpetually covered with ice and ſnow, no attempt has been made to open a mine.

PAZ,

PAZ, *La*, a city of Peru, and capital of the above juriſdiction, is ſituated eaſtward of the lake Titiaca, on the ſide of a valley, among the breaches of the mountains, through which a pretty large river flows. In freſhets, the current of the river forces along huge maſſes of rocks, with ſome grains of gold. In the year 1730, an Indian, while waſhing his feet in the river, found a lump of gold of ſuch a ſize, that the Marquis de Caſtel Fuerte gave 12,000 pieces of eight for it, and ſent it to Spain as a preſent worthy the curioſity of his ſovereign. This city contains, beſides the cathedral, many public edifices, and about 20,000 inhabitants. It is 180 miles north of La Plata, and 350 ſouth-eaſt of Cuſco. S. lat. 15. 59. W. long. 64. 30.

PAZARO, a cape of N. America, on the W. ſide of the peninſula of California, towards the ſouth end of it, in about lat. 24. N. and long. 113. W.

PAZQUARO, a lake in Mexico, or New-Spain.

PEACE, an iſland on the coaſt of Nova-Scotia, a little to the ſouthward of Mirachi Point.

PEACHAM, a townſhip in Caledonia co. Vermont, lies W. of Barnet on Connecticut river. It contains 365 inhabitants.

PEACOCK, a townſhip in Buck's co. Pennſylvania.

PEAKS OF OTTER are thought to be the higheſt part of the Blue Ridge, or perhaps any other in North-America, meaſuring from their baſe. The height is 4,000 feet; which, however, is not one-fifth of the height of the mountains of South-America.

PEARL, a ſmall iſle or ſhoal in the Weſt-Indies, in lat. 14. 53. N. and long. 79. 13. W.

PEARL, an iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, a few leagues from Dauphin Iſland; about 6 or 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth.

PEARL *Iſlands*, in the Bay of Panama, called alſo King Iſlands, ſituated in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are 12 leagues from the city of Panama. They are low, and produce wood, water, fruit, fowls and hogs; they alſo afford good harbours for ſhips. The northernmoſt is named Pachea; the ſouthernmoſt St. Paul's. N. lat. 7. 10. W. long. 81. 45.

PEARL, a river which riſes in the Chactaw country, in the W. part of Georgia, has a ſoutherly courſe to the Gulf of Mexico, and is navigable upwards of 150 miles. Its principal mouths are near the entrance at the E. end of the Regolets, through which is the paſſage to Lake Ponchartrain. It has 7 feet at its entrance, and deep water afterwards. In 1769, there were ſome ſettlements on this river, where they raiſed tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and all ſorts of vegetables. The land produces a variety of timber, fit for pipe and hogſhead ſtaves, maſts, yards, and all kinds of plank for ſhipbuilding.

PEARN'S *Point*, on the W. ſide of the iſland of Antigua, and the W. ſide of Muſketo Cove. Off it are the Five Iſlands.

PECKWALKET, an ancient Indian village, now called Fryeburg, 60 miles from the ſea.

PEDEE, a river which riſes in N. Carolina, where it is called Yadkin river. In S. Carolina it takes the name of Pedee; and receiving the waters of Lynche's Creek, Little Pedee, and Black river, it joins the Wakkamaw river, near Georgetown. Theſe united ſtreams, with the acceſſion of a ſmall creek on which Georgetown ſtands, from Winyaw Bay, which, about 12 miles below, communicates with the ocean.

PEDRA *Shoals*, in the Weſt-Indies, extend from lat. 17. 20. to 30. N. and from long. 79. 9. to 79. 17. W.

PEDRAS *Point*, on the coaſt of Brazil, is 7 leagues E. S. E. from the ſtrait of St. John's Iſland, and 75 from Cape North. Alſo a point on the ſame coaſt 10 leagues W. N. W. of Brandiki Bay.

PEDRAS, a river on the N.W. ſide of Punta des Pedras, at the ſouthern extremity of Amazon river.

PEDRO, *St.* a town in the juriſdiction of Lambeyque, in Peru, conſiſting of 130 houſes, moſtly inhabited by Indian families. It is waſhed by the river Pacaſmayo, which renders the country round very fertile. It is ſeated near the S. Sea, 20 leagues from Lambeyque. S. lat. 7. 25. 49. W. long. 78. 20. 15.

PEDRO, *St.* one of the Marqueſas Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, called by the natives *Onateyo*; it is about 3 leagues in circuit, and lies S. 4½ leagues from

from the E. end of La Dominica. S. lat. 9. 58. W. long. 158. 30.

PEDRO, *St.* a town of New-Mexico, N. America, ſituated on the S. ſide of Coral river, near the confluence of that river with the Colorado. The united ſtream runs a ſhort way ſouthward, and falls into the north part of the Gulf of California.

PEDRO *Point, Great*, is on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. From Portlant Point to this point, the courſe is W. by N. about 11 leagues. About S. ¾ E. diſtance 14 leagues from Point Pedro, lies the eaſternmoſt *Pedro Key*.

PEDRO, *Little Point*, on the S. coaſt of the ſame iſland, lies E. of Great Pedro Point, within a ſhoal partly dry; but has 5 fathoms within and 10 on the outer edge of it.

PEDRO *Point, St.* on the coaſt of Chili, is 8 leagues N. N. E. of Point Qudar, and 14 S. S. W. of Cape Galera. *Port St. Pedro* is contiguous to this point.

PEDRO, *Port St.* is ſituated S.W. of the Iſland of St. Catherine, and on the S. E. coaſt of Brazil, at the entrance of the river La Plata.

PEDRO *River, St.* runs weſtward to the Gulf of Mexico. Its mouth is in about lat. 21. N. and long. 98. W.

PEEK'S-KILL, a ſmall poſt-town in Weſt-Cheſter co. New-York, on the E. ſide of Hudſon's river, and N. ſide of the creek of its name, 5 miles from its mouth. It is 20 miles ſouth of Fiſh-Kill, and 50 northerly of New-York. In the winter of 1780, Gen. Waſhington encamped on the ſtrong grounds in this vicinity.

PEGUNNOCK, a north-weſtern branch of Paſſaik river, in New-Jerſey, which riſes in Suſſex co. The town of its name lies between it and Rockaway, another branch ſouth of this river, N. W. of Morriſtown.

PEJEPSCOT, or *Pejipſkaeg Falls*, in Androſcoggin river. See *Kennebeck River*, &c.

PELESON, a name ſometimes applied to *Clinch River*; which ſee.

PELHAM, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Hampſhire co. 12 miles north-eaſterly of Northampton, and 85 weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1742, and contains 1040 inhabitants.

PELHAM, a townſhip of Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, ſituated on the ſouth State line, which ſeparates it from Dracut in Maſſachuſetts. It lies on the E. ſide of Beaver river, 30 miles ſouth-weſterly of Exeter, and 36 N. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1746, and contains 791 inhabitants.

PELHAM, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Weſt-Cheſter co. bounded ſoutherly and eaſterly by the Sound, northerly by the north bounds of the manor of Pelham, including New-City, Hart, and Appleſby's Iſlands. It contains 199 inhabitants; of whom 27 are electors, and 38 ſlaves.

PELICAN, *Great*, an iſland a mile long and very narrow, eaſt of the Bay of Mobile in the Gulf of Mexico. Its concave ſide is towards the eaſt end of Dauphin Iſland. Hawk's Bay lies between theſe two iſlands. *Little Pelican Iſland* is a ſmall ſand key, ſouth-eaſt of Great Pelican. Its eaſtern curve meets a large ſhoal extending from Mobile Point.

PELICAN *Iſlands*, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, are ſituated off the point ſo called, weſtward of Port-Royal harbour.

PELICAN, a ſmall iſland at the ſouth-weſt point of the iſland of Antigua.

PELICAN *Rocks* lie in Runaway Bay, on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Antigua, towards the north-weſt. They lie under water, and are very dangerous.

PELICAN *Shoals*, ſmall patches of ſand-banks about half a mile from the ſhore of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſland of Barbadoes.

PEMAQUID, a bay on the ſea-coaſt of Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine. It lies eaſt of Sheepſcot river, and contains a number of iſlands, many of which are under cultivation.

PEMAQUID *Point*, on the weſt ſide of the above bay, lies 2 miles eaſt of Booth Bay, and about 4 leagues north-weſt of Menhegan Iſland. N. lat. 44. 5. W. long. 69.

PEMAGON, a ſettlement of the Diſtrict of Maine, 7 miles from Denney's river, and 14 from Mooſe Iſland.

PEMBROKE, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Plymouth co. 31 miles ſouth by eaſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1712, and contains 1954 inhabitants. It lies 18 miles from the mouth of North river; and veſſels of 300 tons have been built here. See *North River*.

PEMBROKE, the *Suncook* of the Indians, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, in Rockingham co. on the eaſt ſide of

Merrimack river, oppoſite to Concord. It lies upon two ſmall rivers, Bowcook and Suncook, which run a ſouth-by-weſt courſe into Merrimack river. In 1728, it was ſettled and called *Lovewell's Town*. It was incorporated in 1759, and contains 956 inhabitants.

PEMIGEWASSET, a river of New-Hampſhire, which ſprings from the eaſtern part of the ridge called the Height of Land. Mooſe-hillock Mountain gives it one branch; another comes from the S. W. extremity of the White Mountains, and a third comes from the townſhip of Franconia. Its length is about 50 miles; its courſe generally S. and it receives from both ſides a number of ſtreams. Winnipiſeogee river, comes from the lake of that name, and unites its waters with the Pemigewaſſet at the lower end of Sanborntown. From this junction, the confluent ſtream bears the name of Merrimack, to the ſea. See *Merrimack*.

PENDLETON, a county of Virginia, bounded north-weſt by Randolph, and ſouth by Rockingham counties; watered by the ſouth branch of the Patowmack. It contains 2,452 inhabitants, including 73 ſlaves. Chief town, Frankford.

PENDLETON, a county of Waſhington diſtrict, S. Carolina, on Keowee and Savannah rivers. It contained, in 1795, 9,568 inhabitants, of whom 834 are ſlaves; and ſends 3 repreſentatives and 1 ſenator to the State legiſlature. The court-houſe in this county is 33 miles N. N. E. of Franklin court-houſe in Georgia, and 52 weſtward of Cambridge. A poſt-office is kept at this court-houſe.

PENGUIN, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles N. E. of the coaſt of Newfoundland. It has this name from the multitude of birds of that name which frequent it. N. lat. 50. 5. W. long. 50. 30. There is alſo an iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, 3 leagues ſouth-eaſt of Port Deſire. It is an uninhabited rock, high at the ends and low in the middle, and is the largeſt and outermoſt of a number of ſmall iſles or rocks, and is about a muſket-ſhot from the main land. It abounds in an extraordinary manner, with penguins and ſeals. It is three-fourths of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth from E. to W.

PENN's *Rocks*, two cluſters of iſlands in the broadeſt and ſouth-weſt part of Hudſon's Bay, N. America; diſtinguiſhed by the names of E. and W. Penn's.

PENNINGTON, or *Pennytown*, a pleaſant and flouriſhing village in Hunterdon co. New-Jerſey, 9 miles W. of Princeton, and 56 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains a church for public worſhip, and about 40 houſes.

PENN *Fort*, ſtands at the mouth of a ſmall creek, on the weſt ſide of Delaware river, in Northampton co. about 21 miles north of the town of Eaſton, and near 70 north of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 59. W. long. 75. 13. The road from Philadelphia to Tioga Point, paſſes through the opening in the Blue Mountains, called *Wind Gap*, about 9 miles ſouth-weſt of this fort.

PENN, *Port*, in New-Caſtle co. Delaware, is ſituated on the W. bank of Delaware river, oppoſite to Reedy Iſland.

PENN's a townſhip of Pennſylvania, on Suſquehannah river. See *Northumberland*.

PENNSBOROUGH, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, two townſhips in Cumberland co. Pennſylvania. There is alſo a townſhip of this name in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

PENNSBURY, a ſmall town of Pennſylvania, in Buck's co. on a ſmall creek of Delaware river. It was a manor which the celebrated Mr. Penn reſerved for himſelf. Here he built a houſe, and planted gardens and orchards; which, with many additional buildings and improvements, ſtill continue.

PENN's *Neck*, in Salem co. New-Jerſey, lies on Old Man's Creek, which is part of the boundary between Salem and Glouceſter counties. It is 12 miles N. E. by N. of Salem, 3½ miles from the Delaware, and 5 below Swedeſborough.

PENN's *Neck*, the name of a range of farms of excellent ſoil, ſituated about a mile and a half ſouth-eaſt of Princeton in New-Jerſey, on a point of land formed by Millſtone river and Stony brook. It derived its name from the celebrated legiſlator, William Penn, who formerly owned this tract.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, is ſituated between

tween 39. 43. and 42. N. lat. and between 74. 48. and 80. 8. W. longitude; being in length about 288 miles, and in breadth 156. It is bounded east by Delaware river, which separates it from New-Jersey; north by New-York and Lake Erie, where there is a good port; west by the N. Western Territory, and a part of Virginia; south by a part of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The State (except the purchase mentioned below) lies in the form of a parallelogram. The north-west corner of this State, containing about 202,000 acres, was lately purchased of Congress by this State. Pennsylvania contains 44,900 square miles, and is divided into 23 counties, viz. Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Alleghany, and Lycoming. These are subdivided into townships, not by any special law of the legislature, but on application of a sufficient number of the citizens, in any neighbourhood, to the judges of the court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the county. In each township the citizens have the privelege of assembling once a year, to choose two overseers of the poor, two assessors, a collector of taxes, two supervisors of the roads, and a constable. The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, is 434,373, including 3,737 slaves: But the immigration of foreigners has been so considerable, since that period, that the number must be far greater than could be expected from the natural increase of population. There are 6 considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole State, viz. The Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Youghiogany, Monongahela, and Alleghany. The bay and river Delaware are navigable up to the Great or Lower Falls at Trenton, 155 miles from the sea, and a ship of the line can ascend to *Philadelphia*, the metropolis, 120 miles from the sea, by the ship-channel of the Delaware. A considerable part of the State may be called mountainous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Buck's and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs which collectively form the Great Range of *Alleghany Mountains*. The principal ridges here are the Kittatinny, or Blue Mountains, which pass north of Nazareth, in Northampton co. and pursue a S. W. course, across the Lehigh, through Dauphin co. just above Harrisburg, thence on the west side of the Susquehannah, through Cumberland and Franklin counties. Back of these, and nearly parallel with them, are Peter's, Tuscarora, and Nescopek Mountains, on the east side of the Susquehannah; and on the west, Shareman's Hills, Sideling Hills, Ragged, Great Warriors, Evits and Wills Mountains; then the Great Alleghany Ridge; west of this are the Chesnut Ridges. Between the Juniatta and the west branch of the Susquehannah are Jack's, Tussy's, Nitting, and Bald-Eagle Mountains. The vales between these mountains are generally of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain and grass. Some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the State are generally level, or agreeably varigated with hills and vallies. The soil of Pennsylvania is of various kinds; in some parts it is barren, but a great proportion of the State is good land; and no inconsiderable part of it is very good. The richest tract that is settled, is Lancaster co. and the valley through Cumberland, York and Franklin. The richest that is unsettled, is between Alleghany river and Lake Erie, in the N. W. part of the State, and in the country on the heads of the eastern branches of the Alleghany. Pennsylvania includes the greater part of the kinds of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grow within the United States. Oaks, of several species, form the bulk of the woods. Hickory and walnut make a greater proportion than in the northern States. Sassafras, mulberry, tulip-tree, and cedar, are common and grow to perfection. The *magnolia glauca*, or swamp-sassafras are found in low grounds; the twigs and roots are used both in bath and decoction for removing the rheumatism. The *magnolia acuminata*, or cucumber-tree, grows very tall about the western mountains. The *magnolia tripetala*, or umbrella-tree, is found in some parts 16

or 20 feet high. The bark is ſmooth, and the leaves ſometimes exceed 12 or 15 inches in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth, terminating in a point at each extremity. The leaves are placed at the ends of the branches, in a circular form, reſembling an umbrella; hence the name. The bark of the tulip-tree is eſteemed a tolerable ſubſtitute for the Peruvian bark; but the *cornus florida*, or dog-wood, which is frequent in the State, is preferred. Beſides many other valuable trees and ſhrubs, are the ſeveral ſpecies of maple; of theſe the ſcarlet flowered and ſugar maple are the moſt uſeful; they are common in the northern and weſtern parts of the State, and are larger than the other ſpecies, growing from 50 to 60 feet high, and yield abundance of ſap for the making of ſugar. The aſh-leaved tooth-ach tree, is found here and in Maryland. The bark and capſules have an acrid taſte, and are uſed in relieving the tooth-ach, whence it has got its name. The ſhrubby bithwort grows near Fort Pitt. It thrives in the ſhade, in a rich ſoil; grows about 30 feet high, and ſends off many twining branches. The roots have a lively aromatic taſte, and are thought to have equal medicinal virtue to the ſmall Virginia ſnake-root. The *ſambucus canadenſis*, or red-berried elder, is found here. Among the Indians it is called fever-buſh; and a decoction of its wood and buds is highly eſteemed by them. It would be endleſs to deſcribe the beautiful flowering ſhrubs, and uſeful as alſo ornamental plants in this State. Grapes of ſeveral ſorts are common: the late kind, when mellowed by froſt, make, with the addition of ſugar, good wine. At preſent, the cultivation of the vine is much in vogue in Pennſylvania, and good wine has been already made. Iron ore abounds in this State: copper, lead, and allum appear in ſome places. Lime-ſtone is common, as alſo ſeveral kinds of marble. In the middle and weſtern country is abundance of coal. At the head of the weſtern branch of Suſquehannah is an extenſive bed, which ſtretches over the country ſouth-weſtwardly, ſo as to be found in the greateſt plenty about Pittſburg. There are alſo conſiderable bodies on the head waters of the Schuylkill and Lehigh; and at Wyoming there is a bed open, which gives very intenſe heat. Uſeful quadrupeds, in the new diſtricts, are deer, in great numbers, beavers, otters, racoons, and martins. Buffaloes rarely croſs the Ohio, and elks ſeldom advance from the north. Panthers, wild cats, bears, foxes and wolves are not rare; the laſt do moſt miſchief, eſpecially in the winter; but the fur and ſkins of all are valuable. In the thick ſettlements, rabbits and ſquirrels are frequent; alſo minks and muſk-rats in marſhes; partridges are yet numerous, though the late hard winters have deſtroyed many, and wild turkies in the new ſettlements; phaſants and grouſe are become ſcarce; pigeons, ducks and wild geeſe are generally found in plenty in their proper ſeaſons. Here are a great number of ſinging birds, as many migrate to this State from N. and S. in certain ſeaſons.

Trouts are common in the rivulets, in length ſeldom above a foot. In the eaſtern rivers, the principal fiſh are rock and ſheep's head, with ſhad and herring, which, in the ſpring, come up from the ſea in great ſhoals. Theſe are not found in the weſtern waters, which are ſaid to have their own valuable kinds, eſpecially a ſpecies of cat fiſh, weighing from 50 to 100 pounds; yellow perch and pike are alſo in them much larger and more numerous. The ſouth ſide of Pennſylvania is the beſt ſettled throughout, owing entirely to the circumſtance of the weſtern road having been run by the armies, prior to 1762, through the towns of Lancaſter, Carliſle and Bedford, and thence to Pittſburg. For the purpoſe of turning the tide of ſettlers from this old channel into the unſettled parts of the State, the government and landed intereſt of Pennſylvania have been, and are ſtill, buſy in cutting convenient roads. During the ſummer of 1788, they laid out a road north from the former roads beyond Bethlehem, to the north portage between Delaware and Suſquehannah; and thence north 80° weſt to the mouth of the Tioga, the former 70 miles, and the latter above 60. It is now in contemplation to cut a road from Sunbury, at the forks of the E. and W. branches of Suſquehannah, W. 150 miles, to the mouth of Toby's creek, which empties into the Alleghany from the eaſt. A road is alſo cut from the mouth of the Tioga, ſouthward to the mouth of Loyal, which

empties

empties into the weſt branch of Suſquehannah. Another road is cut from Huntingdon town, on Franks-Town branch of the Juniatta, weſtward 30 miles to Conemagh, a navigable branch of the Alleghany. A turnpike road has been lately compleated from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, which ſhortens the diſtance between theſe places 8 miles; and others are in contemplation. From Swetara to the Tulpehoken branch of the Schuylkill, a canal and lock navigation is undertaken, and the works commenced, by an incorporated company, whoſe capital is 400,000 dollars. This leads through the Schuylkill to Philadelphia. When this ſhall be effected, a paſſage will be open to Philadelphia from the Juniatta, the Tioga, and the E. and W. branches of the Suſquehannah, which water at leaſt 15,000,000 of acres. From this junction, the general courſe of the Suſquehannah is about ſouth-eaſt, until it falls into the head of Cheſapeak Bay at Havre de Grace. See *Tioga River*. On the completion of the preſent plans, the State will be as conveniently interſected by roads as any other of its ſize in the Union, which will greatly facilitate the ſettlement of its new lands. A ſlight view of the map of Pennſylvania will beſt ſhew how finely this State is ſituated for inland navigation. Nature has done ſo much for inland land-carriage, that although Philadelphia and Lake Erie are diſtant from each other above 300 miles, there is no doubt but that the rivers of the State may be ſo improved, as to reduce the land carriage between them nine-tenths. In the ſame way the navigation to Pittſburg, after due improvement, may be uſed inſtead of land-carriage for the whole diſtance, except 23 miles. By theſe routes it is clear, that a large proportion of the foreign articles uſed on the weſtern waters muſt be tranſported, and their furs, ſkins, ginſeng, hemp, flax, pot-aſh, and other commodities brought to Philadelphia.

Pennſylvania has the various kinds of grain, &c. common to the neighbouring States, but wheat is the principal grain of very general cultivation. In the year 1786, the exports of flour were 150,000 barrels; in 1789—369,618 barrels; and much greater quantities in years ſince. The manufactures of this State are of numerous kinds. Iron works are of long ſtanding, and their products increaſe in quantity, and improve in quality. The furnaces are 16, and the forges 37. There are 18 rolling and ſlitting mills, which are ſaid to cut and roll 150 tons a year. The forges will, it is thought, if properly conducted, manufacture each 170 tons of bar iron a year—total 6290 tons. Beſides pigs caſt at the furnaces, there are pots, kettles, pans, ovens, ladles, tongs, ſhovels, and irons, plough-irons, ſpades, hoes, ſheet-iron, hoops; iron and ſteel work for pleaſure and working carriages; nails, bolts, ſpikes; various iron-work for ſhips, mills and buildings, cannon balls, and ſome muſkets; ſcythes, ſickles, axes, drawing-knives, ſome ſaws and planes, and other tools. The other extenſive manufactures are numerous, viz. thoſe of leather, ſkins, and fur, wood, paper, gunpowder, bricks, earthen ware, copper, lead, tin wares, pewter, cotton, ſugar, molaſſes, tobacco, &c. &c. There are 52 paper-mills in the State; and their annual product is computed at 25,000 dollars. Since the year 1770, 25 gunpowder mills have been erected. There are about 300,000 wool and fur hats manufactured annually in the State; nearly one half of which are of fur. In the manufacture of iron, paper, pleaſure carriages, and cabinet work, Pennſylvania exceeds not only New-York, but all her ſiſter States. Much cotton is worked up in families; and imported linen is now printed, in an increaſing degree. The manufactures of Pennſylvania have greatly increaſed within a few years, as well by maſter workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the ſkill and induſtry of the natives. Some perſons have begun to preſs oil from hickory nuts. The Meſſrs. Marſhalls of Philadelphia, have commenced the making of Glauber's ſalt, ſal ammoniac, and volatile ſalts; they already ſupply the whole Union with the firſt article, and export a part of the others. A mill of Rumſay's (the improvement of Barker's) near that city, grinds, by water, flour, chocolate, ſnuff, hair-powder, and muſtard; ſhells chocolate nuts; preſſes tobacco for chewing and ſmoaking; and bolts meal. The water-works near the falls of Trenton, which grind grain, roll and ſlit iron, and pound plaſter of Paris, exhibit great

mechaniſm. Card manufactories are lately ſet up. The hand machines for carding and ſpinning cotton have been introduced and improved. Sir Richard Arkwright's famous water-mill for ſpinning cotton yarn has been obtained; alſo the machinery to fliver, rove, and ſpin flax and hemp into thread, fit for linen of thirty cuts to the pound; which will alſo ſerve for the roving and ſpinning combed wool into worſted yarn. Screws for paper-mills are now cut from ſolid caſt iron. Lanterns for light-houſes are made by Mr. Wheeler of Philadelphia; who alſo executes work for ſugar-mills in the Weſt-Indies: during the war he made cannon from wrought-iron. The commerce of Pennſylvania with the eaſtern and ſouthern States is, in great part, an exchange of ſtaple commodities. Wheat-flour and bar-iron are exported to New-England for whale-oil and bone, ſpermaceti, ſeal-ſkins, mackerel, cod-fiſh and ſalmon, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut cheeſe; to S. Carolina and Georgia for live-oak, cedar, cotton, rice and indigo; to N. Carolina for tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. Much of the trade with the ſouthern States ariſes from the ſuperiority of Pennſylvania in manufactures and commerce. Great quantities of deer-ſkins, with thoſe of otters, racoons, foxes, muſk-rats, and beavers, are imported from the back country. Virginia ſends a great deal of wheat, and unmanufactured tobacco. In return, ſhe receives many articles of cloathing, furniture, farming utenſils, equipage; ſome Eaſt-India and European goods; and even Weſt-India produce; of all theſe, more or leſs, according to the local improvement and ſituation. Hats, ſaddlery, ſhoes, windſor chairs, carriages, hewn ſtones, iron caſtings for domeſtic uſe, wheel tire, ſpades, hoes, axes, paper, books, tin-ware, and bruſhes, conſtitute a great proportion of the exports to the ſouthward. Numerous droves of lean cattle come from the weſtern parts of theſe States, where they have a wide range, but want meadow. Virginia ſends of late a conſiderable deal of coal, ſome lead, and peach brandy. This liquor alſo comes from Maryland; but from both in quantity very ſmall, conſidering its value, and the facility of raiſing the fruit. The eaſtern ſhore of Maryland ſends to Philadelphia conſiderable quantities of wheat, and Indian corn: from the weſtern comes the kite-foot tobacco. This State has alſo ſome trade with the ſouth of Pennſylvania, by the way of Cheſapeak bay: ſome parts of it receive the ſame commodities as Virginia, eſpecially pleaſure carriages. The trade with New-York depends chiefly on the fluctuation of the market; American and foreign goods, of the ſame kinds, are carried between the two capital cities, as their prices fall and riſe. Albany peas and craw-fiſh are, however, articles in regular demand from New-York. Great part of New-Jerſey and Delaware State have, as neighbours, much intercourſe with Pennſylvania. The firſt ſupports in a great meaſure the market of Philadelphia, furniſhes rye-meal, much Indian corn and lumber, and ſome iron bloomery: the other ſends great quantities of excellent flour from the mills of Brandywine, lumber from the diſtrict on the bay, and fat cattle from the paſtures adjoining Delaware. Many of theſe, and of thoſe fattened in the vicinity of Philadelphia, are brought from the ſouth; and alſo from the countries on the North and Connecticut rivers, as far as Vermont and Maſſachuſetts. The commerce of Pennſylvania, in the weſt, is by the Ohio with the Spaniſh, and by the lakes with the Britiſh dominions; and both ways with the Indian tribes. This trade will probably be conſiderable, ſince commercial ſtipulations are formed with thoſe powers, and peace is concluded with the Indians. At preſent nearly the whole foreign commerce is carried on by the port of Philadelphia. Its diſtance from the ſea, and its cloſing by ice in the winter, are diſadvantages; but the firſt is leſſened by improved pilotage; the other by the conſtruction of the piers below, and by the occaſional thaws which permit veſſels to clear their way during the winter. In common ſeaſons the navigation is obſtructed ſix weeks; a ſhorter period is as probable as a longer; though in the late hard winters, loads of wood have paſſed the river near the city, in the firſt days of March. The population of this ſtate has been already mentioned: it is nearly 10 for every ſquare mile. The number of militia is eſtimated at upwards of 90,000, between

18 and

18 and 53 years of age. The inhabitants are principally the deſcendants of Engliſh, Iriſh, and Germans, with ſome Scotch, Welch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are alſo many of the Iriſh and Germans who emigrated when young or middle aged. The Friends and Epiſcopalians, are chiefly of Engliſh extraction, and compoſe about one-third of the inhabitants. They live chiefly in the metropolis, and in the counties of Cheſter, Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery. The Iriſh are moſtly Preſbyterians, but ſome are Roman Catholics: their anceſtors came from the N. of Ireland, which was latterly ſettled from Scotland; hence they have been ſometimes called Scotch Iriſh, to denote their double deſcent. They inhabit the weſtern and frontier counties, and are numerous. The Germans compoſe about one quarter of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania. They are moſt numerous in the north parts of the metropolis, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaſter, York, and Northampton; moſtly in the four laſt, and are ſpreading in other parts. They conſiſt of Lutherans, (who are the moſt numerous ſect) Calviniſt, or Reformed Church, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Mennoniſts, Tunkers, and Zwingfelters, who are a ſpecies of Quakers. Theſe are all diſtinguiſhed for their temperance, induſtry, and economy. The Baptiſts, except the Mennoniſts and Tunker Baptiſts, who are Germans, are chiefly deſcended of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate aſſemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, cuſtoms, religions and political ſentiments of all theſe, will form the Pennſylvanian character. The number of congregations in the State is as follows: Preſbyterians, 86; German Calviniſts, 84; nearly 84 of German Lutherans; Friends or Quakers, 54; Epiſcopalians, 26; Baptiſts, 15; Roman Catholics, 11; Scotch Preſbyterians, 8; Moravians, 8; Free Quakers, 1; Univerſaliſts, 1; Covenanters, 1; Methodiſts, 3 or 4; and a Jewiſh Synagogue; the whole amounting to 384. The literary, humane, and other uſeful ſocieties, are more numerous and flouriſhing in Pennſylvania than in any of the ſixteen States. The ſeminaries of learning are reſpectable. There is an univerſity at Philadelphia, and colleges at Carliſle and Lancaſter. The Epiſcopalians have an academy at Yorktown in York co. There are alſo academies at Germantown, at Pittſburg, at Waſhington, at Allen's-Town, and other places; theſe are endowed by donations from the legiſlature, and by liberal contributions of individuals. The legiſlature have alſo reſerved 60,000 acres of the public lands for public ſchools. The United Brethren, or Moravians, have academies at Bethlehem, and Nazareth on the beſt eſtabliſhment of any ſchools perhaps in America. Beſides Philadelphia, the metropolis, the chief towns are, Lancaſter, the largeſt inland town of the United States, Carliſle, Pittſburg, Sunbury, Bethlehem, Reading, Yorktown, Harriſburg, Waſhington, &c. This State was ſettled by the celebrated William Penn, ſon of the famous Admiral Penn, in 1682. By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to the ſettlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the province was extremely rapid. The proprietaries, after the revolution, accepted of £130,000 from the legiſlature, in lieu of all quit-rents. They, however, ſtill poſſeſs in Pennſylvania many large tracts of excellent land. The preſent conſtitution of this State was ratified June 12th, 1792. A convention, to amend the conſtitution, may be called where a majority of the people ſhall ſignify their wiſh ſo it. The expence of the government of this State amounts to £32,280 annually See *Philadelphia*, for an account of the exports and imports of the State, &c.

PENNYTOWN. See *Pennington*.

PENOBSCOT, a bay on the coaſt of Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, and called *Norumbega* by the firſt diſcoverer, is about 16 leagues wide from Naſkeag Point and Burnt Coat Iſland, on the E. to the point on which Thomaſtown ſtands, on the weſt ſide of the bay. The chief iſlands it encloſes are Fox, Haut, Long and Deer Iſlands; beſides a number of ſmall iſles, rocks, and ledges. Through this bay to the mouth of the river of its name, the weſtern channel goes up by a head-land on the W. called Owl's Head, and between Long-Iſland on the W. and Cape Roſier on the E. to Bagaduce Point. The eaſtern channel is between Haut-Iſland on

the weſt and Burnt Coat Iſland on the eaſt, and through a reach, called Long-Reach, formed by the ſhores of Naſkeag, or Sedgwick, on the E. or N. E. and Deer-Iſlands on the W. or S. W. till it unites with the other channel, between Point Roſier and Long-Iſland. On a fine peninſula on the eaſt ſide of the bay, the Britiſh built a fort and made a ſettlement which is now the ſhire-town of the county of Hancock, and is a commodious place for the lumber trade. Haut-Iſland, or Iſle of Holt, lies in lat. 44. 23. N. and long 68. 10. W. and is the ſouthernmoſt of the large iſles.

PENOBSCOT, the noble river which empties its waters into the above deſcribed bay, is the moſt conſiderable in the Diſtrict of Maine, and riſes by two branches in the high lands. Between the ſource of the weſt fork, and its junction with the eaſt, is Mooſehead Lake, 30 or 40 miles long, and 15 wide. The eaſtern branch paſſes through ſeveral ſmaller lakes. From the forks, as they are called, the Penobſcot Indians paſs to Canada, up either branch, principally the weſt, the ſource of which, they ſay, is not more than 20 miles from the waters which empty into the St. Lawrence. At the forks is a remarkable high mountain. From thence down to Indian Old Town, ſituated on an iſland in this river, is about 60 miles, 40 of which, the water flows in a ſtill ſmooth ſtream, and in the whole diſtance there are no falls to interrupt the paſſage of boats. In this diſtance the river widens and embraces a great number of iſlands. About 60 rods below Indian Old Town are the Great Falls, where is a carrying-place of about 20 rods; thence 12 miles to the head of the tide there are no falls to obſtruct boats. Veſſels of 30 tons come within a mile of the head of the tide. Thence 35 miles to the head of the bay, to the ſcite of Old Fort Pownal, the river flows in a pretty ſtraight courſe, and is eaſily navigated. Paſſing by Majabagaduſe on the eaſt 7 miles, and Owl's Head 20 miles further, on the weſt, you enter the ocean. It is high water here, at full and change, 43 minutes paſt 10. At the entrance of the river is 10 fathoms water. The Indians have a communication from this river to Scoodick river by a portage of 3 miles. This river was the weſtern limits of Nova-Scotia or Acadia, by the treaty of Utrecht.

PENOBSCOT,* a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, on the eaſt ſide of the bay of its name, ſituated in lat. 44. 24. N. 3 miles N. by W. of Blue-Hill, 141 N. W. of Portland, 262 N. by E. of Boſton, and 606 from Philadelphia. It is a port of entry, and carries on a ſmall trade in fiſh and lumber. The exports in 1794, ending Sept. 30, amounted to 5,825 dollars. This townſhip contained in 1790—1,048 inhabitants. In Feb. 1796, it was divided into two towns; the one retaining the name Penobſcot, the other named Caſtine, was made the ſhire-town, is a port of entry, and contains the poſt-office.

PENOBSCOTS, a ſmall tribe of Indians who live in Indian Old Town, on an iſland in Penobſcot river. They aver that they have poſſeſſed the iſland, on which their town ſtands, 500 years. It ſtands juſt above the Great Falls, and conſiſts of about 200 acres of land. See *Indian Old Town*. In a former war, this tribe loſt their lands; but at the commencement of the laſt war, the Provincial Congreſs forbade any perſon ſettling on the lands from the head of the tide on Penobſcot river, included in lines drawn ſix miles from the river on each ſide; that is, a tract 12 miles wide, interſected by the middle of the river. They, however, conſider that they have a right to hunt and fiſh as far as the mouth of the Bay of Penobſcot extends. This was their original right, in oppoſition to any other tribe, and they now occupy it.

PENSACOLA *Harbour* and *Town*. The Harbour is on the N. ſhore of the Gulf of Mexico, 11 leagues eaſt of Port Lewis, and Mobile, and 158 W. of the iſlands of Tortuga. It is large, ſafe from all winds, and has 4 fathoms water at its entrance, deepening gradually to 7 or 8. The bar lies in lat. 30. 15. N. and long. 87. 14. W. The town of Penſacola, the capital of Weſt-Florida, lies along the beach of the bay, is of an oblong form; about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It contains ſeveral hundred habitations; and many of the public buildings and houſes are ſpacious and elegant. The governor's palace is a large ſtone building, ornamented with a tower, built by the

* This deſcription applies to this town as it ſtood before its diviſion, in 1796.

Spaniards.

Spaniards. It is defended by a ſmall fort, called St. Mary de Galve. The exports from this town, conſiſting of ſkins, logwood, dying-ſtuff and ſilver dollars, amounted, while in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, to £63,000 annually. The average value of imports, for 3 years, from Great-Britain, was £97,000. The town and fort of Penſacola ſurrendered to the arms of Spain, in the year 1781, and with them the whole province. Eſcambria river, or Shambe, is the largeſt ſtream which falls into Penſacola Bay. It admits ſhallops ſome miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles.

PENTECOST, an iſland in the *Archipelago of the Great Cyclades*, which ſee. It was diſcovered by Bougainville, May 22, 1768, and named from the day, being the day of Pentecoſt. It is two leagues diſtant from Aurora Iſland, which is in 15. 8. S. lat. and 165. 58. E. long. from Paris.

PENUCO, a province of Mexico; ſeparated from that of Angelos, or Tlaſcala, on the N. by Tuſpa river.

PEPCHIDIACHICH, a point or head land, on the S. ſhore of the Great Bay of Chaleurs, near the N. E. extremity of the province of New-Brunſwick. It is alſo called Pepchidichi, and lies W. S. W. of Port David.

PEPIN, a lake, or rather a dilatation of the river Miſſiſippi, where it receives the river Chippeway from the N. E. in lat. 44. 5. N. and long. 93. 42. W. below the Falls of St. Anthony.

PEPPERELL, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, on the E. branch of Naſhaway river, and on the N. line of Middleſex co. It joins Groton on the ſouth-eaſtward, and is 40 miles N. by W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1132 inhabitants.

PEPPERELBOROUGH, a townſhip in York co. Diſtrict of Maine, on the N. E. ſide of Saco river, near the mouth, and which ſeparates it from Biddeford to the ſouthward. It is about 12 miles S. W. of Portland, and 109 N. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 1,352 inhabitants.

PEPSIGUIACHE, now called *New-Carliſle*, is about 3 leagues from Paſpibiac, on the north ſide of Chaleur Bay.

PEPSIGUIACH *Point*, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, now called *Paſpibiac Point*, is about 3 leagues W. N. W. of Eaſt Nouville. It is a barren plain that is nearly a league in length. A very extenſive fiſhery is carried on here, for ſuch a ſmall place.

PEPY's *Iſlands*, the ſame with Falkland Iſlands. Pepy's Iſland, deſcribed in Commodore Anſon's Voyage, lies in lat. 47. S. 8 leagues E. of Cape Blanco, on the coaſt of Patagonia, and was diſcovered by Capt. Cowley in 1680, who repreſents it to be commodious for taking in wood and water, and provided with a harbour capable of holding 1000 ſail of ſhips; abounding with fowls, and promiſing great plenty of fiſh.

PEQUANACK, a townſhip of Morris co. New-Jerſey; perhaps the ſame as in ſome maps is called *Pegunnock*, which is ſeparated from Bergen co. northward by Pegunnock river.

PSQUANNOCK *Point* and *River*. The river is a ſmall ſtream which runs ſouthward through the towns of Huntington and Stratford, in Fairfield co. Connecticut, and empties into a bay in the Sound where veſſels may anchor. The point forms the weſtern extremity of the bay near which are ſome rocks; from thence the outer bar extends N. by N. E. The point is 5 miles S. W. of Stratford river.

PERAMUS, or *Perames*, in Bergen co. New-Jerſey, lies on the point of land formed by the branches of Saddle river, a north water of Paſſaik; about 18 miles northward of Bergen, 10 weſt of Tappan, and 21 N. W. by N. of New-York city.

PERCEE, *l'Iſle*, a ſmall but remarkable iſland on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being a perpendicular rock, pierced with two natural arches, through which the ſea flows. One of theſe arches is ſufficiently high to admit a large boat to paſs freely through it. It is 15 miles ſouth of Cape Gaſpee. It is aſſerted that it was formerly joined to Mount Joli, which lies oppoſite to it on the continent.

PERCIPANY, a village in Morris co. New-Jerſey, ſituated on a branch of Paſſaik river, and 6 miles N. of Morriſtown.

PERCY, an extenſive townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, watered by the ſeveral branches of Upper Amonooſuck river, bounded weſt by Northumberland, on Connecticut river. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains only 48 inhabitants.

PERDIDO, a river and bay on the coaſt of

of Weſt-Florida. The mouth of the river is about 10 leagues eaſtward of Mobile Point, and 4 weſtward of the bar of Penſacola. The entrance is narrow, with a bar of ſix feet, but afterwards it widens conſiderably. This was formerly the boundary between Florida and Louiſiana, dividing the French and Spaniſh dominions. The river ſtretches in one place north-eaſt, where it goes within a mile of the great lagoon weſt of the entrance of Penſacola harbour.

PERES *Iſland*, or *Conſtantine Peres*, on the coaſt of Chili, S. America. It is oppoſite to Port Coral. On this iſland is a fort called Manſera, and on the back of the iſland there is an entrance for boats into the harbour of Baldivia.

PERICA, three iſlands in the bay of Panama, S. America; which give ſhelter to ſhips out of the command of the town of Panama.

PERITAS *Iſlands*, on the Spaniſh Main, coaſt of S. America, 3 leagues weſtward of Cumana Bay.

PERKINS, *Port*, lies on the S. W. of Waſhington's Iſle, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America. See *Magee's Sound*.

PERKIOMY, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Montgomery co.

PERLICAN, *Old*, an indifferent ſhip road with rocky ground on the E. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, 2 leagues S. W. by S. of Break Heart Point. Sherwick is the name of its N. point.

PERLICAN, *New*, a noted harbour on the E. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, 8 leagues W. S. W. of Old Perlican, and 5 leagues from Random Head. It has a wide and ſafe entrance, and ſhips may ride in it landlocked from all winds in from 10 to 5 fathoms water.

PERNAMBUCO, a captainſhip in the northern diviſion of Brazil, whoſe chief town is Olinda.

PERNAMBUCO, or *Phernambuco*, otherwiſe called *Panambuco*, a place of conſiderable trade on the E. coaſt of Brazil, having a bay or harbour of the ſame name; ſituated between Paraiba on the N. and Cape St. Auguſtine on the S. in lat. 8. S. and long. 35. W. Proviſions and other articles are brought hither from Para, and from hence great quantities of tobacco are ſent off to Europe.

PERNAMBUCO, a river on the coaſt of Brazil, S. America, ſouthward of Tamerica Iſland. It is blocked up with ſand; and ſhips enter it from the northward, at the entrance of the Receif harbour, 3 leagues from it. S. lat. 8. 30. W. long. 35. 7.

PERPETUA, *Cape*, on the north-weſt coaſt of N. America. N. lat. 44. 6. W. long. 124. 8. Variation of the compaſs in the year 1779, 17. 50. E.

PERQUIMONS, a co. of Edenton diſtrict, N. Carolina, bounded weſt by Chowan co. and E. by Paſquotank, from which laſt it is ſeparated by the river Paſquotank, a water of Albemarle Sound. It contains 5,440 inhabitants, of whom 1,878 are ſlaves.

PERSON, a new co. in Hillſborough diſtrict, N. Carolina. The court-houſe, where a poſt-office is kept, is 26 miles N. of Hillſborough, and 34 E. of Caſwell New Court-Houſe.

PERTH-AMBOY, a city of New-Jerſey, pleaſantly ſituated in Middleſex co. at the head of Rariton Bay, and ſtands on a neck of land included between Rariton river and Arthur Kull Sound. Its ſcite is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy-Hook, and has one of the beſt harbours on the continent. Veſſels from ſea may enter it in one tide, in almoſt any weather. It is a port of entry and poſt-town; but although it is admirably ſituated for trade, and the legiſlature has given every encouragement to induce merchants to ſettle here, it is far from being in a flouriſhing ſtate. It contains about 60 houſes, and carries on a ſmall trade to the W. Indies. Its exports for a year, ending 30th Sept. 1794, were to the value of 58,159 dolls. It is 35 miles ſouth-weſt of New-York, and 74 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 35. W. long. 74. 50.

PERU, a new townſhip of New-York, in Clinton co. on the weſt ſide of Lake Champlain. It was taken from the towns of Plattſburg and Willſburg, and incorporated in 1792. It is an excellent tract of land, and ſettling faſt. In 1796, there were, of the inhabitants, 120 qualified electors.

PERU, a diſtrict of S. America, about 1800 miles in length, and about 500 in breadth; bounded W. by the South Pacific Ocean; E. by the Cordillera de los Andes, or Mountains of Andes, which ſeparate it from the country of Amazonia and Paraguay; N. by Terra Firma, from which it is divided by the equator; and the 25th degree of S. latitude ſeparates it from Chili and La Plata

Plata on the S. It lies between 60 and 81 W. long. and is ſubdivided into the provinces of Quito, Lima, and Los, Charcos. The chief towns are Quito, Payta, Lima, Cuſco, Potoſi, and Porco. From the ſituation of this country, which is within the torrid zone, it is natural to ſuppoſe that it would be almoſt uninhabitable; but the Andes Mountains being on the one ſide, and the South Sea on the other, it is not ſo hot as tropical countries in general are; and in ſome parts it is diſagreeably cold. In one part, are mountains of a ſtupendous height and magnitude, having their ſummits covered with ſnow; on the other, volcanoes flaming within, while their ſummits, chaſms and apertures are involved in ice. The plains are temperate the beaches and vallies hot; and laſtly, according to the diſpoſition of the country, its high or low ſituation, we find all the variety of gradations of temperature between the two extremes of heat and cold. It is remarkable, that in ſome places it never rains, which defect is ſupplied by a dew that falls every night, and ſufficiently refreſhes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the rivers, the ſoil is uſually very fertile; but along the ſea coaſt, it is a barren ſand. Vaſt numbers of cattle were imported by the Spaniards into Peru, when they took poſſeſſion of that country; theſe are now ſo increaſed, that they run wild and are hunted like game. This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate and moſt of thoſe in Europe. The culture of maize, of pimento and of cotton, which was found eſtabliſhed there, has not been neglected; and that of wheat, barley, caſſava, potatoes, ſugar, and of the olive and vine is attended to. The goat has thriven very well; but the ſheep have degenerated, and their wool is become extremely coarſe. In the northern parts of Peru are ſeveral gold mines; but thoſe of ſilver are found all over the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Potoſi. Nature never afforded to the avidity of mankind, in any country on the globe, ſuch rich mines as thoſe of Potoſi. Theſe famous mines were accidentally diſcovered in the year 1545, in this manner: An Indian, named Hualpa, one day following ſome deer, which made directly up the hill of Potoſi, came to a ſteep craggy part of the hill, and the better to enable him to climb up, laid hold of a ſhrub, which came up by the roots, and laid open a maſs of ſilver ore. He for ſome time kept it a ſecret, but afterward revealed it to his friend Guanca, who, becauſe he would not diſcover to him the method of refining it, acquainted the Spaniard his maſter, named Valaroel, with the diſcovery. Valaroel regiſtered the mine in 1545; and from that time till 1638 theſe mines of Potoſi had yielded 95,619,000 pieces of eight, which is about 4,255,000 pieces a year. Potoſi is about 20 or 25 leagues from the city of La Plata. The hill, and alſo the country for a conſiderable diſtance round, is quite barren and deſart, and produces neither tree, plant nor herb, ſo that the inhabitants of Potoſi, which is ſituated at the foot of the hill, on the ſouth ſide, are obliged to procure all the neceſſaries of life from Peru. Theſe mines begin to decreaſe, and others riſe in reputation. It is impoſſible to aſcertain with any degree of preciſion the number of inhabitants in Peru. The city of Lima is ſaid to contain 54,000; Guagaquill, 20,000; Potoſi, 25,000; LaPas, 20,000; and Cuſco, 26,000. Among all the inhabitants of Peru, pride and lazineſs are ſaid to be the moſt predominant paſſions. Avarice may likewiſe be attributed to ſome of them with a great deal of propriety. There is very little commerce in this fine country, except in the cities and large towns, which are deſcribed under their reſpective names. The chief manufactures are carried on by the Indians; theſe conſiſt chiefly of leather, woollen and cotton ſtuffs, and earthen ware; in the fabrication of which, they are ſaid to be peculiarly ingenious. The Indians and Negroes are forbidden, under the ſevereſt penalties, to intermarry; for diviſion between theſe two claſſes, is the greateſt inſtrument, in which the Spaniards truſt for the preſervation of the colonies. Peru is governed by a viceroy, who is abſolute; but it being impoſſible for him to ſuperintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the ſeveral audiences and courts, eſtabliſhed at different places throughout

throughout his territories. At Lima there is a treaſury court for receiving a fifth of the mines, and certain taxes paid by the Indians, which belong to the king of Spain. There are certain waters in this country, which in their courſe turn into ſtone; and fountains of liquid matter, called *coppey*, reſembling pitch and tar, and uſed by ſeamen for the ſame purpoſe. On the coaſt of Guagaquill and Guatimala are found a certain ſpecies of ſnails, which yield the purple dye ſo celebrated by the ancients, and which the moderns have ſuppoſed to have been loſt. The ſhell that contains them is fixed to rocks watered by the ſea. It is of the ſize of a large nut. Various methods are uſed to extract the purple matter from the animal. There is no colour that can be compared to this, either in luſtre or permanence. Here is alſo found a new ſubſtance, called the Platina, and which may be conſidered as an *eighth* metal. In its native ſtate it is mixed with gold and iron, and this at firſt gave riſe to a ſuſpicion that it was nothing more than a combination of theſe two metals; but late experiments of chymiſts fully prove, that it is a pure and ſimple metal, with properties peculiar to itſelf. It cannot be affected by any ſimple acid, or by any known ſolvent, except the aqua regia; it will not tarniſh in the air, neither will it ruſt; it unites to the fixedneſs of gold, and to the property it has of not being ſuſceptible of deſtruction, a hardneſs almoſt equal to that of iron, and a much greater difficulty of fuſion. It is of an intermediate colour, between that of iron and ſilver; it can be forged and extended into thin plates; and when diſſolved in aqua regia, it may be made to aſſume, by precipitation, an infinite diverſity of colours; and Count Milby has ſucceeded in varying theſe precipitates ſo much, that he has a picture painted, in the colouring of which there is ſcarce any thing but platina made uſe of. Upon the whole, from conſidering the advantages of the platina, we cannot but conclude that this metal deſerves, at leaſt, from its ſuperiority to all others, to ſhare the title of king of metals, of which gold has ſo long been in poſſeſſion. The Peruvian bark, ſo famous at preſent for curing intermittent fevers, is likewiſe found here. The tree from which it is taken grows upon the ſlope of mountains, and is about the ſize of a common cherry tree. It is diſtinguiſhed into three kinds; the red, yellow, and the white; but the red is found to be the beſt and moſt efficacious. The Jeſuits carried this bark to Rome as early as 1639; but the natives are ſuppoſed to have been acquainted with its medicinal qualities many ages before.

PERUVIANS, the aboriginal inhabitants of Peru, in S. America, who were the moſt civilized of any Indians on the continent.

PETAGUEL, a territory of S. America, in Braſil, bounded N. by Dele; E. by the S. Atlantic Ocean; S. by the captainſhip of Rio Grande; and W. by Tupuy. It contains mines of ſilver.

PETAPA, one of the pleaſanteſt towns of Guatimala, in New-Spain. It is ſituated at the weſtern extremity of the valley of Mexico, 25 miles S. E. of Guatimala. There is a rich ſugar plantation in its vicinity.

PETAWONTAKAS, an Indian nation formerly in alliance with the Hurons.

PETER'S *Bank*, *St.* a large fiſhing ground off the S. end of Newfoundland Iſland, and extends from Cape Race to St. Peter's Iſland, oppoſite Placentia, St. Mary and Trepaſſy Bays. It is 1½ degrees of latitude in breadth on the W. ſide. From St. Peter's Iſland it decreaſes as it approaches Race Point. It lies W. of the Great Bank, and has on the S. at a conſiderable diſtance, Green and Whale Banks, which are among the ſmalleſt on the coaſt. It has from 45 to 30 fathoms water on it.

PETER'S *Bay*, *St.* on the S. coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, having St. Peter's Iſland at its mouth.

PETER'S *Fort*, *St.* on the Iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt-Indies. N. lat. 14. 44. W. long. 61. 21.

PETER'S *Harbour*, *St.* on the N. coaſt of the iſland of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 8 leagues W. of Eaſt Point. Weſt of it are Anguille Bay and Port Chimene.

PETER'S *Haven*, *St.* on the E. coaſt of Labrador, lies round the S. E point of Sadel Bay. N. lat. 56. 30. W. long. 60. 42.

PETER'S *Iſland*, a ſmall iſle on the W. coaſt of St. John's Iſland, near to, and N. by W. of, Governor's Iſland, in the narroweſt part of the Strait between

tween New-Brunſwick and St. John's Iſland.

PETER's *Iſland, St.* or *St. Pierre's*, on the ſouthern coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, lies S. S. W. of the S. E. point of Fortune Bay, and near to, and S. E. of, the S. point of Miquelon Iſland. N. lat. 46. 46. W. long. 56. 17.

PETER's, *St.* one of the Virgin Iſles, in the Weſt-Indies, dependent on Virgin Gorda.

PETER's, *St.* a harbour at the W. end of Sydney or Cape Breton Iſland, is a very commodious place for carrying on the fiſhery.

PETER's, *St.* a town at the ſouthern extremity of Cape Breton Iſland. It ſtands on an iſthmus about half a mile broad, which ſeparates the harbour of St. Peter from the great lake of that name, alſo called Lake Labrador. It is about 10 miles N. E. of Point Touloufe. To this harbour veſſels of the greateſt burden can come with ſafety. Before the American revolution, a great fiſhery was carried on here.

PETER, *Lake St.* a part of St Lawrence river, into which empty from the S. and E. Sorel river from Lake Champlain, the river St. Francis, and ſome ſmaller rivers, from the N. W. The Maſquinonge, Omachis, &c. enter the lake. The centre of the lake is 68 miles above Quebec, and 205 N. E. of Kingſton, at the mouth of Lake Ontario.

PETER's *Mountain*, in Pennſylvania, lies on Suſquehannah river, between Halifax and Harriſburg, in Dauphin co.

PETER's, *St.* a river on the coaſt of Labrador, about 4 leagues from the iſland of Belliſle, in the ſtraits of that name.

PETER, *St.* and *St. Paul*, a river at the bottom of the gulf of Campeachy. Its branches form an iſland, called Tabaſco. The bar at the mouth of the eaſtern branch admits ſmall veſſels. At flood there is from 2½ to 3 fathoms water, and very good anchorage within the bar.

PETER's, *St.* a pariſh of S. Carolina, in Beaufort diſtrict.

PETER's, *St.* one of the N. weſtern branches of Miſſiſippi river, which it joins in lat. about 45. 6. N. and long. 94. 22. W.—*N. B.* For other places named Peter or Peter's. See *Pierre*.

PETERS, a townſhip of Franklin co. Pennſylvania.

PETERBOROUGH, a poſt-town in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 861 inhabitants. It is 73 miles W. by S. of Portſmouth, 18 weſterly of Amherſt, 16 E. of Keene, and 366 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42. 51. W. long. 71. 52.

PETERSBURG, a townſhip of New-York, in Renſſelaer co. E. of the village of Troy, incorporated in 1793. In 1796 there were 512 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PETERSBURG, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, in York co. 2 miles north of the Maryland line. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and about 18 houſes. It is 25 miles ſouth-weſt of York-Town, 59 northerly of the Federal City, and 113 weſt by ſouth of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 42. 30. W. long. 77. 4.

PETERSBURG, a ſmall town of Kentucky, ſituated in Woodford co. on the E. ſide of Kentucky river, 19 miles W. S. W. of Lexington, and 15 ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Frankfort. It has a tobacco warehouſe, and a few dwelling-houſes.

PETERSBURG, a poſt-town of Virginia, and a place of conſiderable trade; ſituated in Dinwiddie co. on the ſouth-eaſt bank of Appamatox river, juſt below the falls, about 25 miles ſouth of Richmond. It contains about 300 houſes, built irregularly. The Free Maſon's Hall is a handſome building; there are ſeveral tobacco warehouſes, ſtores of dry goods, and ſome few neat and commodious dwelling-houſes. This town is a corporation, and comprehends the village of Blandford, in Prince George's co. and Powhatan in Cheſterfield co. on the oppoſite ſide of the river. It contains 2,828 inhabitants, including 1,265 ſlaves. The ſituation of the town is low and rather unhealthy. From the inſpector's books it appears, that on an average for the laſt 10 years, the quantity of tobacco received here has conſiderably exceeded 20,000 hhds. per annum; and for the laſt three years the quantity of flour made in this town and within an hundred yards of it, has exceeded 38,000 barrels; at other mills within a few miles, 16,000 barrels per annum; to this add the flour made at the ſeveral country mills, and brought to this place for ſale, the whole quantity may ſafely be ſtated to exceed 60,000 barrels per annum. The whole exports

exports of this town, valued at the uſual peace prices, amount to 1,389,300 dolls. beſid s the value of peach and apple brandy, whiſkey, &c. not included. The Indian princeſs, Pocahontas, the daughter of king Powhatan, from whom deſcended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly reſided at this place. It is 80 miles W. by N. of Norfolk, 159. S. by W. of Alexandria, and 303 ſouth-weſt by ſouth of Philadelphia. N. lat. 37. 14. W. long. 78. 8.

PETERSBURG, a very flouriſhing poſt-town of Georgia, in Elbert co. in a pleaſant and healthful ſituation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Broad with Savannah river. Several reſpectable merchants are ſettled in this town. It is 15 miles from Elberton, 20 N. by E. of Waſhington, 50 above Auguſta, 73 N. of Louiſville, and 836 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 33. 46. W. long. 81. 32.

PETERSHAM, a flouriſhing and pleaſant townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, formerly called by the Indians *Nichewaug*; ſituated 28 miles N. W. of Worceſter, and 66 W. of Boſton. Swift river, a branch of Chickopee river, paſſes through this town. The ſoil is rich and fertile, and here are large and excellent orchards.

PETIT ANSE, a village on the north ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, 2½ leagues ſouth of Cape François.

PETITCODIAK, a river which falls into an arm of the Bay of Fundy, called Chegnecto Channel. The Indians have a communication from the head of it with St. John's river, by a portage acroſs to the head of Kennebecſius.

PETIT-GOUFRE, or the *Little Whirlpool*, in Miſſiſippi river, is 31 miles from Fort Roſalie, and 4 miles from Bayouk Pierre, or Stony river.

PETIT-GUAVES, or *Goave*, a juriſdiction, town, and bay, on the N. coaſt of the S. peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, and near the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. The juriſdiction contains 5 pariſhes, and is the unhealthieſt place in the colony, the inhabitants being conſtantly ſubject to fevers, occaſioned by the badneſs of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and are remarkable for the culture of coffee. Its exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the ſame year, were 27,090 lb. white ſugar—655,187 lb. brown ſugar—807,865 lb. coffee—50,053 lb. cotton, and 210 lb. indigo. The value of duties on exportation of the above, was 4,127 dollars 97 cents. The town lies on the E. ſide of the bay, 2½ leagues weſtward of Grand Guave, and 14½ W. by S. of Port-au-Prince. N. lat. 18. 27. W. long. from Paris, 75. 14. Some writers call the great bay, which is commonly called the Bay, Bight, or Bite of Leogane, by the name of Petit Guaves.

PETIT PORT, on the W. ſide of Newfoundland Iſland, towards the S. end; is about 5½ leagues N. of Cape Ray, and one S. of Anguille Cape. N. lat. 47. 52. 30. W. long. 59. 15.

PETIT PORT, on the coaſt of Peru, otherwiſe called *Portete*, or *Little Port*, lies a ſhort way northward of the equator, and about 5 leagues to the S. E. within the bay from Cape François to Cape Paſſado on the S. by W. There is anchorage in 5 fathoms, and plenty of freſh water near the head land, which is high. It is neceſſary to ſound, on account of the ſand-banks, called the *Portetes*.

PETIT TERRE *Iſland*, near Deſeada, in the Weſt-Indies. N. lat. 16. 14. W. long. 61. 11.

PETITE RIVERE, a ſmall town in the French part of the iſland of St. Domingo, cloſe to the Spaniſh diviſion line, 1¾ leagues N. by N. W. of Varettes, and ſeparated from it by the river Artibonite; 10 leagues E. by N. of St. Marc, and as far N. W. of Mirebalais. N. lat. 19. 8. W. long. from Paris, 74. 48.

PETIT TROU, is on the north ſide of the ſouth peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the point of land which forms the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the Bay of Baradaires; 4½ leagues weſtward of Anſe a Veau, and 19 eaſterly of Jeremie.

PETIT TROU, a ſmall cove on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, S. by W. of the mouth of Neybe river, and about 5 leagues N. E. of Beate Iſland. Small barks come to this place from St. Domingo city, to fetch the meat, lard, and fowls derived from the chaſe.

PETTQUOTTING, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into Lake Erie, from the ſouth, near Huron river.

PEYTONSBURG, the chief town of Halifax co. Virginia, having a court-houſe

houſe and 5 or 6 other houſes, three of which are ordinaries or taverns.

PHILADELPHIA, a townſhip in Rutland co. Vermont, about 15 miles E. of Orwell. It contains 39 inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, a populous and highly cultivated co. of Pennſylvania, bounded W. by Delaware co. N. W. by Montgomery; N. E. by Poquaſin Creek, which ſeparates it from Buck's co. and S. and S. E. by the river Delaware, which divides it from the State of New-Jerſey. It contains about 89,600 acres, and is divided into 12 townſhips. On the banks of Schuylkill, in this county, is an excellent quarry of marble, from which the ſtone-cutters of Philadelphia are ſupplied. It contains, beſides Philadelphia, its capital, 11,871 inhabitants, of whom 114 are ſlaves.

PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of Pennſylvania, and the preſent ſeat of the government of the United States, is ſituated in the county to which it gives name, on the weſtern bank of the river Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It lies in lat. 39. 56. 54. N. and long. 75. 8. 45. W. from London; diſtant about 120 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, by the courſe of the bay and river, and about 55 or 60 in the ſouth-eaſtward direction. A 74 gun ſhip can come up to this city; ſloops go 35 miles farther to Trenton; and boats that carry 8 or 9 tons can go 100 miles farther up the Delaware. It was laid out by William Penn, the firſt proprietary and founder of the province, in the year 1683, and ſettled by a colony from England, which arrived from that and the preceding years, and was increaſed by a conſtant and regular influx of foreigners, to ſo great a degree, that in leſs than a century, and within the lifetime of the firſt perſon born within it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6,000 houſes, and 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and ſuburbs. The ground plot of the city is an oblong ſquare, about one mile N. and S. and two E. and W. lying in the narroweſt part of the iſthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 5 miles in a right line above their confluence. In the beginning of this ſettlement, it was expected that the fronts on both rivers would be firſt improved for the convenience of trade and navigation, and that the buildings would extend gradually in the rear of each, until they would meet and form one town, extending from E. to W. But it was ſoon found that the Delaware front was alone ſufficient for quays and landing-places. The buildings now occupy a ſpace not exceeding 3 miles in length from N. to S. and in the moſt extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The city is interſected by a great number of ſtreets, croſſing each other at right angles. Of theſe there were originally 9, which extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill; theſe were croſſed by 23, running N. and S. The E. and W. ſtreets, except High-ſtreet, are named after the trees firſt found by the colony on their arrival in the country, viz. Vine, Saſſafras, Mulberry, Cheſnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar; which laſt is the ſouthern boundary of the city. The ſtreets running N. and S. receive their names from their numerical order, beginning at Delaware river; Front is *Firſt*, then *Second*, and ſo on to *Thirteenth* ſtreet, whence the numerical order ceaſes from Delaware front, and begins at Schuylkill in the ſame order, as Firſt, Second, &c. to the Eight-ſtreet, between which and Thirteenth-ſtreet, is Broad-ſtreet, ſo named from its being the wideſt in the city. The number of ſquares in the original plan was 184; but as ſeveral of the ſquares have lately been interſected by new ſtreets, their number now amounts to 304; and ſeveral of theſe are again interſected by lanes and alleys. Broad-ſtreet is 113 feet wide; High-ſtreet 100; Mulberry, 60; and the other ſtreets in the original plan 50 feet wide. Moſt of the city is well paved with neat foot paths of brick, furniſhed with common ſewers and gutters; ſo that the ſtreets are, in general, kept very clean and neat. Beſides the ſtreets already mentioned, there are ſeveral others not laid down in the original plan, as Water, Dock, Cherry, Penn, Prune, &c. Water-ſtreet is only 20 feet wide, and extends from the Northern Liberties acroſs the Dock, to Pine-ſtreet, parallel to the courſe of the Delaware, and between it and Front-ſtreet. The ſpace occupied by it was intended in the original plan to ſerve only as a cart-way to accommodate the wharves and ſtores, ſo that the river ſhould be open to the view from Front-ſtreet.

ſtreet. It is now built with lofty houſes (except a very few vacancies here and there) throughout the whole front, and commodious wharves are extended into the river, at which the largeſt ſhips that uſe the port can lie in ſafety, to receive and diſcharge their cargoes; and are defended from the ice, in winter, by the piers, made of logs, extending into the river, ſunk with ſtone, and filled with earth, ſo as to be equally firm with the main land. Dock-ſtreet was formerly a ſwamp, with a ſmall ſtream running through the middle of it. It is from 90 to 100 feet wide, and winds north-weſtward in a ſerpentine track, through ſeveral ſtreets. It is planted on each ſide with a row of Lombardy poplars, and promiſes to be one of the pleaſanteſt ſtreets in the city. No leſs than 662 lamps of two branches each, diſpoſed at convenient diſtances, in all parts of the city, are lighted every night, and are eſtimated to conſume annually, nearly 9,000 gallons of oil. The houſes in the city and ſuburbs, are generally of brick, three ſtories high, in a plain neat ſtyle, without much diſplay of ornament. The general height of the ground on which the city ſtands, is nearly 40 feet above the Delaware; but ſome of the ſtreets are conſiderably lower, particularly Water ſtreet; ſeveral ſtores in which have ſometimes received much damage when the river happened to be raiſed by a high flood, and a ſtrong ſouth-eaſt wind. Here are 27 places of public worſhip, viz. 5 for Friends or Quakers, 6 for the Preſbyterians and Seceders, 3 for Epiſcopalians, 3 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 2 for Methodiſts, 1 for German Calviniſts, 1 for Swediſh Lutherans, which is the oldeſt church in town, 1 for the Moravians, 1 for Baptiſts, 1 for Africans, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. The firſt Preſbyterian church is finiſhed with a degree of elegance that would do honour to any city in Europe. The roof is ſupported in front by ſix pillars, finiſhed in the Corinthian order; but as it ſtands in an obſcure place, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, it is ſeen to diſadvantage. The German Lutheran church, which was built not many years ſince, was unfortunately burnt in the winter of 1795. The new building, now nearly finiſhed, is 108 feet by 48; and when completed will be one of the handſomeſt churches in the United States. Mr. D. Taneberger, a member of the Society of the United Brethren, at Letiz, a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, completed and erected a large organ for this church, but it received much injury when the roof and inſide of the building were conſumed, before the pipes could be diſengaged. Chriſt Church ſtands on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry ſtreets. It is an old Gothic ſtructure, and is ornameneed with a handſome ſteeple, and furniſhed with a chime of bells. The ſecond Preſbyterian church, at the corner of Mulberry and Third ſtreets, is alſo ornamented with a handſome ſteeple. The Epiſcopalian churches are furniſhed each with an organ, as are the German, and two of the Roman Catholic churches. The African church is a large, neat building. It is ſupplied with a negro clergyman, who has been lately ordained by the biſhop. They are of the Epiſcopalian order. The other public buildings are, a State-houſe and offices, two city court-houſes, a county court-houſe, an univerſity, the philoſophical ſociety's hall, a public library, an hoſpital, diſpenſary, an almſ-houſe, a gaol, three incorporated banks, two dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, 3 brick market houſes, and one which is to be erected in Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, a fiſh market, a houſe of correction, and a powder magazine which contains often upwards of 50,000 quarter caſks of gun-powder. The ſtate houſe ſtands on the S. ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, and was erected about the year 1753; and conſidering the infancy of the colony, the architecture is much admired. The ſtate-houſe garden occupies a whole ſquare; it is a ſmall neat place, ornamented with ſeveral rows of trees and gravel walks, and incloſed by a high brick wall on three ſides, and the ſtate-houſe, &c. on the other. Pottersfield, formerly a public burying ground, is now converted into a public walk, and planted with rows of Lombardy poplars on each ſide. When the trees are grown, and the ground levelled, it will be one of the moſt pleaſant promenades in the vicinity. The legiſlature of the United States

States hold their ſeſſions in an elegant building in the N. W. corner of the ſtate houſe yard. In the N. E. corner of the yard, adjoining the left wing of the ſtate-houſe, is the town-hall or new court-houſe; S. of which is the Philoſophical hall. Here Mr. Peal keeps his muſeum, by permiſſion of the philoſophical ſociety. It is the largeſt collection of natural curioſities that is to be found in America. In it are 400 ſpecies of birds, ſome living animals, &c. Oppoſite the Philoſophical hall is the Philadelphia library: theſe add much to the beauty and grandeur of the ſquare. The Philadelphia library originated with Dr. Franklin, and was incorporated in 1742, ſince which time the collection of books has been greatly augmented. At preſent, it contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, beſides a muſeum and a valuable philoſophical apparatus. It is open every day in the week, except Sunday; and any perſon who has an inclination or taſte for reading may here indulge or improve either to great advantage. The library is furniſhed with tables and ſeats; and a ſtranger, without any introduction, may call for any book he wants, and ſit down and peruſe it as long as he pleaſes. Thoſe who prefer their chambers to read in, may receive books out of the library, by leaving a depoſit, as ſecurity for the return of them, and paying a moderate ſum for the uſe of them. The proprietors amount to ſeveral hundreds, and each ſubſcriber pays ten ſhillings annually, for defraying expences and making new additions. To the library is annexed a rare and valuable collection of books, the bequeſt of James Logan, Eſq. to the public. The building belonging to the Library Company is remarkably elegant, and has a fine appearance. In front of the building, in a nich over the door, is a handſome ſtatue of Dr. Franklin, the donation of William Bingham, Eſq. to the company. It is of white marble, was executed in Italy, and is ſaid to have coſt 500l. The public gaol ſtands in the next ſquare, ſouth of the ſtate-houſe yard. It is a hollow ſquare, 100 feet in front, built of ſtone, three ſtories high. All the apartments are arched with ſtone, as a precaution againſt fire; and it is the largeſt, ſtrongeſt, and neateſt building of the kind in the United States. To the goal is annexed a work-houſe, with yards to keep the ſexes apart, and criminals from the debtors. There are alſo apartments lately added for the ſolitary confinement of criminals. The whole is ſecurely incloſed by ſtone walls. The market-houſe, in High-ſtreet, is perhaps exceeded by none in the world, in the abundance, neatneſs and variety of proviſions, which are expoſed for ſale every Wedneſday and Saturday. Butchers' meat and vegetables may be had any other day, except Sunday. It extends from Front to Fourth-ſtreet, and is ſupported by 300 pillars. The new theatre in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the ſtate-houſe, is large and convenient. It was finiſhed in 1793. Further weſt, is a ſpacious building, intended for the accommodation of the Preſident of the United States, but is not occupied by him. Oppoſite to the new theatre is the amphitheatre, wherein feats of horſemanſhip are, at certain ſeaſons, performed with great dexterity, for the amuſement of the citizens. It is a large commodious building. The univerſity ſtands on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry ſtreets. It was formed by the union of two literary inſtitutions, which had previouſly exiſted a conſiderable time in Philadelphia, one deſignated by the above name; the other, by that of the college, academy and charitable ſchools of Philadelphia. They now conſtitute a very reſpectable ſeminary. It was incorporated in 1791. The philoſophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been lately increaſed to the value of ſeveral hundred pounds. The funds of the univerſity produce annually, a revenue of about 2,365l. The aggregate number of ſtudents, in the ſeveral ſchools, is, on an average, about 510. And the number uſually admitted to degrees in each year, about 25. The Friends' academy and Young Ladies' academy, are alſo reſpectable and uſeful eſtabliſhments. The chief literary and humane ſocieties are the American philoſophical ſociety; the college of phyſicians; the ſociety for promoting political inquiries; the Pennſylvania hoſpital; the Philadelphia diſpenſary; the Pennſylvania ſociety for the abolition of ſlavery; the ſociety for alleviating the miſeries of priſons; the Pennſylvania ſociety for the encourage-

ment of manufactures and uſeful arts; the Philadelphia ſociety for the information and aſſiſtance of emigrants, and two other ſocieties of the ſame kind; one for the relief of German, and another for the relief of Iriſh emigrants; and an humane, an agricultural, marine, and various charitable ſocieties. Here is a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, and 8 ſubordinate lodges. The Inſurance Company of N. America, lately eſtabliſhed here, is in high repute, and inſure houſes, goods, &c. againſt fire, on very reaſonable terms. Few cities in the world of the ſame population and riches as Philadelphia, are better provided with uſeful inſtitutions, both public and private. There are alſo a ſufficient number of academies for the inſtruction of both ſexes. Almoſt every religious ſociety has one or more ſchools under its immediate direction, where children belonging to the ſociety are taught to read and write, and are furniſhed with books and ſtationary articles. In the city and ſuburbs are 10 rope-walks which manufacture about 800 tons of hemp annually—13 breweries, which are ſaid to conſume 50,000 buſhels of barley yearly—6 ſugar-houſes—7 hair-powder manufactories in and about town—2 rum diſtilleries, and one rectifying diſtillery—three card-manufactories. The other manufactories are, 15 for earthen-ware—6 for chocolate—4 for muſtard—3 for cut-nails, and one for patent-nails—one for ſteel—one for aqua-fortis—one for ſal-ammoniac, and glauber-ſalts—one for oil colours—11 for bruſhes—2 for buttons—one for Morocco leather, and one for parchment; beſides gun-makers, copper-ſmiths, hatters, tin plate-workers, coach-makers, cabinet-makers, and a variety of others. The public mint, at which the national money is coined, is in this city. The great number of paper mills in the State enable the printers to carry on their buſineſs more extenſively than is done in any other place of America. There are 31 printing-offices in this city; four of theſe publiſh each a daily gazette; two others publiſh gazettes twice a week; one of theſe is in the French language; beſides two weekly papers, one of which is in the German language. The other offices are employed in printing books, pamphlets, &c. The catalogue of books for ſale in this city, contains upwards of 300 ſets of Philadelphia editions, beſides a greater variety of maps and charts than is to be found any where elſe in America. The pleaſure-carriages within the city and liberties, according to enumeration, are as follow, viz. two wheeled carriages, 553; light waggons, 80; coaches, 137; phaetons, 22; chariots, 35; and coachees, 33; the whole amounting to 307 four-wheeled carriages. The roads are good, and becoming better; ſtage-coaches perform the journey from this city to Lancaſter in 11 hours, on the new turnpike road: the diſtance is 58 miles. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 30 common council-men; according to its preſent charter, granted in the year 1789. The mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, and 16 common council-men make a quorum to tranſact buſineſs; they have full power to conſtitute and ordain laws and ordinances for the governing of the city; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen are juſtices of the peace, and juſtices of oyer and terminer. They hold a court four times a year, to take cognizance of all crimes and miſdemeanors committed within the city; two aldermen, appointed by the mayor and recorder, hold a court on the forenoon of Monday and Thurſday of every week, to judge of all matters which are cognizable before a juſtice of the peace. The trade of Pennſylvania is principally carried on from this city, and there are few commercial ports in the world, where ſhips from Philadelphia may not be found in ſome ſeaſon of the year. The number of veſſels which entered this port in 1786, was 910; in 1787, 870; in 1788, 851; in 1793, 1,414, of which 477 were ſhips; in 1795, 1,620, viz. ſhips, 158; barks and ſnows, 26; brigs, 450; ſchooners, 506; ſloops, 480. Clearances, 1,789. It is not mentioned how many of theſe were coaſting veſſels. The number of veſſels built in 1795, was 31, of which 23 were ſhips and brigs. In the year 1792, Philadelphia ſhipped 420,000 barrels of flour and middlings; in 1794, 300,751. The value of the exports from the State in the year ending September 30, 1791, was 3,436,092 dollars 58 cents; 1792, 3,820,662 dollars; 1793, 6,958,836 dollars; 1794, 6.643,092 dollars; 1795, 11,518,260

11,518,260 dollars. The ſickneſs in the autumn of 1793, and the embargo in the ſpring following, interrupted the commerce of Philadelphia for nearly five months. The exiſting war has occaſioned ſome extraordinary articles in the exportation of late; coffee, &c. have been carried to Philadelphia, and from thence to Hamburg, as neutral ports. The environs of the city are very pleaſant, and finely cultivated. In the northward are Kenſington, near the ſuburbs on Delaware, noted for ſhip-building; Germantown, a populous, neat village with 2 German churches; and Frankfort, another pretty village, both within 7 miles, beſides many country-ſeats. In the ſouth is Derby, a ſmall pleaſant borough, about 7 miles diſtant; and, on Schuylkill, 4 miles from the city, the botanical garden of Meſſrs. Bartrams. In the weſt, on the ſame river, 18 acres of ground have been lately deſtined for a public botanical garden. According to a liſt publiſhed of the births and deaths in the ſeveral religious ſocieties of Philadelphia, it appears that from Auguſt 1, 1792, to Auguſt 1, 1793, the births amounted to 2,511, and the deaths to 1,497. In the year 1793, Philadelphia was viſited with a ſevere ſcourge, the yellow fever, which raged with uncommon violence for above 3 months, and in that ſhort ſpace ſwept off nearly 5000 inhabitants. The humane efforts of a committee of health, appointed by the citizens, were highly inſtrumental in diminiſhing the calamity. A few weeks after this diſorder ceaſed to rage, the trade of the city was reſtored in a manner incredible to any but eye-witneſſes. It is an honourable proof of the humane attention paid to the priſoners in this city that of 4060 debtors, and 4000 criminals, who were confined in Philadelphia goal between the 28th of September, 1780, and the 5th of September, 1790, only *twelve* died a natural death. In 1794, there were 9000 houſes in this city, and 400 which were building; and the preſent number of inhabitants may be eſtimated at about 55,000. Philadelphia is 728 miles ſouth-weſt of Paſſamaquoddy, which is the eaſternmoſt part of the ſea-coaſt of the United States; 347 ſouth-weſt of Boſton; 222 ſouth-weſt of Hartford; 95 ſouth-weſt of New-York; 102 north-eaſt of Baltimore; 278 north-eaſterly of Richmond; 144 north-eaſterly of Waſhington's city and 925 north-eaſt by north of Savannah in Georgia. See *Pennſylvania*, for an account of ſeveral other particulars relating to this city.

PHILIP, a large iſland in Lake Superior, in the territory of the United States. It lies towards the ſouth ſide of the lake, and ſouth-eaſt of Iſle Royal.

PHILIP'S, *St.* a pariſh of S. Carolina, ſituated in Charleſtown diſtrict.

PHILIP, *St.* a fort which commands the entrance of Maranhao harbour, on the coaſt of Brazil.

PHILIP, *St.* a point within the harbour of Port-Royal, S. Carolina.

PHILIPPEAU, an iſland on the north ſide of Lake Superior; N. of Iſle Royal.

PHILIPPEAU, a bay on the north ſhore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Straits of Belliſle, and partly formed by iſlands which project ſouthward on its eaſt part, and extend towards the weſt. The eaſt part of the bay lies in lat. 51. 20. north, and long. 55. 40. weſt.

PHILIPPINA, a ſmall town of the province of Guatimala, in New-Spain, ſituated on a bay of the N. Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 12. 50. weſt long. 91. 30.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of New-Jerſey, ſituated in Suſſex co. on the eaſt bank of Delaware river, oppoſite to Eaſton in Pennſylvania. It is 41 miles north-weſt of Trenton.

PHILLIPSBURGH, or *Philipſtown*, townſhip of New-York, in Dutcheſs co. on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river, 28 miles above New-York, near the ſouth end of Tappen Bay. It contains 2,079 inhabitants, including 25 ſlaves. In 1796, there were 347 of the inhabitants electors. In this townſhip is a ſilver mine, which yields virgin ſilver.

PHILLIPS' *Academy*. See *Andover* and *Exeter*.

PHILOPOLIS, a ſettlement in Luzerne co. Pennſylvania, 12 or 14 miles weſtward of Mount Ararat, and at the head of the weſtern branch of Tunkhanock Creek, about 45 miles ſouth-eaſt of Athens, or Tioga Point. N. lat. 41. 40. weſt long. 75. 33.

PIANKATUNK, a ſmall river of Virginia, which empties eaſtward into Cheſapeak Bay, oppoſite Gwin's Iſland. It is navigable 8 miles for ſmall craft.

PIANKASHAWS, or *Pyankiſhas*, *Vermillions* and *Maſcontins*, are tribes of Indians in the N. W. Territory, who

reſide on the Wabaſh and its branches, and Illinois river. Theſe with the *Kickapoos*, *Muſquitons* and *Ouiatanons*, could together furniſh about 1000 warriors, 20 years ago.

PIARA, on the coaſt of S. America, lies 13 or 14 leagus from Payta, in lat. 7. N. and is the firſt town of any note. A river which waſhes it, falls into the bay of Chiroper; but as it abounds with ſhoals, it is little frequented.

PIC, *River du*, empties into Lake Superior, in lat. 48. 36. 11. and long. 89. 41. 6. The Grand Portage is in lat. 48. 41. 6.

PIC DE L'ETOIL, *le*, or *Pic de l'Alverdi*, as it is named in Bougainville's map, a ſmall high iſland, ſhaped like a ſugar-loaf, lying a little to the northward, and in ſight of Aurora Iſland; diſcovered by the fore-named navigator in May 1768.

PICA, a harbour on the coaſt of Peru, where there is high and ſteep land; 12 leagues N. of Lora river, and 5 ſouth of Tarapaca, or as it is called by Britiſh ſeamen, *Carapoucha*.

PICARA, a large province of S. America, in New-Granada; bounded on the E. by the Andes.

PICAWEE, Indian Towns in the N. W. Territory, on Great Miami river, 75 miles from it's mouth, where it is only 30 yards broad, although navigable for loaded batteaux 50 miles higher.

PICKERSGILL's *Cove*, is within Chriſtmas Sound, on the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego, at the ſouthern extremity of S. America.

PICKERSGILL's *Iſland*, is off Cape Diſappointment, in S. Georgia, in the S. Atlantic Ocean. S. lat. 54. 42. W. long. 36. 58.

PICKERSVILLE, the chief town of Waſhington Diſtrict, in S. Carolina.

PICOLATA, a fort on the river St. John, in Eaſt-Florida, 27 miles from St. Auguſtine, and 3 from Poopora Fort.

PICOLET *Point*, on the north ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, forms the W. boundary of the bay which ſets up to Cape Francois. In time of war, ſhips have often been taken under the cannon of Picolet.

PICOSA, or *Piſana*, mountains on the coaſt of Peru, which ſerve to direct mariners. They are high hills within land, extending about 7 leagues, between Colanche river, and Solango Iſlands; and lie ſouthward of the equator.

PICTOU, a ſmall iſle, river, bay, and ſettlement in the N. E. part of the province of Nova-Scotia, and on the ſouthern ſide of the Straits of Northumberland, at the ſouthern extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The iſland lies in the narroweſt part of the ſtrait, a little way north-weſt of the mouth of the river of its name; 8 miles ſouth of Bear Cove in the iſland of St. John's, and 58 eaſterly of the mouth of Bay Verte. The bay or harbour of this name ſeems to be of conſiderable extent. Eaſt river, which falls into Pictou harbour, ſupplies the country with coals, from the mines on its banks; the ſtreams of leſs note which empty into the bay, are St. Mary's, Antigoniſh, Liverpool, Turket, Muſquideboit, and Siſſibou rivers. The ſettlement of Pictou is fertile, populous, and increaſing in importance. A good road is cut, cleared, and bridged to Halifax, 68 miles diſtant ſouth by weſt. This ſettlement is now called *Tinmouth*; which ſee.

PIERCE's *Iſland*. The main channel of Piſcataqua river, in New-Hampſhire, lies between Pierce's and Seavey's Iſlands; on each of which batteries of cannon were planted, and entrenchments formed in 1775. The ſtream here is very contracted; the tide rapid; the water deep, and the ſhore bold and rocky on each ſide; ſo that in the ſevereſt winters the river is never frozen.

PIERE, an iſland in Illinois river, about 47 miles above the Piorias wintering-ground. A *fleche*, or arrow-ſtone is obtained by the Indians from a high hill on the weſtern ſide of the river, near the above iſland; with this ſtone the natives makes their gun-flints, and point their arrows. Above this iſland are rich and fertile meadows, on the eaſtern ſide of the river, and continue ſeveral miles.

PIERMONT, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, on the eaſt bank of Connecticut river, 6 miles ſouthward of Haverhill, and 5 northward of Orford. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 426 inhabitants.

PIEROUAGAMIS, an Indian nation who inhabit the N. W. banks of Lake St. John, in Lower Canada.

PIERRE, *St.* a ſmall deſert iſland near the coaſt of Newfoundland, which is only

only fit for curing and drying fiſh. N. lat. 56. 27. W. long. 45. 57. It was ceded to the French by the peace of 1763.

PIERRE, *St.* the firſt town built in the iſland of Martinico in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated on a round bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland, 5 leagus ſouth of Fort Royal. It is a port of entry, the reſidence of merchants, and the centre of buſineſs. It has been 4 times burnt down, yet it cont ins at preſent about 2000 houſes. The anchorage ground is ſituated along the ſea-ſide on the ſtrand, but is very unhealthy. Another port of the town is ſeparated from it by a river, and the houſes are built on a low hill, which is called the fort, from a ſmall fortreſs which defends the road, which is commodious for loading and unloading ſhips, and is likewiſe eaſy of acceſs; but in the rainy ſeaſon the ſhipping take ſhelter at Fort Royal, the capital of the iſland.

PIERRE, *St.* a river in Louiſiana, which empties into the Miſſiſippi, from weſt, about 10 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony. It paſſes through a moſt delightful country, abounding with many of the neceſſaries of life, which grow ſpontaneouſly. Wild rice is found here in great abundance, trees bending under loads of fruits, ſuch as plums, grapes, and apples. The meadows are covered with hops, and many other vegetables; while the ground is ſtored with uſeful roots, as angelica, ſpikenard, and ground-nuts, as large as hens' eggs. On its eaſt ſide, about 20 miles from its mouth, is a coal-mine.—*N.B.* For other places named PIERRE, ſee *Peter*.

PIGEON, the name of two ſouth-weſtern branches of French Broad river, in the State of Tenneſſee. The mouth of Little Pigeon is about 25 miles from the confluence of French Broad with Holſton river, and about 3 below the mouth of Nolachucky. Big Pigeon falls into the French Broad 9 miles above Little Pigeon river. They both riſe in the Great Iron Mountains.

PIGEON, a hill on Cape Ann, Maſſachuſetts. See *Agamenticus*.

PIGEON, a ſmall iſland, whoſe ſtrong fortifications command and ſecure, ſafe and good anchorage in Port Royal Bay, in the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt-Indies.

PIKELAND, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

PILAYA, a juriſdiction of La Plata. S. America. See *Paſpaya*, its moſt common name.

PILDRAS, *St.* on the E. ſhore of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the Gulf of Mexico. N. lat. 21. 4. W. long. 90. 35.

PILES-GROVE, a townſhip in Salem co. New-Jerſey.

PILGERRUH, or *Pilgrim's Reſt*, was a Moravian ſettlement of Chriſtian Indians, on the ſcite of a forſaken town of the Ottawas; on the bank of a river, 20 miles north-weſterly of Cayahoga, in the N. W. Territory, near Lake Erie, and 140 miles N. W. of Pittſburg.

PILGRIM's *Iſland*, on the S. eaſtern ſhore of St. Lawrence river, and below the Iſland de Coudres.

PILLAR, *Cape*, at the W. end of the Straits of Magellan, 6 leagues N. of Cape Deſeada. S. lat. 52. 45. W. long. 76. 40.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, or *Ararat*. See *Surry County*, N. Carolina.

PILOTO, or *Salinas del Piloto*, upright craggy rocks on the W. coaſt of Mexico, S. E. of Cape Corientes; where there is good anchorage, and ſhelter from N. W. and W. and S. W. winds. There are ſalt-pits near this place.

PILOT-TOWN, in Suſſex co. Delaware, lies near the mouth of Cool Spring Creek, which falls into Delaware Bay, near Lewiſton, and 6 miles N. W. of Cape Henlopen.

PIMENT, *Port*, a village on the S. W. coaſt of the S. peninſula, of the iſland of St. Domingo, 4½ leagues N. W. of Les Coteaux, between which are two coves affording anchorage; that neareſt Coteaux, is called Anſe a Damaſſin. Port Piment is nearly eight leagues E. by S. of Tiburon.

PINAS *Iſland*, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Honduras, is ſituated off *Trivigillo Bay*.

PINAS *Point*, the eaſtern point of Panama Bay. N. lat. 6. 15. W. long. 80. 30. The port of this name is on the ſame S. W. coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien, near the point; 12 leagues N. by W. of Port Quemanda, and 7 from Cape Garachina. The coaſt, all the way ſouthward, to Cape Corientes, abounds with pine-trees; hence the name.

PINCHINA, one of the Cordilleras in S. America. M. Baugier found the cold of this mountain, immediately un-

der the equator, to extend from 7 to 9 degrees under the freezing point every morning before ſun-riſe.

PINCKNEY, an iſland on the coaſt of South-Carolina.

PINCKNEY, a diſtrict of the upper country of S. Carolina, lying W. of Camden and Cheraw diſtricts; ſubdivided into the counties of York, Cheſter, Union, and Spartanburgh. It contains 25,870 white inhabitants; ſends to the State legiſlature, 9 repreſentatives, and 3 ſenators; and in conjunction with Waſhington, ſends one member to Congreſs. It was formerly part of Camden and Ninety-Six diſtricts. Chief town, Pinckneyville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a poſt-town of S. Carolina, and capital of the above diſtrict, in Union co. on the S. W. ſide of Broad river, at the mouth of Pacolet. It contains a handſome court-houſe, a gaol, and a few compact houſes. It is 75 miles N. W. of Columbia, 56 from Lincolntown, in N. Carolina, and 716 from Philadelphia.

PINE, *Cape*, on the S. coaſt of the Iſland of Newfoundland, is about eight leagues weſtward of Cape Race. N. lat. 46. 42. W. long. 53. 20.

PINE *Creek*, in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania, a water of the W. branch of Suſquehannah river. Its mouth is about 12 miles weſtward of Lycoming Creek, and 40 N. W. of the town of Northumberland.

PINES, a ſmall iſland on the N. coaſt of Terra Firma, S. America, about 41 leagues E. of Porto Bello, and forms a good harbour, with two other ſmall iſlands, and the main land. N. lat. 9. 12. W. long. 18. 15. The *River of Pines* is 5 miles from the above named harbour, and 27 eaſterly of Allabrolies river. Its mouth has 6 feet water, but within there is 3 fathoms a conſiderable way up.

PINES, *Pinez*, or *Pinas*, a ſmall uninhabited iſland, ſeparated from the S. W. part of the iſland of Cuba, in the Weſt-Indies, by a deep ſtrait. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad, and affords good paſturage. It is 6 leagues from the main, but the channel is impaſſable, by reaſon of ſhoals and rocks, N. lat. 21. 30. W. long. 83. 25.

PINTARD'S *Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, ſets up in an eaſtern direction, having in it many ſmall iſlands. Its mouth extends from Cape Scott, on the ſouthern ſide, in lat. 50. 56. and long 128. 57. W. to Point Diſappointment, in lat. 52. 5. and long. 128. 50. W. It communicates with the Straits de Fuca; and thus the lands on both ſides of Nootka Sound, from Cape Scott to Berkeley's Sound, (oppoſite Cape Flattery, on the eaſtern ſide of the Straits de Fuca) are called by Capt. Ingraham, Quadras Iſles.

PINTCHLUCO *River*, a large branch of the Chata Uche, the upper part of Appalachicola river.

PIORIAS *Fort and Village, Old*, in the N. W. Territory, on the weſtern ſhore of Illinois river, and at the ſouthern end of Illinois Lake; 210 miles from Miſſiſippi river, and 30 below the Crows Meadows river. The ſummit on which the ſtockaded fort ſtood, commands a fine proſpect of the country to the eaſtward, and up the lake, to the point where the river comes in at the north end; to the weſtward are large meadows. In the lake (which is only a dilatation of the river, 19½ miles in length, and 3 in breadth) is great plenty of fiſh, and in particular, ſturgeon and picannau. The country to the weſtward is low and very level, and full of ſwamps, ſome a mile wide, bordered with fine meadows, and in ſome places the high land comes to the river in points, or narrow necks. Here is abundance of cherry, plum, and other fruit trees. The Indians at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, ceded to the United States a tract of 12 miles ſquare at this fort. N. lat. 40. 53. W. long. 91. 12. 30.

PIORIAS *Wintering Ground*, a tract of land in the N. W. Territory, on the S. E. ſide of Illinois river, about 40 miles above, and N. E. of the Great Cave, on the Miſſiſippi, oppoſite the mouth of the Miſſouri, and 27 below the iſland Pierre. About a quarter of a mile from the river, on the eaſtern ſide of it, is a meadow of many miles long, and 5 or 6 miles broad. In this meadow are many ſmall lakes, communicating with each other, and by which there are paſſages for ſmall boats or canoes; and one leads to the Illinois river.

PIORIAS, an Indian nation of the N. W. Territory, who with the Mitchigamias could furniſh 300 warriors, 20 years ago. They inhabit near the ſettlements in the Illinois country. A tribe of

of this name inhabit a village on the Miſſiſippi, a mile above Fort Chatres. It could furniſh about the ſame period 170 warriors of the Piorias and Mitchigamias. They are idle and debauched.

PIRAUGY, a river of Brazil, S. America, S. S. E. of Rio Grand, and Point Negro.

PISCA, a handſome town in the audience of Lima in Peru, with a good harbour and ſpacious road. The country round it is fertile, and it ſends to the neighbouring ſettlements quantities of fruit and wine. It formerly ſtood a quarter of a league farther to the ſouth, but being deſtroyed by an earthquake, in 1682, it was removed to its preſent ſituation, about half a mile from the ſea. It is 140 miles ſouth of Lima. S. lat. 14. W. long. 73. 35.

PISCADORES, or *Fiſhers*, two great rocks on the coaſt of Peru, in lat. 16. 48. ſouth, near the broken gap between Attico and Ocona.

PISCADORES, rocks above the town of Callao, in Peru; 5 leagues N. N. W. of Callao Port. They are 6 in number; the largeſt is weſt of the port of Ancon de Rhodas, and 3 leagues ſouth-eaſt of Chaucai Port.

PISCATAQUA. See *Paſcataqua*.

PISCATAQUA *Head*. See *York County*, Maine.

PISCATAQUA, the ancient name of lands in the Diſtrict of Maine, ſuppoſed to comprehend the lands known by the names of Kittery and Berwick.

PISCATAWAY, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, ſituated in Middleſex co. on Rariton river, 6 miles from its mouth. It has 2,261 inhabitants, including 218 ſlaves. It is 3½ miles N. E. of New-Brunſwick, and 14 ſouth-weſt of Elizabeth-Town.

PISCATAWAY, a ſmall poſt town of Prince George's co. Maryland; ſituated on the creek of its name which runs weſtward into Patowmac river, oppoſite Mount Vernon in Virginia, and 14 miles ſouth of the Federal City. The town is 16 miles ſouth-weſt of Upper Marlborough, 16 north of Port Tobacco, and 67 S. W. by S. of Baltimore.

PISCO, a noted harbour on the coaſt of Peru, in the province of Los Reyes, 6 leagues from the port of Chinca; Lorin Chinca lying half way between them. The road is ſafe and capacious enough to hold the navy of France. The town is inhabited by about 300 families, moſt of them meſtizoes, mulattoes, and negroes; the whites being much the ſmalleſt number. It has 3 churches, and a chapel for Indians; lies about half a mile from the ſea, and 123 miles ſouth of Lima. The ruins of the ancient town of Piſca are ſtill viſible, extending from the ſea ſhore to the New town. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake and inundation on Oct. 19, 1680. The ſea, at that time, retired half a league, and returned with ſuch fury, that it overflowed almoſt as much land beyond its bounds. S. lat. 13. 36. W. long. 76. 15.

PISS-POT, a bay on the ſouth ſhore of the ſtraits of Magellan, in the Long Reach, 8 leagues W. by N. of Cape Notch. S. lat. 53. 14. W. long. 75. 12.

PISTOLET, a large bay at the northern end of Newfoundland, ſetting up from the Straits of Belliſle. Its weſtern ſide is formed by Cape Norman, and its eaſtern point by Burnt Cape; 3 leagues apart.

PITCAIRN's *Iſland*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 6 or 7 miles in length and 2 in breadth. It has neither river nor harbour; but has ſome mountains which may be ſeen 15 leagues off to the S. E. All the S. ſide is lined with rocks. S. lat. 25. 2. W. long. 133. 21. The variation of the needle off this iſland, in 1767, was 2. 46. E.

PITON *Point, Great*, the S. W. point of the iſland of St. Lucia, in the Weſt-Indies, and the moſt weſterly point of the iſland. It is on a kind of a peninſula, the northern part of which is called Point Chimatchin.

PITT, a county of N. Carolina, in Newbern diſtrict, bounded N. E. by Beaufort, and S. W. by Glaſgow. It contains 8,275 inhabitants, including 2,367 ſlaves. Chief town, Greenville.

PITT, *Fort*, formerly *Fort du Queſne*. See *Pittſburg*.

PITTSBOROUGH, or *Pittſburg*, the capital of Chatham co. N. Carolina, is ſituated on a riſing ground, and contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 40 or 50 houſes. The country in its environs is rich and well cultivated; and is much reſorted to from the maritime parts of the State in the ſickly months. The Hickory Mountain is not far diſtant, and the air and water here are as pure as any in the world. It is 26 miles ſouth-weſt of Illſborough, 36 weſt of Ra-

leigh, 54 north-weſt of Fayetteville, and 505 from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, the capital of Alleghany co. ſituated on a beautiful plain running to a point. The Alleghany, which is a beautiful clear ſtream, on the north, and the Monongahela, which is a muddy ſtream, on the ſouth, uniting below where Fort du Queſne ſtood, form the majeſtic Ohio; which is there a quarter of a mile wide; 1,188 miles from its confluence with the Miſſiſippi, and 500 above Limeſtone, in Kentucky. This town was laid out on Penn's plan, in the year 1765, on the eaſtern bank of the Monongahela, about 200 yards from Fort du Queſne, which was taken from the French, by the Britiſh, in 1760, and who changed its name to Fort Pitt, in honour of the late Earl of Chatham. It contains between 150 and 200 houſes, a gaol, court-houſe, Preſbyterian church, a church for German Lutherans, an academy, two breweries, and a diſtillery. It has been lately fortified, and a party of troops ſtationed in it. By an enumeration made Dec. 1795, it appears that there were then 1,353 inhabitants in this borough; the number has conſiderably increaſed ſince. The hills on the Monongahela ſide are very high, extend down the Ohio, and abound with coals. Before the revolution, one of theſe coal-hills, it is ſaid, took fire and continued burning 8 years; when it was effectually extinguiſhed by part of the hill giving way and filling up the crater. On the back ſide of the town, from Grant's Hill, (ſo called from his army's being here cut to pieces by the Indians) there is a beautiful proſpect of the two rivers, wafting along their ſeparate ſtreams till they meet and join at the point of the town. On every ſide, hills covered with trees, appear to add ſimplicity and beauty to the ſcene. At the diſtance of 100 miles up the Alleghany is a ſmall creek, which, in ſome places, boils or bubbles forth, like the waters of Hell Gate, in New-York State, from which proceeds an oily ſubſtance, deemed by the people of this country, ſingularly beneficial, and an infallible cure for weakneſs in the ſtomach, for rheumatic pains, for ſore breaſts in women, bruiſes, &c. The oil is gathered by the country people and Indians, who boil it and bring it to Pittſburg for ſale; and there is ſcarcely a ſingle inhabitant who does not poſſeſs a bottle of it, and is able to recount its many virtues, and its many cures. The navigation of the Ohio, in a dry ſeaſon, is rather troubleſome from Pittſburg to the *Mingo-Town*, about 75 miles; but from thence to the Miſſiſippi there is always water enough for barges carrying from 100 to 200 tons burden, ſuch as are uſed on the river Thames, between London and Oxford, viz. from 100 to 120 feet keel, 16 to 18 feet in breadth, 4 feet in depth, and when loaded, drawing about 3 feet water. During the ſeaſon of the floods in the ſpring, veſſels of 100 or 200 tons burden may go from Pittſburg to the ſea with ſafety, in 16 or 17 days, although the diſtance is upwards of 2,000 miles. It is 178 miles W. by N. of Carliſle; 303 in the ſame direction from Philadelphia; 283 N. W. by N. of Alexandria, in Virginia; and 445 from Fort Waſhington, in the N. W. Territory. N. lat. 43. 31. 44. W. long. 80. 8.

PITTSFIELD, a pleaſant poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on the weſt line of Berkſhire co. 6 miles N. of Lenox, 38 W. of Northampton, 140 W. of Boſton, and 40 N. E. of Albany. This townſhip, and thoſe N. and S. of it, on the banks of Houſatonic river, are in a rich vale from one to ſeven miles wide. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1,992 inhabitants The place of worſhip is a very handſome edifice, with a bell and cupola, from which there is a charming proſpect.

PITTSFIELD, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, ſituated in Rockingham co. It was incorporated in 1782, and contains 888 inhabitants. It was taken from Chicheſter, on Suncook river, N. E. of Concord.

PITTSFIELD, the north-eaſternmoſt townſhip of Rutland co. Vermont, containing 49 inhabitants. It has Chittenden townſhip on the S. W. and Philadelphia, in Addiſon co. on the N. W.

PITTSFORD, a townſhip of Vermont, in Rutland co.

PITT's *Grove*, a village in Salem co. New-Jerſey.

PITTQUOTTING, an Indian ſettlement in the N. W. Territory, at the mouth of Huron river, which empties into Lake Erie.

PITT's *Iſland*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America,

N. America, lies near the main land, about half way from Dixon's Entrance to Prince William's Sound, and between Croſs Sound and Port Banks.

PITTSTOWN, a poſt town of the Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated in Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, 5 miles below Hallowell Hook, 22 N. by W. of Wiſcaſſet, 70 N. by E. of Portland, 187 N. by E. of Boſton, and 547 from Philadelphia. It contained, in 1790, 605 inhabitants. The weſtern part called *Cobiſey* or *Cobeſey*, has an Epiſcopal church, with an annual income of 28 guineas, given by Dr. Gardiner for the ſupport of an Epiſcopal miniſter.

PITTSTOWN, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, in Hunterdon co. on the weſt head waters of Rariton river, 10 miles E. by N. of Alexandria on Delaware river, 32 northerly of Trenton, and 58 N. N. E. of Philadelphia.

PITTSTOWN, a townſhip of New-York, in Renſſelaer co. It is bounded ſoutherly by Renſſelaerwyck and Stephentown, and northerly by Schactekoke and Cambridge. In 1790 it contained 2,447 inhabitants, including 33 ſlaves; 419 of its inhabitants, in 1796, were electors.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge, and the tide waters; bounded S. by the State of N. Carolina, and N. by Campbell co. It contains 11,252 inhabitants, including 5,932 ſlaves.

PIURA, the capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name in Peru, and was the firſt Spaniſh ſettlement in that country; founded in 1531, by Don Franciſco Pizarro, who alſo built the firſt church in it. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants. The houſes are generally of one ſtory, built of unburnt bricks, or of a kind of cane, called quincas. The climate is hot and dry. S. lat. 5. 11. W. long. 80. 5.

PLACENTIA *Bay*, on the S. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, opens between Chapeau-Rouge Point weſtward, and Cape St. Mary's on the E. 15½ leagues apart; lying between lat. 46. 53. 30. and 47. 54. N. and between long. 54. 1. and 55. 21. 30. W. It is very ſpacious, has ſeveral iſlands towards its head, and forms a good harbour for ſhips; and is frequented by ſuch veſſels as are bound either into the gulf or river of St. Lawrence. The port-town, which gives name to the bay, is on the eaſtern ſhore; 67 leagues to the E. of the iſland of Cape Breton; 40 miles W. by S. of St. John's, and in lat. 47. 15. N. and long. 55. 13. W. The harbour is ſo very capacious, that 150 ſail of ſhips may lie in ſecurity, and can fiſh as quietly as in any river. The entrance into it is by a narrow channel; which will admit but one ſhip at a time. Sixty ſail of ſhips can conveniently dry their fiſh on the Great Strand, which lies between 2 deep hills, and is about 3 miles long. One of the hills is ſeparated from the ſtrand, by a ſmall brook which runs out of the channel, and forms a ſort of lake, called the Little Bay, in which are caught great quantities of ſalmon. The inhabitants dry their fiſh on what is called the Little Strand. The French had formerly a fort called St. Louis, ſituated on a ridge of dangerous rocks, which contracts the entrance into the harbour. This ridge muſt be left on the ſtarboard, going in.

PLAIN *du Nord*, a town on the north ſide of the Iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Bay de l'Acul, and on the road from Cape Francois to Port de Paix, nearly 5 leagues weſt by ſouth of the Cape, and 13 S. E. by E. of Port de Paix.

PLAINFIELD, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, co. of Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 458 inhabitants. It is 120 miles weſt by north of Boſton.

PLAINFIELD, a townſhip of Northampton co. Pennſylvania.

PLAINFIELD, a townſhip in the N. W. corner of Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, on the eaſt bank of Connecticut river, which ſeparates it from Hartland in Vermont. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 1,024 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a townſhip in the S. E. part of Windham co. Connecticut, on the eaſt ſide of Quinabaug river, which divides it from Brooklyn and Canterbury. It is about 14 miles north-eaſt of Norwich, has two Preſbyterian churches, an academy, and was ſettled in 1689.

PLAISANCE, a town on the middle of the neck of the north peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo; 12 leagues S. W. of Cape Francois, and 7 north of Les Gonaves.

PLANTAIN *Garden River*, at the eaſt end of the iſland of Jamaica, and N. by W. of Point Morant. There is a kind of

of bay, at its mouth; and on it, within land, is the town of Bath.

PLASTOW, or *Plaiſtow*, a townſhip in the ſouth-eaſtern part of Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, ſeparated from Haverhill in Maſſachuſſetts, (of which it was formerly a part) by the ſouthern State line. It was incorporated in 1749, and contains 521 inhabitants; 12 or 14 miles ſouth-weſtward of Exeter, and 30 ſouth-weſt of Portſmouth.

PLATA *Cays*, or *Keys*, a large ſand-bank from 10 to 14 leagues north of the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. It is nearly 10 leagues in length, at weſt by north, and from 2 to 6 miles in breadth. The eaſt end is nearly due north of Old Cape Francois.

PLATA, an iſland on the coaſt of Quito, in Peru, 4 or 5 leagues W. N. W. from Cape St. Lorenzo, and in lat. 1. 10. ſouth. It is 4 miles long, and 1½ broad; and affords little elſe than graſs and ſmall trees. The anchoring places are on the eaſt ſide near the middle of the iſland.

PLATA, *River de la*, is one of the largeſt rivers on this globe, and falls into the S. Atlantic Ocean between Capes St. Anthony ſouthward, and St. Mary on the northward, which are about 150 miles apart. It acquires this name after the junction of the Parana and Paraguay; and ſeparates Brazil from the Deſert Coaſt. Its navigation, although very extenſive, is rather dangerous, on account of the number of ſandy iſlands and rocks in its channel, which are perhaps difficult to avoid, by reaſon of the currents and different ſets of the tide, which they produce. For theſe and other reaſons, ſhips ſeldom enter this river, unleſs urged by neceſſity; eſpecially as there are many bays, harbours, and ports on the coaſt where veſſels can find good and ſafe anchorage. The water is ſweet, clears the lungs, and is ſaid to be a ſpecific againſt rheums and defluxions; but is of a petrifying quality. See *Paraguay*, for a more particular account. Cape St. Anthony is in lat. 36. 32. ſouth, and long 56. 34. weſt.

PLATA, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the province of Charcas, built in 1539. It ſtands on a ſmall plain, environed by eminences, which defend it from all winds. The air in ſummer is very mild; nor is there any conſiderable difference throughout the year, except in the winter months, viz. May, June, and July, when tempeſts of thunder and lightning and rain are frequent; but all the other parts of the year the air is ſerene. The houſes have delightful gardens planted with European fruit trees, but water is very ſcarce in the city. It has a large and elegant cathedral, adorned with paintings and gildings, a church for Indians, an hoſpital, and 2 nunneries; and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. Here alſo is an univerſity and two colleges, in which lectures on all the ſciences are read. In its vicinity are mines of ſilver in the mountain of Porco; which have been neglected ſince thoſe of Potoſi were diſcovered. It is ſeated on the river Chimbo, 500 miles S. E. of Cuſco. S. lat 19. 16. weſt long. 63. 40. The juriſdiction of this name is 200 leagues in length, and 100 in breath, extending on each ſide of the famous river La Plata. In winter the nights are cold but the days moderately warm. The froſt is neither violent nor laſting, and the ſnows very inconſiderable.

PLATE, *Monte de*, a mountainous ſettlement near the centre of the iſland of St. Domingo, towards its eaſtern extremity, 15 leagues north of the mouth of Macoriz river, and 16 to the north-eaſt of the city of St. Domingo. It was formerly a flouriſhing place, and called a city; but the whole pariſh does not now contain above 600 ſouls. Two leagues to the N. E. of it is the wretched ſettlement of Boya, to which the cacique Henri retired, with the ſmall remnant of Indians, when the cruelties of the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles V. had driven him to a revolt. There does not now exiſt one pure deſcendant of their race.

PLATE, *Point*, the north point of the entrance into Port Dauphin, on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton, or Sydney; and 3 leagues ſouth-weſt by ſouth of Cape Fumi, which is the ſouth-weſt boundary of the harbour of Achepe.

PLATE, *Port de*, on the N. coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, is overlooked by a white mountain, and lies 22 leagues W. of Old Cape Francois. It has 3 fathoms water at its entrance, but diminiſhes within; and is but an indifferent harbour. The bottom is in ſome parts ſharp rocks, capable of cutting the cables. A veſſel muſt, on entering, keep very cloſe to the point

point of the breaker, near the eaſtern fort; when in, ſhe anchors in the middle of the port. The canton of Port de Plate greatly abounds in mines of gold, ſilver and copper. There are alſo mines of plaſter. It is unhealthy, from the cuſtom which the inhabitants have of drinking the water of a ravin. It has a handſome church and about 2,500 inhabitants.

PLATE *Forme, La*, a town on the S. ſide of the N. peninſula of St. Domingo, 3 leagues W. of point du Paradis, which is oppoſite the ſettlement of that name, a league from the ſea; 2¾ leagues S. by E. of Bombarde, and 13 S. E. by S. of the Mole. N. lat. 19. 36. W. long. from Paris, 75. 40.

PLATTE, *La*, a ſmall river of Vermont, which falls into Lake Champlain at Shelburne.

PLATFORM, a bay on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, eaſtward of Dunklin's Cliff.

PLATTSBURGH, is an extenſive townſhip in Clinton co. New-York, ſituated on the weſtern margin of Lake Champlain, lying northerly of Willſborough, about 300 miles north of New-York city, and nearly that diſtance ſoutherly of Quebec in Canada. From the ſouth part of the town the mountains trund away wide from the lake, and leave a charming tract of excellent land, of a rich loam, well watered, and about an equal proportion ſuitable for meadow and for tillage. The land riſes in a gentle aſcent for ſeveral miles from the lake, of which every farm will have a delightful view. Several years ago, this townſhip, and the whole county indeed, which at preſent contains ſeveral thouſand inhabitants, was a wilderneſs; now they have a houſe for public worſhip, a court-houſe and gaol, the courts of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace ſit here twice in a year; they have artizans of almoſt every kind among them, and furniſh among themſelves all the materials for building, glaſs excepted. Polite circles may here be found, and the genteel traveller be entertained with the luxuries of a ſea-port, a tune on the harpſichord, and a philoſophical converſation. In 1790, it contained 458 inhabitants, including 13 ſlaves. In 1796 there were 123 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PLAY *Green*, or *Puſcacogan*, in Upper Canada, lies near the north ſhore of Winnipeg Lake, in lat. 53. 53. and long. 97. 54.

PLEASANT *Point*, a north-eaſterly head-land in Merry Meeting Bay, diſtrict of Maine, and in Lincoln co. See *Merry Meeting Bay*.

PLEASANT *Point*, the eaſtern boundary of the mouth of Hawk's, or Sandwich river, in the harbour of Chebucto, on the ſouthern coaſt of Nova-Scotia.

PLEASANT *River*, a ſmall village where is a poſt-office on the ſea-coaſt of Waſhington co. Diſtrict of Maine, and at the head of Narraguagus Bay; 16 miles N. E. of Goldſborough, and 32 W. by S. of Machias.

PLEIN *River*, the northern head-water of Illinois river. It interlocks with Chicago river, a water of Lake Michigan. Forty miles from its ſource is the place called Hid-Iſland; 26 miles farther it paſſes through Dupage Lake; and 5 miles below the lake, and ſouthward of Mount Juliet, it joins Theakiki river, which comes from the eaſtward. Thence the united ſtream aſſumes the name of Illinois. The land between theſe branches is rich, and intermixed with ſwamps and ponds.

PLUCKEMIN, a town or village of ſome trade, in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, 28 miles north of Princeton, and about 18 S. W. of Brunſwick. It derived its ſingular name from an old Iriſhman noted for his addreſs in *taking in* people.

PLUE, *Lac la*, or *Rainy Lake*, lies W. by N. of Lake Superior, and E. by S. of the Lake of the Woods, in Upper Canada. The Narrows are in north lat.

	49°	′	″
Fort Lac la Plue -	48	35	49
Iſland Portage - -	50	7	31
At the Barrier - -	50	7	51
W. Longitude	95	8	30

PLUMB *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, is about 9 miles long, and about half a mile broad, extending from the entrance of Ipſwich river on the ſouth, nearly a north courſe to the mouth of Merrimack river, and is ſeparated from the main land by a narrow ſound, called Plumb Iſland river, which is fordable in ſeveral places at low water. It conſiſts for the moſt part of ſand, blown into ludicrous heaps, and crowned with buſhes bearing the beach plum. There is however, a valuable property of fait-marſh, and at the S. end of the iſland, are 2 or 3 good farms. On the N. end

ſtand

ſtand the light-houſes, and the remains of a wooden fort, built during the war, for the defence of the harbour. On the ſea ſhore of this iſland, and on Saliſbury beach, the marine Society, and other gentlemen of Newbury-Port, have humanely erected ſeveral ſmall houſes, furniſhed with fuel and other conveniences, for the relief of mariners who may be ſhipwrecked on this coaſt. The N. end lies in lat. 43. 4. N. and long. 70. 47. W. See *Newbury-Port*.

PLUMB *Iſland*, on the N. E. coaſt of Long-Iſland, in the State of New-York, is annexed to Southhold in Suffolk co. It contains about 800 acres, and ſupports 7 familes. It is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, butter, cheeſe, and wool. It is three-fourths of a mile from the eaſtern point of Southhold. This iſland, with the ſandy point of Gardner's Iſland, form the entrance of Gardner's Bay.

PLUMB *Point, Great*, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, forms the S. E. limit of the peninſula of Port-Royal, which ſhelters the harbour of Kingſton. *Little Plumb Point* lies weſtward of the former, towards the town of Port-Royal, on the ſouth ſide of the peninſula.

PLUMSTEAD, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, ſituated on the W. ſide of Delaware river, 36 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 13 S. by W. of Alexandria, in New-Jerſey.

PLYMOUTH, a maritime county in the eaſtern part of the State of Maſſachuſetts, having Maſſachuſetts Bay to the N. E. Briſtol co. S. W. Barnſtaple co. S. E. and Norfolk co. N. W. It is ſubdivided into 15 townſhips, of which Plymouth is the chief; and contains 4,240 houſes and 29,535 inhabitants. Within the counties of Plymouth and Briſtol, there are now in operation, 14 blaſt, and 6 air furnaces, 20 forges, 7 ſlitting and rolling mills, beſide a number of trip-hammer ſhops, and an almoſt incredible number of nail-ſhops, and others for common ſmithery. Theſe furnaces, ſupplied from the neighbouring mines, produce annually from 1,500 to 1,800 tons of iron ware. The forges, on an average, manufacture more than 1,000 tons annualiy, and the ſlitting and rolling mills, at leaſt 1,500 tons. The various manufactures of theſe mills, have given riſe to many other branches in iron and ſteel, viz. cut and hammered nails, ſpades and ſhovels, card teeth. ſaws, ſcythes, metal buttons, cannon balls, bells, fire arms, &c. In theſe counties are alſo manufactured hand-bellows, combs, ſheet-iron for the tin manufacture, wire, linſeed oil, ſnuff, ſtone and earthen ware. The iron-works, called the Federal Furnace, are 7 miles from Plymouth harbour.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port town in Maſſachuſetts, ſhire town of the county of Plymouth, 42 miles S. from Boſton; a poſt-town and port of entry: bounded northerly by Kingſton, and a line extending acroſs the harbour to the *Gurnet*; weſterly by *Carver*; ſoutherly by *Wareham* and *Sandwich*, and eaſterly by the ſea. The townſhip is extenſive, containing more than 80 ſquare miles. It is about 16 miles in length, and more than 5 miles in breadth. The number of inhabitants, by the cenſus of 1791, was 2,995. The *Town*, or principal ſettlement, which contains more than two-thirds of the inhabitants, is on the north-eaſterly part of the townſhip, near a ſtream called the *Town Brook*, which flows from a large pond, bearing the name of *Billington-Sea*. One main ſtreet croſſes the ſtream, and is interſected by three croſs ſtreets, extending to the ſhore: another ſtreet runs weſterly on the north ſide of the brook. The town is compactly built, and contains about 200 dwelling-houſes, (the greater part of which are on the north ſide of the Town Brook) a handſome meeting-houſe, court-houſe, and gaol. There are two precincts; one includes the town, and the diſtricts of *Hobbs' Hole*, and *Eel River*; the other is at *Monument Ponds*, a village lying about 7 miles S. from the town, beyond the high lands of *Monument*. The ſoil near the coaſt is generally good; the reſidue of the townſhip is barren, and notwithſtanding the antiquity of the ſettlement, is yet a foreſt. The wood is principally pine, though there are many tracts covered with oak. The harbour is capacious, but ſhallow, and is formed by a long and narrow neck of land, called *Salt-houſe Beach*, extending ſoutherly from Marſhfield, and terminating at the *Gurnet Head*, and by a ſmaller beach within, running in an oppoſite direction, and connected with the main land near Eel river, about 3 miles from the town. There is a light-houſe on the *Gurnet*, and on *Salt-*

houſe

houſe Beach is placed one of the huts erected and maintained by the humane Society of Maſſachuſetts, for the reception and relief of ſhipwrecked mariners. There is a breach in the inner beach, which expoſes the ſhipping, even at the wharves, during an eaſterly ſtorm.

The principal buſineſs of the town is the *cod fiſhery*, in which are employed 2,000 tons of ſhipping, and about 300 men annually. There are a few coaſting veſſels belonging to the place, and 2 brigs; and 10 or 12 ſchooners, employed in foreign trade. Many of the fiſhing veſſels make voyages to the Southern States, in the winter ſeaſon. The exports, which, at the commencement of the preſent federal government, were very inconſiderable, not exceeding 8,000 or 9,000 dollars annually, are now reſpectable. In 1795, they exceeded 70,000 dollars, and in 1796, they amounted to near 130,000 dollars. Formerly the produce of the fiſhery was ſold at Boſton, or Salem; it is now almoſt wholly exported from the town, and conſiderable quantities of fiſh have lately been purchaſed at Boſton, and exported from Plymouth. The proceeds of the foreign voyages, are generally conveyed to Boſton for a market.

The loſſes and ſufferings of the inhabitants of Plymouth, during the war for independence, were extreme. Their veſſels were almoſt all captured or loſt. The men who uſed to be employed in them, were diſperſed in the ſea and land ſervice, in which many of them loſt their lives: a great number of widows and orphans were left deſtitute; buſineſs languiſhed; houſes, ſtores, and wharves went to decay, and a general appearance of poverty and oppreſſion prevailed. A few years of peace and good government have reverſed this melancholy ſtate of things. A young, induſtrious, and enterpriſing race of ſeamen has ſucceeded to thoſe who are gone: buſineſs has revived; the navigation and commerce of the place are more reſpectable than at any former period; the houſes are in good repair, many new ones are erected, and a ſpirit of enterprize and improvement is apparent. An academy is contemplated: a valuable ſlitting-mill, and other works, are erected on the Town Brook. A ſtage, which goes twice a week to Boſton, is well ſupported; and an aqueduct for bringing freſh water to the houſes of the inhabitants is more than half completed. The townſhip abounds with ponds and ſtreams. More than 100 ponds appear on the map lately taken by a Committee of the town, and tranſmitted to the Secretary's office. *Billington Sea* is about 2 miles from the town, and covers near 300 acres. From the ſtream flowing from this pond, the aqueduct will be ſupplied. *South Pond* is much larger. Further ſouth is *Halfway Pond* and *Long Pond*. Near Sandwich line is the *Great Herring Pond*. To Billington Sea, Halfway Pond, and the Great Herring Pond, alewives reſort in their ſeaſon in great abundance. The *Great Herring Pond* has been contemplated as a reſervoir for the projected canal acroſs the iſthmus between *Buzzard* and *Barnſtable* Bays. Many of the ponds abound with white and red perch, pike, and other freſh water fiſh; and in the numerous brooks which run into the ſea in different parts of the townſhip, are found excellent trout. Theſe ponds and ſtreams are often the ſcenes of amuſement for parties of both ſexes in the ſummer ſeaſon.

At the village of Monument Ponds and Eel river, and in ſome other parts of the townſhip, many of the inhabitants are farmers. In the *Town*, the gardens are numerous and well cultivated, and when aided by the aqueduct, will be productive equal to the wants of the inhabitants.

The ſituation of the town is pleaſant and healthful. The eaſterly winds of the Spring, however, are diſtreſſing to perſons of tender habits, and are uncomfortable even to the robuſt. The market is not regularly ſupplied. Fuel, fiſh, poultry, and wild fowl are plentiful and cheaper, perhaps, than in any other ſea-port of the ſize. The people are ſober, friendly, and induſtrious. It is the firſt ſettlement in New-England, and is peopled, principally, by the deſcendants of the ancient ſtock. But few foreigners are among them. The *rock* on which their forefathers firſt landed, was conveyed, in 1774, from the ſhore to a ſquare in the centre of the town. The ſentimental traveller will not fail to view it; and if he is paſſing to Cape Cod, he will pauſe a moment at *Clamtudding Pond*, about 7 miles from the town, where the people in ancient days, when travelling from the Cape to attend the courts of Plymouth,

Plymouth, uſed to ſit and regale themſelves with the clams and pudding which they brought with them. A few miles further ſouth, on the ſame road, are the *ſacrifice rocks*, which are covered with the dry limbs of trees and pine knots, heaped upon them by the Indians as they paſs by, in obſervance of an ancient uſage, the origin of which is uncertain.

The cheapneſs of living, the plenty of fuel, and the convenient mill-ſeats which are to be found in Plymouth, will probably render it, at ſome future period, a conſiderable manufacturing town. Domeſtic manufactures are now very general there. Fiſhery and foreign commerce at preſent engage almoſt all the active capital of the town; but the contingencies to which they are expoſed may lead to ſome other ſources of employment and profit.

In the three laſt quarters of 1796, the exports were as follow:

	dollars.
Second quarter	56,243
Third ditto	36,634
Fourth ditto	36,006

In the firſt quarter of the preſent year (1797) they amounted only to 11,466 dollars. This diminution has been produced by the apprehenſions excited by the depredations of the French on the commerce of the United States.

PLYMOUTH, a town of New-York, in Onondago co. lately laid out and named by E. Watſon, Eſq. a native of Plymouth, New-England. The town lies about 12 miles ſouth-eaſt of Geneva, on a beautiful declivity on the eaſt ſide of Seneca Lake, and commands a charming and extenſive view of the whole lake. The town plat is on the ſpot formerly called *Apple-Town*, and was the head-quarters of the Seneca Indians, who were conquered and diſperſed by Gen. Sullivan, in his weſtern expedition in 1779. The ſituation is healthful and pleaſant, well watered by copious living ſprings. Twenty houſes were building here in 1796, and as the new State-road, from the Cayuga, interſects the town, a ferry eſtabliſhed, and another town laid out on the oppoſite ſide of the lake, it promiſes fair to become a conſiderable and very thriving village. It is well watered by copious ſprings.

PLYMOUTH, a town in Litchfield co. Connecticut.

PLYMOUTH, a poſt-town of New-Hampſhire, ſituated in Grafton co. at the mouth of Baker's river, on its S. ſide, where it falls into the river Pemigewaſſet; 45 miles N. of Concord, 71 northweſterly of Portſmouth, and 445 N. E. of Philadelphia. The townſhip was incorporated in 1763, and contains 625 inhabitants.

PLYMOUTH, the name of two townſhips in Pennſylvania, the one in Luzerne co. the other in that of Montgomery.

PLYMOUTH, a ſmall poſt-town of N. Carolina, on the ſouth ſide of Roanoke river, about 5 miles above Albemarle Sound. It is 23 miles ſouth-weſt by S. of Edenton, and 463 ſouth by weſt of Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH, a ſettlement on the ſouth peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, and in the dependence of Jeremie.

PLYMOUTH-TOWN, in the iſland of Tobago, in the Weſt-Indies. N. lat. 10. 10. W. long. 60. 32.

PLYMPTON, a townſhip in Plymouth co. Maſſachuſetts, 45 miles S. E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1707, and contains 956 inhabitants.

POCAHONTAS, a town in Cheſterfield co. Virginia, within the juriſdiction of Peterſburgh in Dinwiddie co. It probably derives its name from the famous princeſs Pocahontas, the daughter of king Powhatan.

POCKREKESKO, a river of New-Britain, N. America.

POCOMOKE, an eaſtern water of Cheſapeak Bay, navigable a few miles. On its eaſtern ſide, about 20 miles from its mouth, is the town of Snow Hill.

POCOTALIGO, a village of S. Carolina, 15 miles from Combahee ferry, and 67 from Charleſtown.

POGE, *Cape*, the N. E. point of Chabaquiddick Iſland, near Martha's Vineyard, Maſſachuſetts. From Holmes's Hole to this cape the courſe is S. E. by E. 3½ leagues diſtant. In the channel between them there are 11 and 12 fathoms water. N. lat. 41. 25. W. long. from Greenwich, 70. 22.

POINT, a townſhip in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania.

POINT *Alderton*, the S. W. point of Boſton harbour. N. lat. 42. 20. W. long. 70. 54.

POINT-AU FER, a place near the head or northern part of Lake Champlain, within the limits of the United States. It was delivered up by the Britiſh in 1796.

POINT *le Pro*, the eaſtern limit of Paſſamaquoddy Bay, on the coaſt of New-Brunſwick.

POINTE *des Pieges*, a cape on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, 2 leagues weſt of the mouth of Pedernales river.

POINT *Judith*, in the townſhip of South-Kingſtown, is the ſouth extremity of the weſtern ſhore of Narraganſet Bay in Rhode-Iſland. It is 9 miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Newport. N. lat. 41. 24. W. long. 71. 28.

POINT *Petre*, in the iſland of Guadaloupe, has ſtrong fortifications, and lies about 20 miles from Fort Louis.

POJAUHTECUL, called by the Spaniards Volcan de Orizaba, a celebrated mountain in Mexico, or New-Spain, which began to ſend forth ſmoke in 1545, and continued to do ſo for 20 years; but for two centuries paſt, there has not been obſerved the ſmalleſt ſign of burning. The mountain, which is of a conical figure, is the higheſt land in Mexico, and is deſcried by ſeamen who are ſteering that way, at the diſtance of 50 leagues; and is higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. Its top is always covered with ſnow, and its border adorned with large cedars, pine, and other trees of valuable wood, which make the proſpect of it every way beautiful. It is 90 miles eaſtward of the city of Mexico.

POKONCA, a mountain in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, 22 miles N. W. of Eaſton, and 26 ſouth-eaſterly of Wyoming Falls.

POLAND, a townſhip in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine.

POLLIPLES *Iſland*, a ſmall rocky iſland, about 80 or 100 rods in circumference, at the northern entrance of the High Lands in Hudſon's river: remarkable only as the place where ſailors require a treat of perſons who have never before paſſed the river.

POMALACTA, a village in the juriſdiction of the town of Guaſuntos, in the province of Quito, famous for the ruins of a fortreſs built by the Yncas, or ancient emperors of Peru.

POMFRET, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, containing 710 inhabitants. It is 11 miles W. of the ferry on Connecticut river, in the town of Hartford, and 64 north-eaſt of Bennington.

POMFRET, a poſt-town of Connecticut, in Windham co. It is 40 miles E. by N. of Hartford, 66 S. W. of Boſton, and 264 N. E. of Philadelphia; and contains a Congregational church, and a few neat houſes. The townſhip was firſt ſettled in 1686 by emigrants from Roxbury. It was part of the *Maſhamoquet* purchaſe, and in 1713 it was erected into a townſhip. Quinabaug river ſeparates it from Killingly on the eaſt. In Pomfret is the famous cave, where General Putnam conquered and ſlew the wolf.

POMPTON, in Bergen co. New-Jerſey, lies on Ringwood, a branch of Paſſaik river, about 23 miles north-weſt of New-York city.

POMPEY, a military townſhip in Onondago co. New-York, incorporated in 1794. It comprehends the townſhips of Pompey, Tully, and Fabius, together with that part of the lands called the Onondago Reſervation; bounded northerly by the Geneſſee road, and weſterly by the Onondago Creek. In 1796, there were 179 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PONPON. See *Ediſto River*, South-Carolina.

PONTE *di Dio*. See *Atoyaque*.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of Weſt-Florida, which communicates eaſtward with the Gulf Mexico, and weſtward with Miſſiſippi river, through Lake Maurepas and Ibberville river. It is about 40 miles long, 24 broad, and 18 feet deep. The following creeks fall into it on the N. ſide, viz. Tangipaho, and Le Comble, 4 feet deep; Cheſuncta, 7; and Bonfouca, 6; and from the peninſula of Orleans, Tigahoc, at the mouth of which was a ſmall poſt. The Bayouk of St. John alſo communicates on the ſame ſide. The French inhabitants, who formerly reſided on the N. ſide of this lake, chiefly employed themſelves in making pitch, tar and turpentine, and raiſing ſtock, for which the country is very favourable. See *Maurepas*.

PONTCHARTRAIN, an iſland in Lake Superior, ſouth by weſt of Maurepas Iſland, and north-weſt of Hocquart Iſland.

PONTEQUE, or *Pontique*, a point on the W. coaſt of Mexico, 10 leagues N. by E. of Cape Corientes, between which is the bay de Valderas. To the weſtward of it are two ſmall iſlands of its name, a league from the main. There are alſo rocks, called the rocks of Ponteque, 20 leagues ſouth-weſt of the port of Matanchel.

POPA MADRE, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 50 miles eaſt of Carthagena. N. latitude 10. 15. weſt longitude 74. 32.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America, in New Granada, about 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth. The country is unhealthy, but vaſt quantities of gold are found in it. It is ſtill moſtly in poſſeſſion of the native Americans.

POPAYAN, the capital of the above province, and a biſhop's ſee, inhabited chiefly by creoles. It is 220 miles N. E. of Quito.

POPLAR *Spring*, in the north-weſtern part of Ann Arundel co. Maryland, near a brook, 3 miles ſoutherly of the weſt branch of Patapſco river, on the high road from Baltimore to Frederickſtown, about 27 miles weſt of Baltimore, and 41 N. W. of Annapolis.

POPLIN, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, in Rockingham co. 12 miles weſterly of Exeter, and 26 weſterly of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 493 inhabitants.

POOUSOOMSUCK, a river of Vermont, which runs a ſoutherly courſe, and falls into Connecticut river in the townſhip of Barnet, near the Lower bar of the 15 mile falls. It is 100 yards wide, and noted for the quantity and quality of ſalmon it produces. On this river, which is ſettled 20 miles up, are ſome of the beſt townſhips in the State.

POQUE CHOUDIE, a low flat point between the gut of Chepagan and the village of Caraquet, on the ſouthern ſide of Chaleur Bay. It is about 4 leagues diſtant from the gut, in a ſouth-weſt direction. The iſland of Caraquet, at the ſame diſtance from the gut, lies in a weſt direction from the main. The village is about 3 leagues in extent; its plantations, &c. has a church, and a number of inhabitants, all Roman Catholics. The oyſter and cod-fiſheries are carried on here.

PORCAS, *Ilhade*, or *Iſland of Hogs*, lies eaſtward of St. Sebaſtian's Iſland, on the coaſt of Brazil, and 20 miles eaſtward of the Bay of Saints.

PORCAS, *Morro de*, or *Hog's Strand*, on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, is northward of Point Higuerra, the ſouth-weſt point of the peninſula which forms the bay of Panama. From thence ſhips uſually take their departure, to go ſouthward for the coaſt of Peru.

PORCO, a juriſdiction of S. America, in the province of Charcos, beginning at the weſt end of the town of Potoſi, about 25 leagues from the city of La Plata, and extending about 20 leagues.

PORCO, a town in the above juriſdiction, weſt of the mines of Potoſi. S. lat. 19. 40. W. long. 64. 50.

PORCUPINE, *Cape*. See *Blow-me-down*.

PORPOISE, *Cape*, on the coaſt of York co. Diſtrict of Maine, is 7 leagues N. by E. of Cape Neddock, and 5 ſouth-weſt of Wood-Iſland. It is known by the highlands of Kennebunk, which lie to the north-weſt of it. A veſſel that draws 10 feet water will be aground at low water in the harbour here. It is ſo narrow that a veſſel cannot turn round; is within 100 yards of the ſea, and ſecure from all winds, whether you have anchor or not.

PORT *of Spain*, the capital of the iſland of Trinidad, in the Weſt-Indies, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the iſland.

PORTAGE, *Point*, on the eaſt coaſt of New-Brunſwick, and in the ſouth-weſt part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the N. limit of Miramichy Bay, as Point Ecoumenac does the ſouth.

PORT AMHERST, a bay on the ſouth-eaſtern coaſt of Nova-Scotia, ſouth-weſt of Port Roſeway, and 17 miles N. E. of Cape Sable.

PORT ANGEL, a harbour on the W. coaſt of Mexico, about half way between St. Pedro and Compoſtella. It is a broad and open bay, having good anchorage, but bad landing. N. lat. 13. 32. W. long. 97. 4.

PORT ANTONIO, in the north-eaſtern part of the iſland of Jamaica, lies W. by N. of the north-eaſt point; having Fort George and Navy Iſland on the weſt, and Wood's Iſland eaſtward.

ward. It is capable of holding a large fleet; and if it were fortified and accommodated for refitting ships of war, would be of great importance, as it is only 36 leagues westerly of Cape Tiburon, in St. Domingo, and opens directly into the Windward Passage. The town of Titchfield lies on this bay.

PORTA *Maria*, in the N. E. part of the island of Jamaica, is south-easterly from Gallina Point.

PORTA *Port*, on the N. W. side of the island of Newfoundland; the south entrance into which is 10 or 12 leagues from Cape St. George.

PORT *au Prince*, a jurisdiction and sea-port, at the head of the great Bay or Bight of Leogane, in the west part of the island of St. Domingo. The town, which is seated on the head of the bay, is the seat of the French government in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Though singularly favoured with the east winds, it was long the tomb of the unhappy Europeans, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining good water. By the exertions of M. de Marbois, who resided here about 5 years, in constructing fountains, public basons, and airy prisons, the place has become far more healthy and desireable. The jurisdiction contains 6 parishes, and its exports from January 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 2,497,321 lbs. white sugar; 44,716,226lbs.brown sugar; 17,829,424 lbs. coffee; 1,378,999 lbs. cotton; 137,951 lbs. indigo; other articles, as hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 8,248½ livres. The total value of duties on the above articles on exportation was 189,945 dolls. 46 cents. This fine town was nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, in Nov. and Dec. 1791. It is only fit for a shipping place for the produce of the adjacent country, and for that of the rich plains of the Cul de Sac to the northward. The island of Gonave to the westward would enable a squadron to block up the port. The line of communication between Port au Prince and the town of St. Domingo, is by the ponds, and through the towns of Neybe, Azua, Bani, &c. The distance from Port au Prince to St. Domingo city being 69 leagues east by south; for they reckon it 14 leagues from the guard El Fondo to Port au Prince. To shorten this way a little, and particularly to render it less disagreeable, one may cross the Brackish Pond in a canoe. Port au Prince is 7 leagues east by north of the town of Leogane, and about 50 south by east as the road runs, from Port de Paix. N. lat. 18. 34. W. long. from Paris 74. 45.

PORT BANKS, on the north-west coast of N. America, lies south-east of Pitt's Island, and north-west of Point Bukarelli.

PORT CABANAS, on the northern side of the sland of Cuba, lies E. by N. of Bahia Hondu, and westward of Port Mariel.

PORT DAUPHIN, a bay on the eastern coast of Cape Breton Island, about 18 leagues S. by W. of Cape Raye in Newfoundland.

PORT DE PAIX, a jurisdiction and sea-port, on the north side of the island of St. Domingo, towards the western end, and opposite the island of Tortue, 4 leagues distant. The jurisdiction contains 7 parishes; the exports from which, from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 331,900 lbs. white sugar; 515,500 lbs. brown sugar; 1,957,618 lbs. coffee; 35,154 lbs. cotton; 29,181 lbs. indigo. The duties on exportation of the above amounted to 9,407 dollars 60 cents. It is 30 leagues north of St. Mark, 17 E. by N. of the Mole, and 19½ westward of Cape Francois. N. lat. 19. 54. W. long. from Paris 75. 12.

PORT DE LA CHAUDIERE, on the S. coast of the island of St. Domingo, lies at the eastern entrance of the Bay of Ocoa, which is 18 leagues W. by S. of the city of St. Domingo. This port is large, open, and deep enough to admit vessels of any burden.

PORT DESIRE, a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia, S. America, where vessels sometimes touch in their passage to the South Sea. It is about 150 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. S. lat. 47. 6. W. long. 64. 24.

PORT DU PRINCE, a town on the northern coast of the island of Cuba, having a good harbour. The town stands in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed numerous hards of cattle.

PORT EGMONT, on the N. coast of one of the Falkland Isles, and towards the W. end of that coast. It is one of the most extensive and commodious.

harbours in the world; ſo that it has been aſſerted that the whole navy of Great-Britain might ride ſecurely in it. Commodore Byron diſcovered this excellent harbour in 1775, on being ſent to take poſſeſſion of the iſlands for the Britiſh government.

PORTER, a lake of Nova-Scotia, which empties itſelf into the ocean; 5 leagues eaſtward of Halifax. It is 15 miles in length, and half a mile in width, with iſlands in it.

PORTERFIELD, a ſmall ſettlement in York co. Diſtrict of Maine.

PORTERO, a river of Peru, which empties into the ſea at the city of Baldivia.

PORT JULIAN, or *Port St. Julian*, a harbour on the E. coaſt of Patagonia, in S. America, 150 miles S. by W. of Port Deſire. It has a free and open entrance, and ſalt is found near it. The continent is not above 100 leagues broad here. Beſides ſalt ponds, here are plenty of wild cattle, horſes, Peruvian ſheep, and wild dogs, but the water is bad. S. lat. 49. 10. W. long. 68. 44.

PORTLAND, a poſt-town and port of entry, in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine. It is the capital of the diſtrict, and is ſituated on a promontory in Caſco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. It is 50 miles S. by W. of Wiſcaſſet, 123 N. by W. of Boſton, and 469 N. E. of Philadelphia. In July, 1786, this part of the town, being the moſt pupulous and mercantile, and ſituated on the harbour, together with the iſlands which belong to Falmouth, was incorporated by the name of Portland. It has a moſt excellent, ſafe, and capacious harbour, which is ſeldom or never completely frozen over. It is near the main ocean, and is eaſy of acceſs. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable foreign trade, build ſhips, and are largely concerned in the fiſhery. It is one of the moſt thriving commercial towns in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts. Although three-fourths of it was laid in aſhes by the Britiſh fleet in 1775, it has ſince been entirely rebuilt, and contains about 2300 inhabitants. Among its public buildings are 3 churches, 2 for Congregationaliſts, and 1 for Epiſcopalians, and a handſome court-houſe. A light-houſe was erected in 1790, on a point of land called Portland Head, at the entrance of the harbour. It is a ſtone edifice, 72 feet high, excluſive of the lanthorn, and ſtands in lat. 44. 2. N. and long 69. 52. W. The following directions are to be obſerved in coming into the harbour. Bring the light to bear N. N. W. then run for it, allowing a ſmall diſtance on the larboard hand; and when abreaſt of the ſame, then run N. by W. This courſe will give good anchorage from half a mile, to a mile and a half. No variation of the compaſs is allowed. The works erected in 1795, for the defence of Portland, conſiſt of a fort, a citadel, a battery for 10 pieces of cannon, an artillery-ſtore, a guard-houſe, an air furnace for heating ſhot, and a covered way from the fort to the battery.

PORTLAND *Head*, in Caſco Bay, in the Diſtrict of Maine, the promontory on which the light-houſe above deſcribed ſtands. From the light houſe to Alden's Ledge, is 4 leagues S. S. E. High water in Portland harbour, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock. See *Portland*.

PORTLAND *Point*, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, and the moſt ſoutherly land in it, lies in lat. 17. 48. N. and long. 77. 42. W.

PORTLOCK's *Harbour*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, has a narrow entrance compared with its circular form within. The middle of the entrance lies in lat. 57. 43. 30. and long. 136. 42. 30. W.

PORT *Marquis*, a harbour on the coaſt of Mexico, in the North Pacific Ocean, 3 miles eaſtward of Acapulco, where ſhips from Peru frequently land their contraband goods. N. lat. 17. 27. W. long. 102. 26.

PORTO *Bello*, a ſea-port town of S. America, having a good harbour on the northern ſide of the Iſthmus of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma Proper, nearly oppoſite to Panama on the ſouthern ſide of the iſthmus. It is ſituated cloſe to the ſea, on the declivity of a mountain which ſurrounds the whole harbour. It abounds with reptiles in the rainy ſeaſon, and at all times is very unhealthy; and is chiefly inhabited by people of colour, and negroes. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who demoliſhed the fortifications. But it is now ſtrongly fortified. N. lat. 9. 34. 35. W. long. 81. 52. See *Darien* and *Panama*.

PORTO

PORTO *Cabello*, a maritime town of the Caraccas, in Terra Firma, S. America, 6 leagues from Leon; chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, ſailors, and factors.

PORTO *Cavallo*, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the coaſt of the Caraccas. The Britiſh loſt a great many men here, in an unſucceſsful attack by ſea and land, in 1743. N. lat. 10. 20, W. long. 64. 30.

PORTO *del Principe*, a ſea-port on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, 300 miles S. E. of the Havannah, and 186 N. W. of Baracoa. It was formerly a large and rich town, but being taken by Capt. Morgan, with his buccaneers, after a ſtout reſiſtance, it never recovered itſelf. Near it are ſeveral ſprings of bitumen.

PORTO RICO, one of the Antille Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to the Spaniards, about 100 miles long, and 40 broad, and contains about 3,200 ſquare miles. It is 20 leagues S. S. E. of the iſland of St. Domingo. The lands are beautifully diverſified with woods, vallies, and plains, and are very fruitful; yielding the ſame produce as the other iſlands. The iſland is well watered by ſprings and rivers, but is unhealthy in the rainy ſeaſons. Gold, which firſt induced the Spaniards to ſettle here, is no longer found in any conſiderable quantity. In 1778, this iſland contained 80,660 inhabitants, of which, only 6,530 were ſlaves. There were then reckoned upon the iſland, 77,384 head of horned cattle; 23,195 horſes; 1,515 mules; 49,058 head of ſmall cattle; 5,861 plantations, yielding 2,737 quintals of ſugar; 1,163 quintals of cotton; 19,556 quintals of rice; 15,216 quintals of maize; 7,458 quintals of tobacco, and 9,860 quintals of molaſſes.

PORTO *Rico*, or *St. Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital town of the iſland of that name, above deſcribed, ſtands on a ſmall iſland, on the north ſide of the iſland of Porto Rico, to which it is joined by a cauſeway, extending acroſs the harbour, which is very ſpacious, and where the largeſt veſſels may lie in the utmoſt ſecurity. It is large and well built, and is the ſee of a biſhop; and the forts and batteries are ſo well ſituated and ſtrong, as to render it almoſt inacceſſible to an enemy. It was, however, taken by Sir Francis Drake, and afterwards by the Earl of Cumberland. It is better inhabited than moſt of the Spaniſh towns, being the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the Britiſh and French, with the king of Spain's ſubjects. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city; but could not retain it. N. lat. 18. 20. W. long. 65. 35.

PORTO *Santo*, an iſland on the coaſt of Peru, a league W. N. W. of the port and City of Santo or Santa, nearly oppoſite to the port of Ferol, a league diſtant northerly, and 9 N. W. of Guanape Iſland.

PORTO *Santo*, a port ſituated in the mouth of the river of its name, on the coaſt of Peru, N. N. E. of Point Ferol, and 6 leagues S. E. of Cape de Chao or Chau, and in lat. 8. 47. S.

PORT *Paix*. See *Port au Paix*.

PORTO *Seguro*, a captainſhip on the coaſt of Brazil, in S. America, bounded E. by the government of Rio dos Hilios; N. by the South Atlantic Ocean; S. by Spiritu Santo, and weſt by the country of the Tupick Indians. The country is very fertile.

PORTO *Seguro*, the capital of the above captainſhip, is ſeated on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the ſea-coaſt, and inhabited by Portugueſe. S. lat. 17. W. long. 38. 50.

PORT *Penn*, a town of Newcaſtle co. Delaware, on the weſt ſhore of Delaware river, and ſeparated from Reedy Iſland on the eaſt by a narrow channel. It contains about 30 or 40 houſes, and lies 50 miles below Philadelphia. See *Penn* and *Reedy Iſland*.

PORT *Royal*, an iſland on the coaſt of South-Carolina, is ſeparated from the main land on the weſt by Broad river. It conſiſts of about 1000 acres of excellent land; and on it ſtands the town of Beaufort. It has an excellent harbour, ſufficient to contain the largeſt fleet in the world. It is 6 leagues N. E. ½ E. of Tybee light-houſe, at the mouth of Savannah river. N. lat. 32. 12, W. long. 80. 54. At *Port Royal Entrance* it is higher water at full and change a quarter paſt 8 o'clock.

PORT *Royal*, in Nova Scotia. See *Annapolis Royal*.

PORT *Royal*, a poſt-town of Virginia, ſeated on the ſouth bank of Rappahannock river, in Caroline co. It is laid out on a regular plan, and contains about 200 houſes which make a handſome ap-

pearance, being built of brick. Here are 3 churches, viz. for Epiſcopalians, Preſbyterians, and Methodiſts. It is 22 miles ſouth-eaſt of Frederickſburg, 58 above Urbanna, and 230 ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 13. W. long. 77. 34.

PORT *Royal*, on the S. ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, formerly called *Puerta de Caguaya*, once a place of the greateſt wealth and importance in the Weſt-Indies, is now reduced by repeated calamities to 3 ſtreets, a few lanes, and about 200 houſes. It contains, however, the royal navy-yard, for heaving down, and refitting the king's ſhips; the naval hoſpital, and barracks for a regiment of ſoldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and vie in ſtrength, it is ſaid, with any fortreſs in the Britiſh dominions. The excellence of the harbour, and its ſituation, were ſo alluring, that it was not until the town had been 3 times entirely deſtroyed, (firſt by a terrible earthquake, the 9th of June 1692; then by a great fire, 10 years after, and laſtly, by a hurricane in 1782, the moſt terrible on record) that the inhabitants could be prevailed upon, to relinquiſh this ill-fated ſpot. After this laſt calamity, they reſolved to remove to the oppoſite ſide of the Bay, where they built *Kingſton*, now the capital of the iſland. In the harbour of Port Royal, veſſels of 700 tons can lie cloſe along ſhore. N. lat. 18. 36. W. long. 76. 45.

PORT *Royal*, a town and harbour in the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt-Indies; which, with St. Peter's, are the chief places of the iſland. N. lat. 14. 36. W. long. 61. 9.

PORT *Royal*, in the iſland of Otaheite. See *Matavia*.

PORT *Royal*, an iſland and harbour in the ſouth-weſt part of the Gulf of Mexico, at the bottom of the Bay of Campeachy. The harbour is 18 leagues S. W. by S. of Champetan; and the iſland, 3 miles long and 1 broad, lies weſt of the harbour.

PORT *St. John*, a ſmall town in the province of Nicaragua, in New-Spain, at the mouth of a river on the N. Pacific Ocean. The harbour is ſafe and capacious, and is the ſea-port of the city of Leon, 30 miles to the S. E. N. lat. 12 10. W. long. 87. 38.

PORTSMOUTH, the metropolis of New-Hampſhire, and the largeſt town in the State, and its only ſea-port, is ſituated about two miles from the ſea, on the ſouth ſide of Piſcataqua river. It is the ſhire town of Rockingham co. and its harbour is one of the fineſt on the continent, having a ſufficient depth of water for veſſels of any burden. It is defended againſt ſtorms by the adjacent land, in ſuch a manner, as that ſhips may ſecurely ride there in any ſeaſon of the year; nor is it ever frozen, by reaſon of the ſtrength of the current, and narrowneſs of the channel. Beſides, the harbour is ſo well fortified by nature, that very little art will be neceſſary to render it impregnable. Its vicinity to the ſea renders it very convenient for naval trade. A light-houſe, with a ſingle light, ſtands on Newcaſtle Iſland, at the entrance of the harbour, in lat. 43. 5. north, and long. 70. 41. weſt. Ships of war have been built here; among others, the America, of 74 guns, launched November, 1782, and preſented to the king of France, by the Congreſs of the United States. Portſmouth contains about 640 dwelling-houſes, and nearly as many other buildings, beſides thoſe for public uſe, which are 3 Congregational churches, 1 Epiſcpal church, 1 for Univerſaliſts, a State-houſe, a market-houſe, 4 ſchool-houſes, a work-houſe, and a bank. The exports for one year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 153,865 dollars. A ſettlement was begun here in 1623, by Captain Maſon and other merchants, among whom Sir F. Gorges had a ſhare. They deſigned to carry on the fiſhery, to make ſalt, trade with the natives, and prepare lumber. As agriculture was only a ſecondary object, the ſettlement failed. The town was incorporated in 1633. It is 10 miles ſouth weſterly of York, in the Diſtrict of Maine, 22 northerly of Newbury-Port, 65 N. N. E. of Boſton, and 411 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, a townſhip of good land on the N. end of Rhode-Iſland, Newport co. containing 1,560 inhabitants, including 17 ſlaves; on the road from Newport to Briſtol.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſmall ſea-port town of N. Carolina, in Carteret co. on the N. end of Core Bank, near Oerecock Inlet. Its chief inhabitants are fiſhermen and pilots.

PORTSMOUTH,

PORTSMOUTH, a pleaſant, flouriſhing, and regularly built town in Norfolk co. Virginia; ſituated on the weſt ſide of Elizabeth river, oppoſite to and a mile diſtant from Norfolk; both which conſtitute but one port of entry. It contains about 300 houſes, and 1,702 inhabitants, including 616 ſlaves. It is 111 miles E. by S. of Peterſburg, and 390 ſoutherly of Philadelphia. See *Norfolk*.

PORTSMOUTH, a town on the N. W. ſide of the iſland of Dominica, in the Weſt-Indies; ſituated on Prince Rupert's Bay, between the ſalt-works and the coaſt.

PORT *Tobacco*, a poſt-town of Maryland, and capital of Charles co. ſituated a little above the confluence of two ſmall ſtreams which form the creek of its name, which empties through the N. bank of the Patowmac, at Thomas's Point, about 4 miles below the town. It contains about 80 houſes, and a large Epiſcopal church, not in good repair, and a warehouſe for the inſpection of tobacco. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Miſery. It is 52 miles S. W. of Annapolis, 9 from Allen's Freſh, 83 S. S. W. of Baltimore, and 184 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

PORTUGAL *Point*. See *Tortue*.

PORTUGUESE *America*, or *Brazil*, lies between the equator and the 35th degree of S. lat. and between 35 and 60 W. long. On the coaſt are three ſmall iſlands, where ſhips touch for proviſions on their voyage to the South Seas, viz. *Fernando*, *St. Barbaro*, and *St. Catherines*. See *Brazil*. Since the diſcovery of the mines of Brazil, that is, within the laſt 60 or 70 years, Portugal has drawn from Brazil 2,400 million of livres, or 100 millions of pounds ſterling. Beſides theſe large ſums of money, ſhe receives from Brazil large quantities of cocoa, ſugar, rice, train-oil, whale-bone, coffee, and medicinal drugs.

POTATOE, a bay ſo named, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's Iſland, in the Weſt-Indies.

POTOSI, a town of Peru, ſituated in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and province of Los Charcos, 75 miles S. E. of the city of La Plata. The famous mountain of this name is known all over the commercial world, for the immenſe quantities of ſilver it has produced. The mines in its vicinity are now much exhauſted, although ſtill very rich; and the town which once contained 90,000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians, (of which the latter compoſed above four-fifths) does not now contain above 25,000. The principal mines are in the northern part of the mountain, and their direction is from N. to S. The moſt intelligent people of Peru have obſerved that this is the general direction of the richeſt mines. The fields round Potoſi are cold, barren, and bear little elſe than oats, which ſeldom ripen, but are cut up and given for forage in the blade; and proviſions are brought here from the neighbouring provinces. It is 300 miles S. E. of Arca, lat. 21. S. and long. 77. W.

POTTERS, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, ſituated on Suſquehanna river. See *Northumberland County*.

POTTERSTOWN, in Hunterdon co. New-Jerſey, is about 5 miles E. of Lebanon, and about 22 N. W. of New-Brunſwick.

POTTSGROVE, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, ſituated on the N. bank of Schuylkill river, 17 miles S.E. of Reading, and 37 N. W. of Philadelphia.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a poſt-town of New-York, and capital of Dutcheſs co. delightfully ſituated a mile from the E. bank of Hudſon's river, and contains a number of neat dwellings, a court-houſe, a church for Preſbyterians, one for Epiſcopalians, and an academy. Here is alſo a printing-office. It is about 28 miles N. W. of Danbury, in Connecticut, 84 N. of New York city, 81 S. of Albany, and 180 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. The townſhip is bounded ſoutherly by Wappinger's Kill, or Creek, and weſterly by Hudſon's river. It contains 2,529 inhabitants, including 429 electors, and 199 ſlaves.

POULTNEY, a ſmall river of Vermont, which falls into Eaſt Bay, together with Caſtleton river, near Col. Lyons's iron works.

POULTNEY, a conſiderable and flouriſhing townſhip of Rutland co. bounded weſterly by Hampton in New-York, which adjoins Skeenſburgh on the weſt. It contains 1,121 inhabitants.

POUMARON, or *Pumaron*, a river on the coaſt of Surinam, S. America, whoſe E. point is Cape Naſſau, or Cape Drooge.

POUNDRIDGE, a townſhip in Weſt Cheſter co New-York, bounded ſouth-

erly by the State of Connecticut, eaſterly and northerly by Salem, and weſterly by Bedford and Mahanus river. It contains 1,062 free inhabitants, of whom 141 are electors.

POWELL's *Creek*, in the State of Tenneſſee, riſes in Powell's Mountain, runs S. weſterly, and enters Clinch river, through its northern bank; 38 miles N. E. of Knoxville. It is ſaid to be navigable in boats 80 miles.

POWHATAN, the ancient name of James river in Virginia.

POWHATON, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which ſeparates it from Goochland, and ſouth by Amelia co. It has its name in honour of the famous Indian king of its name, the father of Pocahontas. It contains 6,822 inhabitants, including 4,325 ſlaves. The *court-houſe* in the above county is 17 miles from Carterſville, 20 from Cumberland court-houſe, and 510 from Philadelphia.

POWNAL, a flouriſhing townſhip in the ſouth-weſt corner of Vermont, Bennington co. ſouth of the town of Bennington. It contains 1,746 inhabitants. Mount Belcher, a portion of which is within the town of Pownal, ſtands partly in 3 of the States, viz. New-York, Vermont, and Maſſachuſetts. Mount Anthony, alſo, one of the moſt remarkable mountains in Vermont, lies between this and Bennington.

POWNALBOROUGH, the ſhire town of Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Kennebeck river, and is a place of increaſing importance, and contains a Congregational church, and ſeveral handſome dwelling-houſes. The flouriſhing port and poſt-town of Wiſcaſſet is within the townſhip of Pownalborough. This town was incorporated in 1760, and contains in all 2,055 inhabitants. It is 13 miles north of Bath, 50 N. E. of Portland, 171 N. by E. of Boſton, and 525 N. E. of Philadelphia.

POWOW, a ſmall river of Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts, which riſes in Kingſton in New-Hampſhire. In its courſe, which is S. E. it paſſes over ſeveral falls, on which are mills of various kinds, and empties into Merrimack river, 7 miles from the ſea, between the towns of Saliſbury and Ameſbury, connected by a convenient bridge, with a draw, acroſs the river. It is navigable a mile from its mouth, and many veſſels are built on its banks. See *Almſbury* and *Saliſbury*.

POYAIS, a town of N. America, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Black river, in the province of Honduras, about 110 miles W. N. W. of Secklong, and 55 ſouth of Cape Cameron, which forms the north point of the entrance of the river in the Sea of Honduras.

PRAIRIE *de Rocher*, *la*, or *The Rock Meadows*, a ſettlement in the N. W. Territory, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a ſtream which empties into the Miſſiſippi, 12 miles to the ſouth. It is 15 miles N. W. of Kaſkaſkias village, and 5 N. E. by E. of Fort Chartres. About 20 years ago it contained 100 white inhabitants and 80 negroes.

PRAIRIE, *La*, a populous little village, with narrow dirty ſtreets, on the river St. Lawrence in Canada, 18 miles north of St. John, and 9 ſouth-weſt of Montreal.

PRASLIN *Port*, is on the N. ſide of the iſlands of the Arſacides, in S. lat. 7. 25. E. long. from Paris 155. 32.; diſcovered and entered by M. de Surville, Oct. 12, 1769. The iſlands which form this port are covered with trees, and at high water are partly overflowed. The artful natives entrapped ſome of Surville's men in an ambuſcade, in conſequence of which 30 or 40 of the ſavages were killed. The inhabitants of theſe iſlands are in general of the negro kind, with black woolly hair, flat noſes, and thick lips.

PRESCOTT, a ſmall plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, which, together with Carr's plantation, has 159 inhabitants.

PRESQUE *Iſle*, a ſmall peninſula, on the ſouth-eaſt ſhore of Lake Erie, almoſt due ſouth of Long Point on the oppoſite ſide of the lake; 15 miles from Fort Bœuf, and 60 N. by W. of Venango, on Allegany river. The garriſon about to be erected by the United States at Preſque Iſle, will be upon a very commanding ſpot, juſt oppoſite the entrance of the bay. The town commences 30 yards weſt of the old Britiſh fort, leaving a vacancy of 600 yards for a military parade and public walk. The town, which is now building, will extend nearly 3 miles along the lake and 1 mile back. It lies in lat. about 42. 10. N.

PRESTON,

PRESTON, a town in New-London co. Connecticut, 6 or 8 miles east of Norwich, from which it is divided by Shetucket river. The township was incorporated in 1687, and contains 3,435 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. Here are two Congregational churches, and a society of Separatists.

PRESUMSCUT, a small river of Cumberland co. District of Maine, which is fed by Sebacook Lake, and empties into Casco Bay, east of Portland. See *Casco Bay*.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide-waters. It contains 8,100 inhabitants, including 3,986 slaves. The academy in this county has been erected into a college, by the name of "Hampden Sydney College." The court-house, at which a post-office is kept, is 28 miles from Cumberland court-house, 50 from Lynchburg, and 358 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE EDWARD's *Isles*. See *Washington's Isles*.

PRINCE FREDERICK, a parish in Georgetown district, S. Carolina, containing 8,135 inhabitants; of whom 3,418 are whites, and 4,685 slaves. It sends 4 representatives and one senator to the State legislature.

PRINCE FREDERICK, the chief town of Calvert co. Maryland; 3 miles southerly of Huntingtown, and 6 northeasterly of Benedict, by the road to Mackall's ferry.

PRINCE GEORCE, a parish of Georgetown district, S. Carolina, containing 11,762 inhabitants; of whom 5,031 are whites, and 6,651 slaves. It sends 5 representatives and one senator to the State legislature.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which washes it about 35 miles. The medium breadth is 16 miles. It contains 8,173 inhabitants, including 4,519 slaves; of this number 1,200 are residents in Blandford. There are 5 Episcopal churches in the county, one meeting for Friends, and several Methodist meetings. The Baptists have occasional meetings, and to this sect the negroes seem particularly attached. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with wheat, corn, flax, cotton, and tobacco. Cotton here is an annual plant; and in summer, most of the inhabitants appear in outer garments of their own manufacture. The timber consists of oaks of various kinds, and of a good quality, sufficient to build a formidable navy, and within a convenient distance of navigation. It has all the different species known in the eastern States, and others which do not grow there. Here is also abundance of wild grapes, flowering shrubs, sarsaparilla, snake-root, and ginseng. Apples are inferior in spirit and taste to those in the eastern States; but peaches have a flavour unknown in those States. The almond and fig will grow here in the open air, if attended to. Immense quantities of pork and bacon are cured here, and indeed form the principal food of the inhabitants. Veal is excellent; mutton indifferent: poultry of every kind in perfection and in abundance. The winters are short and generally pleasant; and the country cannot be considered as unhealthy.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeak Bay, situated between Patowmac and Patuxent rivers, and is watered by numerous creeks which empty into those rivers. The eastern corner of the territory of Columbia, borders upon the west part of this county. It contains 21,744 inhabitants, of whom 11,176 are slaves.

PRINCE OF WALES, *Cape*, is remarkable for being the most westerly point of the continent of N. America, and the eastern limit of Behring's Straits, between Asia and America; the two continents being here only about 39 miles apart. The mid-channel has 28 fathoms water. N. lat. 65. 46. W. long. 168. 15.

PRINCE OF WALES, *Fort*, in New North Wales, N. America, a factory belonging to the British Hudson's Bay Company, on Churchill river. The mean heat here is 18 7

Least heat 45

Greatest heat 85

It lies in lat. 58. 47. 30. N. and long. 94. 7. 30. W.

PRINCE OF WALES *Island*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 20 leagues long, and W. 10 S. distant 48 leagues from Otaheite, or King George's Island. S. lat. 15. and W. long. 151. 53. at the W. end. The variation of the needle in 1766, was 5. 30. E.

PRINCE RUPERT's *Bay*, on the N.

W. coaſt of the iſland of Dominica, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, where there is excellent ſhelter from the winds. It is deep, capacious, and ſandy, and is the principal bay in the iſland. It is of great advantage in time of a war with France, as a fleet may here intercept all their Weſt-India trade. On this bay is ſituated the new town of Portſmouth, N. of which is a cape called Prince Rupert's Head.

PRINCE's BAY, on the S. ſide of Staten Iſland, in New-York State.

PRINCESS ANN, a maritime county of Virginia, bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Norfolk co. It contains 7,793 inhabitants, of whom 3,202 are ſlaves.

PRINCESS ANN, a poſt-town of Maryland, on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak bay in Somerſet co. on the E. ſide of Monokin river, 9 miles S.E. of Baltimore, and 178 S. by W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

PRINCETON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Worceſter co. 15 miles N. by Weſt of Worceſter, and 52 W. by N. of Boſton. The townſhip contains 19,000 acres of elevated hilly, but ſtrong, and rich land, adapted to graſs and grain. Excellent beef, butter, and cheeſe, are its principal productions. The manſion-houſe and farm of his Honour Lieut. Governor Gill, one of the moſt elegant ſituations, and fineſt farms in the commonwealth, is in this town, and adds much to its ornament and wealth. A handſome Congregational church has lately been erected, on a high hill, and commands a moſt extenſive and rich proſpect of the ſurrounding country. Wachuſett Mountain, the moſt noted in the State, is in the north part of the townſhip. Here, as in many other towns, is a valuable ſocial library. Princeton was incorporated in 1759, and contains 1,016 inhabitants.

PRINCETON, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, ſituated partly in Middleſex, and partly in Somerſet counties. Naſſau Hall College, an inſtitution which has produced a great number of eminent ſcholars, is very pleaſantly ſituated in the compact part of this town. Here are about 80 dwelling-houſes, and a brick Preſbyterian church. The college edifice is a handſome ſtone building, of 180 feet by 54, four ſtories high, and ſtands on an elevated and healthful ſpot, and commands an extenſive and delightful proſpect. The eſtabliſhment, in 1796, conſiſted of a preſident, who is alſo profeſſor of moral philoſophy, theology, natural and revealed; hiſtory, and eloquence; a profeſſor of mathematics, natural philoſophy, and aſtronomy; a profeſſor of chymiſtry, which ſubject is treated in reference to agriculture and manufactures, as well as medicine: beſides theſe, two tutors have the inſtruction of the two loweſt claſſes. The choice of the claſſical books, and the arrangement of the ſeveral branches of education, of the lectures, and of other literary exerciſes, are ſuch, as to give the ſtudents the beſt opportunity for improvement, in the whole Encyclopedia of ſcience. The number of ſtudents is from 70 to 90, beſides the grammar ſchool. The annual income of the college at preſent, by the fees of the ſtudents, and otherwiſe, is about £1000 currency a year. It has, beſides, funds in poſſeſſion, through the extraordinary liberality of Mr. James Leſlie, of New-York, and Mrs. Eſther Richards of Rahway, to the amount of 10,000 dolls. for the education of poor and pious youth for the miniſtry of the goſpel; and the reverſion of an eſtate in Philadelphia for the ſame purpoſe, of between 200 and £300 per annum, a legacy of the late Mr. Hugh Hodge, a man of eminent piety, which is to come to the college at the death of a very worthy and aged widow. The college library was almoſt wholly deſtroyed during the late war; but out of the remains of that, and by the liberal donations of ſeveral gentlemen, chiefly in Scotland, it has collected one of about 2,300 volumes. There are beſides this, in the college, two libraries belonging to the two literary ſocieties, into which the ſtudents have arranged themſelves, of about 1,000 volumes; and the library of the preſident, conſiſting of 1,000 volumes more, is always open to the ſtudents. Before the war, this college was furniſhed with a philoſophical apparatus, worth £500, which (except the elegant orrery conſtructed by Mr. Rittenhouſe) was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the Britiſh army in the late war. Princeton is 12 miles N. E. of Trenton, 18 S.W. of Brunſwick, 53 S. W. of New-York, and 42 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 22. 12. W. long. 74. 34. 45.

PRINCETON,

PRINCETON, a ſmall poſt-town of N. Carolina, 3 miles from Murfreeborough, 35 from Halifax, and 419 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, boundeſt W. by Faquier, and E. by Patowmac river, which divides it from Maryland. It contains 11,615 inhabitants, of whom 4,704 are ſlaves.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a pariſh in Beaufort diſtrict, S. Carolina.

PRINCE WILLIAM's *Sound*, ſituated on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies eaſtward of the mouth of Cook's river. At its mouth are three iſlands, Montague, Roſe, and Kay. It was judged by Captain Cook to occupy a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude, excluſive of its arms and branches, which were not explored.

PRO. See *Point le Pro*.

PROSPECT; Frankfort, in the Diſtrict of Main, is now ſo called. It adjoins Buckſton on Penobſcot river, and is 16 miles below Orrington.

PROSPECT *Harbour*, on the S. coaſt of Nova-Scotia, has Cape Sambro and Iſland eaſtward, and is 2 leagues N. E. of St. Margaret's Bay.

PROTECTWORTH, a townſhip in the northern part of Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1769, and contains 210 inhabitants.

PROVIDENCE, a river which falls into Narraganſet bay on the W. ſide of Rhode-Iſland. It riſes by ſeveral branches, part of which come from Maſſachuſetts. It is navigable as far as Providence for ſhips of 900 tons, 30 miles from the ſea. It affords fine fiſh, oyſters, and lobſters.

PROVIDENCE, a county of Rhode-Iſland State, bounded by Maſſachuſetts N. and E. Connecticut W. and Kent co. on the ſouth. It contains 9 townſhips, and 24,391 inhabitants, including 82 ſlaves. Its chief town is Providence, and the town of Scituate is famous for its excellent cannon foundery.

PROVIDENCE, the chief town of the above county, ſituated 30 miles N. by W. ½ W. from Newport, and 35 from the ſea; ſeated at the head of navigation of Narraganſet Bay, on both ſides of Providence river the two parts of the town being connected by a bridge 160 feet long and 22 wide. It is the oldeſt town in the State, having been ſettled by Roger Williams and his company in 1636; and lies in lat. 41. 49. N. and long. 71. 23. W. 44. miles S. by W. of Boſton, and 291 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. Ships of almoſt any ſize ſail up and down the channel, which is marked out by ſtakes, erected at points of ſhoals and beds lying in the river, ſo that a ſtranger may come up to the town without a pilot. A ſhip of 950 tons, for the Eaſt-India trade, was lately built in this town, and fitted for ſea. In 1764, there were belonging to the county of Providence 54 ſail of veſſels, containing 4,320 tons. In 1790, there were 129 veſſels, containing 11,942 tons. This town ſuffered much by the Indian war of 1675, when a number of its inhabitants removed to Rhode-Iſland for ſhelter. In the late war, the caſe was reverſed; many of the inhabitants of that iſland removed to Providence. The public buildings are an elegant meeting-houſe for Baptiſts, 80 feet ſquare, with a lofty and beautiful ſteeple, and a large bell caſt at the Hope Furnace in Scituate; a meeting-houſe for Friends and Quakers; 3 for Congregationaliſts, one of which, lately erected, is the moſt elegant perhaps in the United States; an Epiſcopal church; a handſome court-houſe, 70 feet by 40, in which is depoſited a library for the uſe of the inhabitants of the town and country; a work-houſe; a market-houſe, 80 feet long and 40 wide, and a brick ſchool houſe, in which 4 ſchools are kept. Rhode-Iſland college is eſtabliſhed at Providence. The elegant building erected for its accommodation, is ſituated on a hill to the eaſt of the town; and while its elevated ſituation renders it delightful, by commanding an extenſive variegated proſpect, it furniſhes it with a pure, ſalubrious air. The edifice is of brick, 4 ſtories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide, with a projection of 10 feet each ſide. It has 48 rooms for ſtudents, and 8 larger ones for public uſes. The roof is flated. It is a flouriſhing ſeminary, and contains upwards of 60 ſtudents. It has a library containing between 2 and 3000 volumes, and a valuable philoſophical apparatus. The houſes in this town are generally built of wood, though there are ſome brick buildings which are large and elegant. At a convenient diſtance from the town, an hoſpital for the ſmall-pox and other diſeaſes has been erected. There are two ſpermaceti works, a number of diſtilleries, ſugar-houſes,

houſes, and other manufactories. Several forts were erected in and near the town during the war, which, however, are not kept in repair. It has an extenſive trade with Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont; with the Weſt-Indies, with Europe, and lately with the Eaſt-Indies and China. A bank has alſo been eſtabliſhed here, and a cotton manufactory, which employs 100 hands; with which is connected a mill for ſpinning cotton, on the model of Sir R. Arkwright's mill. It is erected at Pawtucket Falls, in North-Providence, and is the firſt of the kind built in America. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 643,373 dollars. It contains 6,380 inhabitants, including 48 ſlaves.

PROVIDENCE, *North*, a townſhip of Rhode-Iſland, in Providence co. north of the town of Providence; ſouth of Smithfield, and ſeparated from the State of Maſſachuſetts on the eaſt by Pawtucket river. It contains 1071 inhabitants, including 5 ſlaves.

PROVIDENCE, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Saratoga county, taken from Galway, and incorporated in 1796.

PROVIDENCE, *Upper* and *Lower*, townſhips in Delaware co. Pennſylvania.

PROVIDENCE, a townſhip in Montgomery co. Pennſylvania.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Iſlands, and the ſecond in ſize of thoſe ſo called; being about 36 miles in length and 16 in breadth. N. lat. 24. 58. W. long. at its eaſt part. 77. 21. It was formerly called *Abaco*, and is frequently named *New Providence*. Chief town, Naſſau.

PROVIDENCE, an uninhabited iſland on the coaſt of Honduras, 11 miles long and 4 broad. It has a fertile ſoil, wholeſome air, and plenty of water; and might be eaſily fortified. It is ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel. He are neither ſerpents nor venomous reptiles. N. lat. 13. 26. W. long. 80. 45.

PROVINCE, an iſland in Delaware river, 6 miles below Philadelphia. It is joined to the main land by a dam.

PROVINCE-TOWN is ſituated on the hook of Cape Cod, in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts, 3 miles north-weſt of Race Point. Its harbour, which is one of the beſt in the State, opens to the ſouthward, and has depth of water for any ſhips. This was the firſt port entered by the Engliſh when they came to ſettle in New-England, in 1620. It has been in a thriving and decaying ſtate many times. It is now riſing, and contains 454 inhabitants; whoſe ſole dependence is upon the cod-fiſhery, in which they employ 20 ſail, great and ſmall. Ten of their veſſels, in 1790, took 11,000 quintals of cod-fiſh. They are ſo expert and ſucceſsful that they have not loſt a veſſel or a man in the buſineſs, ſince the war. The houſes, in number about 90, ſtand on the inner ſide of the cape, fronting the ſouth-eaſt. They are one ſtory high, and ſet upon piles, that the driving ſands may paſs under them; otherwiſe they would be buried in ſand. They raiſe nothing from their lands, but are wholly dependent on Boſton, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. There are but 2 horſes and 2 yokes of oxen kept in the town. They have about 50 cows, which feed in the ſpring upon beach graſs, which grows at intervals upon the ſhore; and in ſummer they feed in the ſunken ponds and marſhy places that are found between the ſand hills. Here the cows are ſeen wading, and even ſwimming, plunging their heads into the water up to their horns, picking a ſcanty ſubſiſtence from the roots and herbs, produced in the water. They are fed in the winter on ſedge, cut from the flats.

PRUCREOS, a cape on the coaſt of New-Spain, in the South Sea.

PRUDENCE, a ſmall iſland, nearly as large as Canonnicut, and lies N. of it, in Narraganſet Bay. It belongs to the town of Portſmouth, in Newport co. Rhode-Iſland. The north end is nearly oppoſite to Briſtol on the eaſt ſide of the bay.

PUAN, or *Green Bay*, has communication eaſtward with *Lake Michigan*; which ſee, alſo *Green Bay*.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS, the preſent capital of the province of Tlaſcala, or Los Angelos. See *Angelos*.

PUEBLO NUEVO, or *Newtown*, at the bottom of the gulf of Dolce, on the W. coaſt of Mexico. It is 7 leagues N. by W. of Baia Honda, or Deep Bay. The iſland of this name is oppoſite the town and mouth of the river of its name, in the bottom of Freſh Water bay, in lat. about 8. 50. N. and long. 83. 28. W.

PUERTO,

PUERTO, the Italian name for port. Names of this deſcription, adopted by the Spaniards, will be found under *Port* or *Porto*.

PUNA, an iſland near the bay of Guyaquil, on the coaſt of Peru, about 12 or 14 leagues long from E. to W. and 4 or 5 broad. There is an Indian town of the ſame name, on its ſouth ſide, having about 20 houſes, and a ſmall church. The houſes all ſtand on poſts 10 or 12 feet high, with ladders on the outſide to go up to them. From the iſland Santa Clara in the bay of Guyaquil to the weſtermoſt point of the iſland, called Punta Arena, is 7 leagues N. N. E. S. lat. 3. 17. W. long. 81. 6.

PUNJO *Bay*, in Eaſt-Florida. See *Chatham Bay*.

PUNTA *Fort*, one of the largeſt batteries or caſtles, and the ſecond in order, at the mouth of the harbour of the Havannah in the iſland of Cuba. It is alſo called Meſa de Maria, or the Virgin Mary's Table.

PUNTA, and PUNTA BRAVA, towns of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

PUNTA DE PEDRAS, a cape on the north-weſtern extremity of the peninſula of Yucatan, in New-Spain.

PUNTA ESPADA, the S. E. point of the iſland of St. Domingo; 65 leagues, following the turnings of the coaſt, eaſtward of Niſao, and 16 leagues from Cape Raphael. The ſouth-eaſtern part of the iſland conſiſts chiefly of extenſive rich plains.

PUNTA GORDA, a peninſula on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Cuba, S. E. of Iſle de Pinos, 90 weſt of the gulf of Xagua, and 70 eaſt of Bohia de Corles.

PUNTA NEGRILLO, the weſtern point of the iſland of Jamaica.

PURIFICATION, a town of New-Mexico, 14 leagues from the weſt coaſt, and maintains a fiſhery near the low lands of Chametla.

PURYSBURG, a handſome town of S. Carolina, ſituated in Beaufort diſtrict, on the eaſtern ſide of Savannah river, 37 miles from the ocean, and 20 from the town of Savannah. It contains between 40 and 50 dwelling-houſes, and an Epiſcopal church. It took its name from John Peter Pury, a Swiſs, who ſettled a colony of his countrymen here about the year 1733, with a view to the culture of ſilk. The mulberry-trees are yet ſtanding, and ſome attention is ſtill paid to the making of ſilk.

PUTAWATAMES, or *Poutootamies*, Indians, who inhabit between St. Joſeph's and Detroit, and can furniſh about 500 warriors. There are two tribes of this name, the one of the river of St. Joſeph, and the other of Huron. They were lately hoſtile; but at the treaty of Greenville, Auguſt 3, 1795, they ceded lands to the United States; who in return paid them a ſum in hand, and engaged to pay them in goods to the value of 1000 dollars a year for ever.

PUTNEY, a thriving town in Windham co. Vermont, on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, ſouth of Weſtminſter. Inhabitants 1848.

Q

QUADRAS *Iſles*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lie between Pintard's Sound and the Straits de Fuca. Nootka Sound lies among theſe iſlands. In 1792, two Spaniſh ſchooners, and his Brittannic Majeſty's ſhip Diſcovery, and brigantine Chatham, paſſed through this channel; but the former firſt; hence Capt. Ingraham called the iſles by the name of the Spaniſh commander.

QUAMPEAGAN *Falls*, at the head of the tide on Newichwanock river, which joins Piſcataqua river 10 miles from the ſea. The natives give the Falls this name, becauſe fiſh was there taken with nets. At theſe falls are a ſet of ſaw and other mills; and a landing place, where great quantities of lumber is rafted on ſcows. Here the river has the Engliſh name of Salmon Falls river, from the plenty of ſalmon there caught. In the memory of people who lived 50 years ago, theſe fiſh were ſo plenty as to be ſtruck with ſpears on the rocks; but none now alive remember to have ſeen any there. The ſaw mills where the dam croſſes the ſtream are the ſure deſtruction of that ſpecies of fiſh. Tom-cod or froſt-fiſh, ſmelts and ale-wives abound here. The place called Salmon Falls is covered with uſeful mills. Above theſe we meet with the Great Falls, where ſaw-mills are continued to great advantage. On many places from Quampegan to the

the pond, from whence it iſſues, are mills for boards and corn.

QUAKER *Town*, in Buck's co. Pennſylvania, lies 25 miles N. W. of Newtown, and 33 N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

QUAREQUA, a place ſituated in the Gulf of Darien. Here Vaſques Nunez met with a colony of negroes; but how they had arrived in that region, or how long they had reſided in it, are not recorded by the Spaniſh hiſtorians.

QUEBEC, the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all Britiſh America, is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little river, about 320 miles from the ſea. It is built on a rock, which is partly of marble and partly of ſlate. The town is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. Near it is a fine lead mine. This city contained in the year 1784, 6472 inhabitants. At the time when the city was founded, in 1608, the tide, it is ſaid, reached the foot of the rock; but ſince that time the river has ſunk ſo far, that a large ſpot of ground is left dry, and on this a large ſuburb is built, which is ſtyled the *Lower Town*, which ſtands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about 48 feet high. The houſes in the lower town, (as alſo thoſe in the *Upper*) are of ſtone, ſtrong, and well built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants, being conveniently near their buſineſs. The fortifications are extenſive but irregular. The natural ſituation of the town renders its defence eaſy. If attacked by ſhips from the river, their guns cannot injure the works of the upper town, though the ſhips themſelves would be liable to great injury from the cannon and bombs from theſe elevated ramparts. The lower town is defended by a platform flanked with two baſtions, which at high water and ſpring tides are almoſt level with the ſurface of the water. A little above the baſtion, to the right, is a half baſtion, cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery; and higher ſtill a ſquare fort, the moſt regular of all the fortifications, and in which the Governor reſides. The paſſages which form a communication between theſe works are extremely rugged. The rock which ſeparates the upper from the lower town, extends, with a bold and ſteep front, a conſiderable diſtance weſtward, along the river St. Lawrence. The lower town is well ſupplied with water, which is ſometimes ſcarce in the upper town. This city was beſieged by the Britiſh in 1711, without ſucceſs; but was taken by them in September, 1759, when the brave Gen. Wolf, who commanded the army of beſiegers, loſt his life. In December, 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under the command of the brave General Montgomery, who was ſlain, and his army repulſed. N. lat. 46. 48. 39. W. long. 71. 12. 6.

QUEECHY, a river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut river at Hartland.

QUEEN ANNE, a ſmall town of Prince George co. Maryland, ſituated on the W. ſide of Patuxent river, acroſs which a wooden bridge is built. The town is ſmall, but is laid out in a regular plan, at the foot of a hill. Here are a few ſtores and two ware-houſes for the inſpection of tobacco. It is about 22 miles E. N. E. of the city of Waſhington, 13 S. W. of Annapolis, and 39 S. by W. of Baltimore.

QUEEN ANNE'S, a co. of Maryland, bounded weſterly by Cheſapeak Bay, and N. by Kent co. It contains 15,463 inhabitants, including 6,674 ſlaves. Chief town, Centerville. Kent Iſland belongs to this county; 14 miles in length, from N. to S. and 6½ in breadth, from E. to W. It is low, but fertile land, and its eaſtern ſide is bordered with ſalt marſh.

QUEEN *Charlotte's Iſlands*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, extend from lat. 51. 42. to 54. 18. N. and from long. 129. 54. to 133. 18. W. from Greenwich. They are named *Waſhington Iſles* by American navigators.

QUEEN'S, the middle county of Long-Iſland, New-York. Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, and the iſlands called the Two Brothers and Hallett's Iſlands, are included in this county. It is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 6 townſhips, and 16,014 inhabitants, including 2,309 ſlaves. Jamaica, Newtown, Hampſtead, in which is a handſome court-houſe, and Oyſter-Bay, are the principal towns in this county. The county court-houſe is 8 miles from Jamaica, 10 from Jericho, and 20 from New-York.

QUEEN'S, a county of Nova-Scotia, comprehending a part of the lands on the cape, on the S. ſide of the Bay of Fundy.

Fundy. The ſettlements are as follow: Argyle, on the ſouth ſide of the Bay of Fundy, where a few Scotch and Acadians reſide: next to this, is Yarmouth, ſettled chiefly by emigrants from New-England; Barrington, within the iſland called Cape Sable, ſettled originally by Quakers from Nantucket. Beſides theſe are Port Raiſoir, ſo called by the French, and originally ſettled by the North Iriſh; Liverpool and Port Roſeway, ſettled and inhabited by emigrants from New-England.

QUEENSBURY, a townſhip in Waſhington co. New-York, bounded eaſterly by Weſtfield and Kingſbury, and ſoutherly by Albany county. It contains 1,080 inhabitants, of whom 122 are electors.

QUEENSTOWN, in Queen Ann's co. Maryland, a ſmall town on the eaſtern ſide of Cheſter river, 6 miles ſouth-weſt of Centerville, and nearly 20 E. of Annapolis.

QUEENSTOWN, in Upper Canada, lies on the weſt ſide of the Straits of Niagara, near Fort Niagara, and 9 miles above the falls.

QUESNE, *Fort du.* See *Pittſburgh.*

QUIBBLETOWN, a village in Middleſex co. New-Jerſey, 6 miles north of New-Bruſwick.

QUIBO, an iſland in the mouth of the bay of Panama. It is uninhabited; but affords wood and water to ſhipping.

QUILCA, a rich valley in Peru, on which ſtands the ancient city of Arequipa. The port of Quilca is in about lat. 17. 8. ſouth, 10 leagues north-weſt of the ſmall river of Xuly, and 6 from the volcano of Arequipa.

QUILLOTA, a ſmall juriſdiction of Chili, in S. America.

QUINABAUG, a river formerly called *Mohegan*, which riſes in Brimfield, Maſſachuſetts, and is joined at Oxford by French river, which has its ſource in Sutton, Worceſter co. It runs a ſoutherly courſe, and empties into Shetucket, about three miles above Norwich Landing, in Connecticut.

QUINCY, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, in Norfolk co. taken from Braintree, 10 miles ſoutherly of Boſton, 9 weſt of Hingham, and 360 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. In this town, is the ſeat of the preſent Preſident of the United States. See *Braintree.*

QUINEPAUGE, or *Eaſt River*, in Connecticut, runs a ſoutherly courſe, and empties into the north-eaſt corner of New-Haven harbour.

QUINSIGAMOND, *Worceſter*, or *Long Pond*, is a beautiful piece of water in the form of a creſcent, about 4 miles in length and from 60 to 100 rods broad. It is ſituated on the line between the towns of Worceſter and Shrewſbury, but the greater part of it is in the latter. It is interſperſed with a number of iſlands, one of which is upwards of 200 acres in extent.

QUISPICHANCHI, a juriſdiction in the dioceſe of Cuſco, and kingdom of Peru, beginning at the ſouth-gates of Quito, and ſtretching from eaſt to weſt about 20 leagues. The lands of this juriſdiction belong, in general, to the gentry of Cuſco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize and fruits. Here are alſo manufactures of baize and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. Part of the juriſdiction borders on the foreſts inhabited by wild Indians, and produces great quantities of cocoa, an herb greatly uſed by the Indians working in the mines.

QUITAPAHILLA, a branch of the Swetara, which falls into the Suſquehannah at Middleton.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, having an exceeding temperate air, occaſioned by its elevated ſituation. The plain of Quito may be conſidered as the baſe of the Andes, and is higher above the ſea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe. It is pretty well cultivated, and the towns and villages are populous; and the northern parts abound with gold. The province is about 400 miles long and 200 broad. Its chief towns are Quito and Payta.

QUITO, chief town in the above province, is next to Lima in population, if not ſuperior to it. Some authors ſay it contains 55,000 inhabitants. It is an inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which ſupply the kingdom of Peru. South lat. 0. 13. weſt long. 77. 50. It was ſwallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755, and has been rebuilt.

QUIVA, a province of California, thinly inhabited, and but little known.

QUIXOS, a diſtrict of Peru, in South-America.

RABY,

R

RABY, a ſmall townſhip of N. Hampſhire, in Hillſborough co. about 65 miles W. by S. of Portſmouth, and 47 N. W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 338 inhabitants.

RACE, *Cape*, the S. E. point of Newfoundland Iſland, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, 4 leagues ſouth of Cape Ballard. N. lat. 46. 43. W. long. 52. 49. The Virgin Rocks, much dreaded by mariners, are about 20 leagues to the S. E. of Cape Race.

RACE *Point*, the north weſtern extremity of Cape Cod, Maſſachuſetts, a league N. W. of Provincetown. When within a mile of this point, with a fair wind and tide of flood, your courſe to Boſton is N. W. by W. diſtance 15 leagues. A number of huts are erected here on the looſe ſands by thoſe who come from Provincetown to fiſh in boats.

RADNOR, a ſmall pleaſant town of Delaware co. Pennſylvania. This place was originally called *Amſtel*, by the Dutch, who began to build here.

RADNOR, a town of S. Carolina, 10 miles S. W. of Edmondſbury, and 32 N. E. of Puryſburg.

RAGGED *Harbour*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland, is a part of Catalina Bay. Many craggy rocks lie about the entrance of it, both within and without; ſo that it is very dangerous to enter. It is 2 leagues northward of Catalina harbour. There is good water at the head of the harbour.

RAIMOND, a cape on the ſouth ſide of the ſouth peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo; 2 leagues weſt of Point Baynet and 11 weſt of Cape Marechaux. It has the cove Petite Anſe on the eaſt, and that of Breſiliere on the weſt.

RAINY *Iſland River*, a ſmall river of the N. W. Territory; having a northweſt courſe, and empties into Illinois river, about half way between the Little Rocks and Illinois Lake, and 255 miles from the Miſſiſippi. It is 15 yards wide, and is navigable 9 miles to the rocks.

RAINY, or *Long Lake*, lies eaſt of the Lake of the Woods, and weſt of Lake Superior. It is ſaid to be nearly 100 miles long, and in no part above 20 miles wide.

RALEIGH, the preſent ſeat of government of N. Carolina; ſituated in Wake co. about 10 miles from Wake court-houſe. In December, 1791, the general aſſembly of the State appropriated £10,000 towards erecting public buildings, and named it after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, under whoſe direction the firſt ſettlement in N. America was made at Roanoke Iſland, in Albemarle Sound. The ſtate-houſe, a large handſome building, has been lately finiſhed, and coſt £6000. Several other buildings have been erected, and a number of dwelling-houſes. The ſituation is healthy. Its remoteneſs from navigation is the greateſt diſadvantage. It is 61 miles north by eaſt of Fayetteville, 147 from Peterſburg in Virginia, and 448 ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia.

RAMADA, a maritime town of Granada, in S. America. Near it is a copper-mine. N. lat. 11. 10, W. long. 72. 20.

RAMSAY'S *Mills*, in N. Carolina, are ſituated at the confluence of Deep, with the north-weſt branch of Cape Fear river; about 35 miles ſouth-weſterly of Hillſborough, and 55 S. E. of Guilford court-houſe.

RANAI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, north of Tahoorowa, and north-weſt of Mowee and Owhyhee. It has about 24,000 inhabitants. It abounds with yams, ſweet potatoes, and taro, but has few plantains or bread-fruit trees.

RANCHEIRA, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of New Granada. N. lat. 11. 34. W. long. 72.

RANCHENO, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of New Mexico, in lat. 7. 14. N. It is near the iſland of Quibo, and affords timber fit for maſts.

RANDOLPH, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, formed of the ſouth precinct of Braintree, in Norfolk co. in the year 1793. It is 15 miles ſouth by eaſt of Boſton.

RANDOLPH, a county of Hillſborough diſtrict, N. Carolina, bounded north-eaſt by Orange, and north-weſt by Guildford. It contains 7,276 inhabitants, including 452 ſlaves. Its court-houſe is 585 miles from Philadelphia.

RANDOLPH, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Monongalia, and ſouth by Pendleton. It contains 951 inhabitants, including 19 ſlaves. Cheat river,

river, the eaſtern branch of Monongahela river riſes here, on the north-weſt ſide of the Alleghany mountains.

RANDOLPH, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, the fourth town weſt of Thetford on Connecticut river. It contains 892 inhabitants.

RANDOM, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Vermont, weſt of Brunſwick, granted in 1780.

RAPHAEL, a fertile and healthy canton, or diſtrict, the weſternmoſt in the Spaniſh part of the iſland of St. Domingo. Its boundary to the north is formed in part of the French pariſh of Gonaives. The air round St. Raphael is very cool and ſalubrious, but the town which is in a hollow, is very hot. It has a little garriſon which ſerved as a check on the ſmuggling trade with the French. Atalaye, (that is the centinel or diſcovery) the weſternmoſt town of all the Spaniſh colony, is 2½ leagues S. W. of the town of St. Raphael, both which pariſhes are annexed to Hinche. The town of St. Raphael is 10 leagues ſoutherly of Cape Francois, and 72 N. W. of St. Domingo city, as the road runs.

RAPHAEL, *Cape St.* at the eaſt end of the iſland of St. Domingo, is the ſouth-eaſt limit of Samana Bay, 7½ leagues diſtant in that direction from Cape Samana or Cape Rezon, which laſt is ſituated in lat. 19. 15. 40. N. and long. 71. 33. 30. W. from Paris. From Cape Raphael, or Cape of the Round Mountain, to Punta Eſpada, the ſouth-eaſt point of the iſland, the country is level 16 leagues, by a breadth nearly equal.

RAPHOE, a townſhip in Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania.

RAPID *Ann*, a ſmall river of Virginia, which joins the Rappahannock, about 10 miles above Frederickſburg.

RAPID *River*, a water of Hudſon's Bay.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia, which riſes in the Blue Ridge, and runs about 130 miles from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and enters into Cheſapeak Bay between Windmill and Stingray points. It waters the towns of Falmouth, Frederickſburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock and Urbanna. It affords 4 fathoms water to Hobbs's Hole, and 2 from thence to Frederickſburg, 110 miles from its mouth. It is 1½ league from Gwin's Iſlands, and 6 northward of New Point Comfort. A ſingle lump of gold ore has been found near the falls of this river, which yielded 17 dwt. of gold, of extraordinary ductility. No other indication of gold has been diſcovered in its neighbourhood.

RAPPO *Rappo*, a bay in the iſland of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Iſlands.

RARITON *River*, in New-Jerſey, is formed by 2 conſiderable ſtreams, called the N. and S. branches; the ſource of the one is in Morris co. that of the other in Hunterdon co. It paſſes by Brunſwick and Amboy, and mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy. At Rariton Hills, through which this river paſſes, is a ſmall caſcade, where the water falls 15 or 20 feet, very romantically between two rocks. Oppoſite to Brunſwick, the river is ſo ſhallow, that it is fordable at low water for horſes and carriages; but a little below it deepens ſo faſt, that a 20 gun ſhip may ride ſecurely at any time of tide. The tide riſes ſo high, that large ſhallops uſed to paſs a mile above the ford; ſo that it was no uncommon thing to ſee veſſels of conſiderable burthen riding at anchor, and a number of large river craft lying above, ſome dry, and others on their beam-ends for want of water, within gun ſhot of each other. Copper ore has been found on the upper part of this river; and in the year 1754, the ore of this mine ſold for £62 ſterling per ton, being of inferior quality to that on Paſſaik river.

RARITON, a town ſituated between the mouth of the north branch of the above river, and Boundbrook, 5 miles weſt-north-weſt of Boundbrook, and 12 north-weſt of Brunſwick.

RATTLE-SNAKE *Iſlands* lie at the weſtern end of Lake Erie.

RAWDON, a town of Nova-Scotia, 40 miles from Halifax, containing about 50 or 60 houſes.

RAWAY, or *Bridgetown*, a lively commercial village of Middleſex co. New-Jerſey, on Raway river, 4 or 5 miles ſouth-weſt of Elizabeth-Town, and 75 from Philadelphia. It contains a Preſbyterian church, and about 50 or 60 houſes.

RAYMOND, a townſhip of New-Hamſhire, in Rockingham co. 12 or 14 miles weſterly of Exeter, and 32 from Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 727 inhabitants.

RAYMOND,

RAYMOND, or *Raymondtown*, a ſettlement in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine, 142 miles N. N. E. of Boſton, and contains 345 inhabitants A ſtream from Songo Pond, after paſſing through part of Greenland, Waterford, and Ottiſfield, falls into the north-eaſterly part of Sebago lake in this ſettlement. The land is generally level, except one large hill, named Rattleſnake Hill, from its abounding with theſe reptiles. Here are ſome ſwells of good land, but the greater part of the growth is pine and white-oak, and the land is hard to ſubdue.

RAYNHAM, a townſhip of Maſſachuſets, in Briſtol co. taken from Taunton, and incorporated in 1731. It contains 1094 inhabitants. A conſiderable part of the town lies upon a circular bend of Taunton river, which is between 7 and 8 rods wide, and affords great plenty of herrings and other fiſh, but ſo unfavourable is it, in this place, to ſeining or fiſhing, that the excluſive privilege of fiſhing is annually ſold for leſs than twelve ſhillings, while the ſame privilege in Bridgewater and Middleborough, (towns which bound this; the former on the eaſt, the latter on the north) is annually ſold for £250. Beſides the great river, there are ſeveral uſeful ſtreams, upon which are 6 ſaw-mills, 3 grift-mills, 1 furnace, a forge, and fulling-mill. There are numerous ponds in this townſhip, of which Nippaniquit or Nippahonſet is 2 miles long, and one in breadth. Here alewives, in millions, annually reſort and leave their ſpawns. An excellent kind of iron ore, and various kinds of fiſh are found here. Beſides the uſual buſineſs of huſbandry and mechanics, numbers are here employed in the manufactories of bar-iron, hollow ware, nails, iron for veſſels, iron ſhovels, pot-aſh, ſhingles, &c. The firſt forge ſet up in Ameriea was introduced into this town by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, 1652. This forge was ſituated on the great road, and is ſtill in employ by the family of Leonards of the 6th generation; a family remarkable for longevity, promotion to public office, and a kind of hereditary attachment to the iron manufacture. King Philip's hunting-houſe ſtood on the northern ſide of *Fowling Pond*, which is 1¼ miles from the forge. In the winter ſeaſon the Indian monarch reſided at Mount Hope, probably for the benefit of fiſh. Philip and the Leonards lived on ſuch good terms, and ſuch was Philip's friendſhip and generoſity, that as ſoon as the war broke out in 1675, which ended in the death of the king and the ruin of his tribe, he gave out ſtrict orders to all his Indians, never to hurt the Leonards. Before Philip's war, *Fowling Pond* was two miles long, and ¾ths of a mile wide. Now, the water is almoſt gone, and the large tract it once covered, is grown up to a thick ſet ſwamp of cedar and pine. The ſoil of this pond has alſo a prolific virtue in generating ore. Copious beds of ore, in this part of the country, are uſually found in the neighbourhood of pine ſwamps, or near to ſoils natural to the growth of pine or cedar. In this place there has been almoſt an inexhauſtible fund of excellent ore, from which the forge has been ſupplied and kept going for more than 80 years, beſides great quantities carried to other works, and yet here is ore ſtill. Though, like other things in a ſtate of youth, it is weak and incapable of being wrought into iron of the beſt quality.

RAZOIR, *Port*, at the S. W. extremity of the coaſt of Nova-Scotia, and N. E. of Cape Negro.

RAZOR *Iſland*, is 4 leagues S. of the mouth of Rio Janeiro Bay, or Santa Cruz Point, on the coaſt of Brazil, S. America.

READFIELD, a townſhip in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, 8 miles from Hallowell, which bounds it on the E. and the eaſtern branch of Androſcoggin river ſeparates it from Sterling on the W. It is N. of Winthrop, and was joined with it in the enumeration of 1790. It is 190 miles N. E. of Boſton.

READING, a townſhip of Connecticut, Fairfield co. S. of Danbury, adjoining.

READING, a large townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Middleſex co. 14 miles N. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1644, and contains 1,802 inhabitants.

READING, a townſhip of Vermont, Windſor co. W. of Windſor, adjoining. It contains 747 inhabitants.

READING, a poſt-town, and the capital of Berks co. Pennſylvania; ſituated on the N. E. ſide of Schuylkill river, 40 miles S. W. of Bethlehem, 28 E. of Lebanon, (where the canal commences which joins the waters of the Swetara Creek with thoſe of Schuylkill river)

river) and 54 N. W. of Philadelphia. It is a flouriſhing town, regularly laid out, and inhabited chiefly by Germans. It contains about 600 houſes. The public buildings are a ſtone gaol, a court-houſe, an elegant church for German Lutherans, erected in 1793, a church for Calviniſts, one for Roman Catholics, a meeting-houſe for Friends, and a large edifice for the public offices. In the vicinity of the town is a remarkable ſpring, 100 feet ſquare, and 140 feet deep, with a ſtream iſſuing from it ſufficient to turn a mill. The water is clear and tranſparant, and affords abundance of fiſh. In the neighbourhood are 10 fulling-mills and ſeveral iron-works. In the whole county of Berks are 5 furnaces, and as many forges. In November 1795, £12,000 was voted by the county for building a ſtone arched bridge over the Schuylkill at this town, on the high road to Harriſburg, 53 miles diſtant to the weſt by ſouth.

READING, a townſhip in York co. Pennſylvania.

READINGTOWN, or *Riddentown*, in Hunterdon co. New-Jerſey, 17 miles N. W. by W. of New-Brunſwick, and about 11 eaſtward of Lebanon.

READ'S *Bay*, a road for ſhips in the iſland of Barbadoes, about half way between Hole-Town and Speight's-Town. It is about half a mile over, but more in depth. Ships may anchor here in ſafety, in from 6 to 12 fathoms water, the ground ſoft ooze, and defended from all winds, except the W. which blows right into the bay. N. lat. 13. 7. W. long. 59. 47.

REALEGO, a town in the province of Nicaragua, New-Spain; ſituated on a plain, on the eaſtern bank of a river of its name, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Leon, to which it ſerves as a harbour. It has 3 churches, and an hoſpital, ſurrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is ſickly, by reaſon of the neighbouring ſwamps. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. N. lat. 12. 17. W. long. 87. 36.

RECEIF, a harbour on the coaſt of Brazil, and is the ſtrongeſt place on all that coaſt. S. lat. 8. 10. W. long. 35. 35.

RECOVERY, *Fort*, in the N. W. Territory, is ſituated on a branch of the Wabaſh river, about 23 miles from Greenville, and 98 N. by W. of Cincinnati. It conſiſts of two block-houſes and barracks with curtains, and contains 60 men.

RED, a river of the State of Tenneſſee, a water of Cumberland river, with which it mingles its waters at the north bend, about 2 miles N. W. of Clarkſville. It is boatable a conſiderable diſtance.

RED, a principal branch of Kentucky river, which heads and interlocks with a main branch of Licking river, and flows, in a S. W. courſe, into Kentucky river, about 9 miles above Boonſborough. It is 60 yards wide at the mouth.

RED, a weſtern branch of Miſſiſippi river, in lat. 31. N. Here, it is ſaid, Ferdinando de Soto died, at a place called Guacoyi, May 21, 1542. See *Rouge River*.

RED *Bank*, on the S. E. ſide of Dalaware river, in the town of Woodbury, in Glouceſter co. New-Jerſey. The ſituation is elevated, and the fort built here during the war, ſtood 1,900 yards from Fort Iſland, and about 7 miles ſouth of Philadelphia. It coſt the Britiſh 400 men, killed and wounded, before they could reduce the garriſon, in 1777.

RED *Hook*, in Dutcheſs co. New-York, where a poſt-office is kept, is on the eaſt bank of Hudſon's river, 21 miles S. of Hudſon, and 116 N. of New-York.

REDONDO, a rock between Montſerrat and Nevis, Caribbee Iſlands. It is about a league in circuit, of a round form, where is neither culture nor inhabitants, N. lat. 17. 6. W. long. 61. 35.

REEDSBOROUGH, or *Readſborough*, the ſouth-eaſternmoſt townſhip of Bennington co. Vermont. It contains 64 inhabitants.

REEDY *Iſland*, in Delaware river, 50 miles below Philadelphia. It is 20 miles from Bombay Hook, and is the rendezvous of outward-bound ſhips in autumn and ſpring, waiting for a favourable wind. The courſe from this to the ſea is S. S. E. ſo that a N. W. wind, which is the prevailing wind in theſe ſeaſons, is fair for veſſels to put out to ſea. There is a ſecure harbour here, at Port Penn, where piers have been erected by the State of Pennſylvania. The iſland is about 3 miles long, and not more than one-fourth of a mile wide. It was formerly banked in, but is now under cultivation, and is overflowed in high tides. There is a channel on each ſide of the

iſland; but veſſels, eſpecially large ones, chooſe to keep the eaſtern ſide.

REELFOOT, a ſmall navigable river of the ſtate of Tennaſſee, which empties into the river Miſſiſippi, about 35 miles ſouth of the Ohio. It is 30 yards wide 7 miles from its mouth. One of its branches riſes on the borders of Kentucky.

REEMSTOWN, or *Reamſtown*, a ſmall town of Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania; ſituated on a ſtream which empties into Calico Creek, a water of Coneſtoga, which falls into the Suſquehannah. It contains about 40 houſes, and is 16 miles N. E. of Lancaſter, and 62 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

REGOLETS, the name of the paſſage from the northern part of the Gulf of Mexico into lake Pontchartrain, which has communication, through Maurepas Lake and the Gut of Ibberville, with Miſſiſippi river; or the general name of the iſles in the inner part of the channel into that lake. The diſtance from Lake Pontchartrain through the Regolets is 10 miles, and between 3 and 400 yards broad, and lined with marſhes on each ſide. On the S. ſide of the Regolets, and near to the entrance from the gulf, there is a large paſſage into the Lake Borgne, or Blind Lake; and by ſome creeks that fall into it, ſmall craft may go as far as the plantations on the Miſſiſippi, and there is a paſſage between the Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain; but either by this, or that of the Regolets, 6 and ſometimes 7 feet is the deepeſt water through. Near the entrance at the eaſt end of the Regolets, and on the north ſide, are principal mouths of Pearl river. From the Regolets to the Bay of St. Louis is 18 miles.

REHOBOTH, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Briſtol co. on a branch of Providence river, a few miles from Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, and 44 miles N. by W. of Boſton. It was called *Saconet* by the Indians; was incorporated in 1645, and contains 4,710 inhabitants.

REISTERSTOWN, in Baltimore co. Maryland, 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Weſtminſter, and nearly 16 north-weſterly of Baltimore.

RENOWE'S *Harbour*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, is about 21 miles from Cape Race. Its entrance is rather dangerous, but it is a good harbour to fiſh in; and is much frequented by boats and ſhallops, in the fiſhing ſeaſon. Half a league from the S. point is a high rock, called Renowe's Point; which may be ſeen, in a clear day, 3 leagues off.

RENSSELAER, a county of the State of New-York, bounded north by Waſhington co. ſouth by Columbia, eaſt by part of the States of Maſſachuſetts and Vermont, and weſt by Hudſon's river. It contains eight townſhips, viz. Troy, Greenbuſh, Schodack, Stephentown, Peterſburg, Hoſick, Pittſtown, and Schaetecoke. In 1796, there were 3,500 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

RENSSELAERVILLE, or *Renſelaerwick*, a townſhip of Albany co. New-York, bounded ſoutherly by Columbia co. and weſterly by Hudſon's river. In 1790, it contained 2,771 inhabitants; in 1796, it had 548 inhabitants who were electors. In this town, nearly oppoſite to the city of Albany, is a medicinal ſpring, which combines moſt of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

RESOLUTION *Bay*, or *Madre de Dios*, is under the higheſt land on the W. ſide of St. Chriſtina, one of the Marqueſas Iſlands. S. lat. 9. 52. W. long. 139. 9.

RESOLUTION, *Cape*, near the eaſtern entrance of Hudſon's Straits. N. lat. 61. 29. W. long. 65. 16.

RESOLUTION *Iſland*, at the eaſt end of Hudſon's Straits. N. lat. 62. W. long. 65.

RESOLUTION *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, one of the Society Iſles; ſo called from the ſhip Reſolution. S. lat. 17. 24. W. long. 141. 15.

REVEL's, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, cloſe to the eaſt coaſt of Northampton co. Virginia.

REY, *Cape*, or *Point*, on the N. coaſt of S. America, is 40 leagues W. by N. of Cape Three Points, and is N. by E. of Bocca del Drago.

REYES, *Angra dos*, on the S. E. coaſt of Brazil, in S. America, lies weſtward of Rio Janeiro, and 53 leagues weſt of Cape Frio. It affords good anchorage.

RHINEBECK. See *Rhynbeck*.

RHODE-ISLAND is one of the ſmalleſt of the United States; its greateſt length being 47 miles, and its greateſt breadth 37; or about 1,300 ſquare miles.

miles. It is bounded N. and E. by the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts; S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Connecticut. Theſe limits comprehend what is called *Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations*; divided into 5 counties, viz. Newport, Providence, Waſhington, Briſtol, and Kent, which are ſubdivided into 30 townſhips, containing 68,825 inhabitants, of whom 948 are ſlaves. Narraganſet Bay makes up from S. to N. between the main land on the E. and W. and emboſoms many fertile iſlands, the principal of which are Rhode-Iſland, Canonnicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Iſlands. Block-Iſland is the ſouthernmoſt land belonging to the State. The harbours are Newport, Providence, Wickford, Patuxet, Warren, and Briſtol. Rhode-Iſland, from which the State takes half its name, lies between lat. 41. 28. and 41. 42. N. and between long. 71. 17. and 71. 27. W. from Greenwich; being about 15 miles long from N. E to S.W. and about 3½ broad, on an average. It is divided into 3 townſhips, Newport, Portſmouth, and Middletown. Perhaps no iſland in the world exceeds this in point of ſoil, climate, and ſituation. In its moſt flouriſhing ſtate it was called by travellers, the Eden of America. But the change which the ravages of war, and a decreaſe of buſineſs have effected, is great. Between 30,000 and 40,000 ſheep are fed on this iſland, beſides neat cattle and horſes. The State is interſected in all directions by rivers; the chief of which are Providence and Taunton rivers, which fall into Narraganſet Bay; the former on the weſt, the latter on the eaſt ſide of Rhode-Iſland. Rhode-Iſland is as healthy a country as any in America. The winters, in the maritime parts of the State are milder than in the inland country; the air being ſoftened by a ſea-vapour, which alſo enriches the ſoil. The ſummers are delightful, eſpecially on Rhode-Iſland, where the extreme heats which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreſhing breezes from the ſea. The rivers and bays ſwarm with fiſh, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds; the markets are alive with them. Oyſters, lobſters, and other ſhell-fiſh, abound in Narraganſet Bay. Travellers are generally agreed, that Newport is the beſt fiſh-market in the world. This State produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in ſome parts wheat, ſufficient for home conſumption; and the various kinds of graſſes, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in perfection; cyder is made for exportation. The north-weſtern parts of the State are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts. The tract of land lying between North and South Kingſtown on the eaſt, and Connecticut on the weſt, called *Shannock* country, or *Purchaſe*, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by a number of wealthy farmers, who raiſe ſome of the fineſt neat cattle in New-England, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheeſe of the beſt quality, and in large quanties for exportation. Iron ore is found in great plenty in ſeveral parts of the State. The iron-works on Patuxet river, 12 miles from Providence, are ſupplied with ore from a bed 4½ miles diſtant, which lies in a valley, through which runs a brook. The brook is turned into a new channel, and the ore-pits are cleared of water by a ſteam engine. At this ore-bed are a variety of ores, curious ſtones, and ochres. In the townſhip of Cumberland is a copper mine mixed with iron, ſtrongly impregnated with load-ſtone, of which ſome large pieces have been found in the neighbourhood. No method has yet been diſcovered to work it to advantage. Abundance of lime-ſtone is found in this State, particularly in the county of Providence; of which large quantities of lime are made and exported. This lime-ſtone is of different colours, and is the true marble of the white, plain, and variegated kind. It takes as fine a poliſh as any ſtone in America. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings in this State; to one of which, near Providence, many people reſort to bathe, and drink the water. Newport and Providence are the chief towns of this State. The ſlave-trade, which was a ſource of wealth to many of the people of Newport, and in other parts of the State, has happily been aboliſhed. The town of Briſtol carries on a conſiderable trade to Africa, the Weſt-Indies, and to different parts of the United States. But by far the greateſt part of the commerce of Rhode-Iſland, is at preſent carried on by

the inhabitants of the flouriſhing town of Providence, which had, in 1791, 129 ſail of veſſels, containing 11,942 tons. The exports from the State are flax-ſeed, lumber, horſes, cattle, beef, pork, fiſh, poultry, onions, butter, cheeſe, barley, grain, ſpirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports conſiſt of European and W. India goods, and logwood from the Bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 veſſels enter and clear annually at the different ports in the State. The amount of exports from this State to foreign countries, for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1791, was 470,131 dolls. 9 cents; in 1792, 698,084; in 1793, 616,416; and in 1794, 954,573 dollars. The inhabitants of this State are progreſſing rapidly in manufactures. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fuſtians, denims, thickſets, velvets, &c. &c. are here manufactured and ſent to the ſouthern States. Large quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of this State for exportation. But the moſt conſiderable manufactures in this State are thoſe of iron; ſuch as bar and ſheet iron, ſteel, nail-rods, and nails, implements of huſbandry, ſtoves, pots, and other houſehold utenſils, the iron-work of ſhipping, anchors, bells, &c. The conſtitution of this State is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663; and the frame of government was not eſſentially altered by the revolution. The legiſlature of the State conſiſts of two branches; a ſenate or upper houſe, compoſed of ten members, beſides the governor and deputy-governor, called in the charter, *aſſiſtants*; and a houſe of repreſentatives, compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral towns. The members of the legiſlature are choſen twice a year; and there are two ſeſſions of this body annually, viz. on the firſt Wedneſday in May, and the laſt Wedneſday in October. This State was firſt ſettled from Maſſachuſetts. Mr. Roger Williams, a miniſter, who came over to New-England in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and was on that account forced to leave his houſe, land, wife, and children, at Salem, in the dead of winter, and to ſeek a reſidence without the limits of Maſſachuſetts. Governor Winthrop adviſed him to purſue his courſe to Nehiganſet, or Narraganſet Bay, which he did, and fixed himſelf at Secunk or Seekhonk, now Rehoboth. But that place being within the bounds of Plymouth colony, Gov. Winſlow, in a friendly manner, adviſed him to remove to the other ſide of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly, in 1636, Mr. Williams and four others croſſed Seekhonk river, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hoſpitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which, from a ſenſe of God's merciful providence to him, he called *Providence*. Here he was ſoon after joined by a number of others, and, though they were ſecured from the Indians by the terror of the Engliſh, yet they, for a conſiderable time, ſuffered much from fatigue and want; but they enjoyed liberty of conſcience, which has ever ſince been inviolably maintained in this State. So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that no contract between a miniſter and a ſociety (unleſs incorporated for that purpoſe) is of any force. It is probably for theſe reaſons, that ſo many different ſects have ever been found here; and that the Sabbath and all religious inſtitutions, have been more neglected in this, than in any other of the New-England ſtates.

RHODE-ISLAND *Light-Houſe* was erected in 1749, in Beaver Tail, at the ſouth end of Canonnicut Iſland, for the ſafety and convenience of veſſels ſailing into the Narraganſet Bay and harbour of Newport. The ground the light-houſe ſtands upon is about 12 feet above the ſurface of the ſea at high water. From the ground to the top of the cornice is 58 feet, round which is a gallery, and within that ſtands the lantern, which is about 11 feet high, and 8 feet diameter. High water at full and change, 37 minutes after 7 o'clock. N. lat. 41. 28. W. long. 71. 24.

RHODE *River*, the weſternmoſt water of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina.

RHONDE. See *Ronde*.

RHYNBECK, or *Rhinebeck*, a poſt-town of N. York, ſituated in Dutcheſs co. on the E. ſide of Hudſon's river, oppoſite to Kingſton; 18 miles north of Poughkeepſie; 103 north of New-York, and 198 N. by E. of Philadelphia. The townſhip contains 3,662 inhabitants, of whom 542 are electors, and 421 ſlaves. It is bounded ſoutherly by Clinton,

Clinton, and northerly by Beekman. A very curious cavern has been lately diſcovered at a place in this town, called by the Indians, Sepaſcot. See *Dutcheſs County*.

RIALEXA, or *Rialeno*, a town of New Spain, ſituated on a ſmall river in Nicaragua, 5 miles from the ſea, where is a good harbour. It is unwholeſome by reaſon of marſhes in the vicinity. It is 60 miles W. of Leon, and the Lake Nicaragua. N. lat. 12 25. W. long. 89. 10.

RICH, *Cape*, on the W. ſide of the iſland of Newfoundland, towards the N. end, and in the N. E. part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having the iſle of St. John and other ſmall iſles to the north. This cape or point uſed to be omitted in the French maps, ſeemingly becauſe it was the bounds of their privilege of fiſhing, which extended from hence northward, and round to Cape Bonaviſta.

RICHARDSON'S *Bay*, on the S. E. part of the iſland of Jamaica. The anchorage within it is between Morant river and Two Mile Wood.

RICHFIELD, a townſhip of N. York, ſituated in Otſego co. taken from Otſego townſhip, and incorporated in 1792; 229 of its inhabitants are electors.

RICHFORD, the north-eaſternmoſt townſhip of Franklin co. Vermont; on Miſſiſconi river.

RICHLAND, a county of S. Carolina, Camden diſtrict; bounded S. and S. W. by Congaree and Broad rivers, and eaſt by Wateree river, which divides it from Kerſhaw and Clermont counties. It contains 3,930 inhabitants; of whom 2,479 are white, and 1,437 ſlaves.

RICHLAND, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Buck's co.

RICHLIEU, the French name given formerly to the outlet of Lake Champlain. See *Sorel*.

RICHLIEU *Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the river St. Lawrence, about 12 leagues above the town of Trois Rivieres, at the boundary of the government of Montreal. There are nearly 100 of them. N. lat. 46. 22. W. long. 71. 7.

RICHLIEU, the name of an ancient ſmall fortification built by the French, on the north bank of the river Sorel, at its junction with the river St. Lawrence, oppoſite the iſlands of Richlieu.

RICHMAN'S *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Cumberland county, Diſtrict of Maine, about northerly four leagues from Wood Iſland, and a league weſt of Portland. Few veſſels put in here, except coaſters. There is a ſunken ledge S. E. half a mile from the north-eaſt end of the iſland, which only ſhews itſelf when the wind blows freſh: but you need not go ſo near the iſland. Wood Iſland is in lat. 43. 50. N. and long. 69. 57. W.

RICHMOND, a townſhip on the weſt line of the State of Maſſachuſetts, in Berkſhire co. 17 miles W. by S. of Lenox, and 150 miles weſt of Boſton. Iron ore of the firſt quality is found here, but as it lies deep it is raiſed at a great expenſe. Ore of indifferent quality is found in many places. It abounds with lime-ſtone, coarſe, white, and clouded marble. The town was incorporated in 1775, and contains an iron-work, 3 griſt-mills, a fulling-mill, 2 ſaw-mills, and 1255 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a townſhip of Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire; ſituated on the Maſſachuſetts line, about 11 miles eaſt of Connecticut river, and 97 W. by S. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1380 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a townſhip in Waſhington co. Rhode-Iſland, ſeparated from Hopkinton on the weſt by Ward's river a branch of Paucatuck river. It is about 19 miles weſt of Newport, and contains 1760 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a county of New-York, comprehending all Staten-Iſland, Shooters-Iſland, and the Iſlands of Meadow, on the weſt ſide thereof. It is divided into the townſhips of Caſtletown, Northfield, Southfield, and Weſtfield. It contains 3,835 inhabitants: of whom 488 are electors, and 759 ſlaves. See *Staten-Iſland*.

RICHMOND, a county of N. Carolina, ſituated in Fayette diſtrict, bounded ſouth, by the State of S. Carolina, and north, by Moore co. It contains 5055 inhabitants, including 583 ſlaves. Chief town, Rockingham. The court-houſe, at which a poſt-office is kept, is 20 miles from Anſon court-houſe, 56 from Fayetteville, and 563 from Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Weſtmoreland, and S. and S. W. by Rappahannock river, which ſeparates it from Eſ-

ſex co. It contains 6,985 inhabitants, of whom 3,984 are ſlaves. The court-houſe, where a poſt-office is kept, is 273 miles from Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, the preſent ſeat of government of the State of Virginia, is ſituated in Henrico co. on the north ſide of James's river, juſt at the foot of the falls, and contains between 400 and 500 houſes, and nearly 4,000 inhabitants. Part of the houſes are built on the margin of the river, convenient for buſineſs; the reſt are upon a hill which overlooks the lower part of the town, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the river and adjacent country. The new houſes are well built. A large ſtate-houſe, or capitol, has lately been erected on the hill. This city likewiſe boaſts of an elegant ſtatue of the illuſtrious Waſhington, which was formed at Paris. The lower part of the town is divided by a creek, over which is a convenient bridge. A bridge between 300 and 400 yards in length, has been thrown acroſs James's river, at the foot of the fall, by Col. Mayo. That part from Mancheſter to the iſland is built on 15 boats. From the iſland to the rocks was formerly a floating bridge of rafts; but the enterpriſing proprietor has now built it of framed log piers, filled with ſtones. From the rocks to the landing at Richmond, the bridge is continued on framed piers filled with ſtones. The bridge connects the city with Mancheſter; and as the paſſengers pay toll, it produces a handſome revenue to Col. Mayo, who is the ſole proprietor. The public buildings, beſides the ſtate-houſe, are an Epiſcopal church, a court-houſe, gaol, a theatre, and 3 tobacco ware-houſes. The falls above the bridge are 7 miles in length. A noble canal is cutting, and nearly completed on the north ſide of the river, which is to terminate in a baſon of about two acres, in the town of Richmond. From this baſon to the wharves in the river, will be a land carriage of about a mile. The expence is eſtimated at £30,000 Virginia currency. The opening of this canal promiſes the addition of much wealth to Richmond. Veſſels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which the goods from Richmond are ſent down in boats. It is 626 miles from Boſton, 374 from N. York, 176 from Baltimore, 278 from Philadelphia, 247 from Fayetteville, 497 from Charleſton, and 662 from Savannah. N. lat. 37. 40. W. long. 77. 50.

RICHMOND, a county of the Upper diſtrict of Georgia, in which is ſituated the city of Auguſta. It is ſeparated from S. Carolina on the E. by Savannah river, and contains 11,317 inhabitants, of whom 4,116 are ſlaves.

RICHMOND, a town of the iſland of St. Vincent's, in the Weſt-Indies. It is ſeated at the head of a deep bay, on the weſtern ſide of the iſland. Chateaubelair river runs on the ſouth ſide of the town, which gives name to the bay. Another river empties into the bay on the north ſide of the town.

RIDGEFIELD, a poſt-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. 10 miles ſouth-weſtward of Danbury, 78 ſouth-weſt of Hartford, 51 north-eaſt of Kingſbridge, in the State of New-York, and 161 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. The townſhip of Ridgefield was called by the Indians *Caudoiowa*, or high land. It well anſwers the name, for though it is 14 miles from the Sound, it affords a good proſpect of it, and of Long Iſland. Of the latter, 40 miles in length is viſible, and veſſels may be ſeen as they paſs up the Sound. It was ſettled in 1709.

RIDLEY, a townſhip in Delaware co. Pennſylvania.

RIGO *Iſland*, near the north-weſt part of the iſland of Porto Rico, in the Weſt-Indies, behind which is the principal harbour of the main iſland.

RIMAC, a river of Peru, which paſſes through the city of Lima, and falls into the ſea 6 miles below that city.

RINDGE, or *Ringe*, a town in the county of Cheſhire, New-Hampſhire, It lies upon the Maſſachuſetts line about 80 miles weſterly of Portſmouth, and 70 north-weſt of Boſton. Was incorporated in 1768. In 1775, it contained 542, and in 1790, 1143 inhabitants. In this townſhip are thirteen natural ponds of water of different ſizes, in which are pickerel, perch trout, eels, &c. In this townſhip, northerly, is a mine lately diſcovered, which contains a kind of ochre of a Spaniſh brown. One half of the water of this town runs to the Merrimack, the other to Connecticut river.

RINGO'S-TOWN, in Hunterdon co. New-Jerſey, lies about 15 miles N. W. of Princeton.

RIOBAMBA,

RIOBAMBA, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito, having a capital of its own name. The productions and manufactures of this province excel all the rest of the provinces of Peru. Several parts of it are full of mines of gold and silver.

RIO *Bueno*, in the island of Jamaica, lies 14 miles eastward of Martha Brae, where a ship may lie, bringing the point N. N. W. in 8 or 9 fathoms water. The bank is steep. Eastward of this, 4 or 5 miles is Dry Harbour.

RIO *Grande*, a captainship in the northern division of Brazil, whose chief town is Tignares.

RIO, *Grande*, a large river of Brazil, from whence the above captainship has its name. The Portuguese say its entrance is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough further in.

RIO *Grande*, a river of Terra Firma, S. America, which rises near the equator, runs eastward, and falls into the North Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. Also the name of a river of Brazil, which falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

RIO *de la Hacha*, a town and province in the northern division of Terra Firma.

RIO *de Patos*, on the coast of Brazil, lies 10 leagues to the southward of St. Catherine.

RIO *de la Plata*. See *Plata River*, *Paraguay*, and *Buenos Ayres*.

RIO *de la Plata*, a province in the S. division of Paraguay, in S. America. Its chief town is Buenos Ayres.

RIO *de Puercos*, a harbour or anchorage ground on the northern side of the island of Cuba, south-west of Bahia Honda.

RIO *Janeiro*, a rich and populous city of Brazil, having many elegant churches and handsome buildings, situated within a large and wide bay, in lat. 24. 15. south, and long. 43. 30 west. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable trade. It it also called St. Sebastian.

RIO *Real*, a river of Brazil, running almost parallel with that of St. Francis, dividing the captainship of Seregipe from that of Todos los Santos, and empties into the ocean 41 leagues to the northward of the bay of that name.

RIPPACANOE *Creek*, in the N. W. Territory, is a western branch of Wabash river. The Kickapee Indian town lies near it. Its mouth is 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns.

RIPTON, a township in Addison co. Vermont, 22 miles east of Lake Champlain.

RISTIGOUCHE *River*, on the northern side of Chaleur Bay, is 2 leagues from West-Nouville, and runs a west course in general. It is navigable for ships and brigs 7 leagues from its mouth, and abounds with salmon and wild fowl. Many salmon fisheries are carried on here to considerable advantage.

RIVANNA, a small north-west branch of James's river in Virginia, whose head waters unite a few miles north of Charlottesville, and empties into James's river, about 2 miles above Elk Island. It is navigable for canoes and batteaux to its intersection with the south-west mountains, which is about 22 miles; and may easily be opened to navigation through these mountains, to its fork above Charlottesville.

RIVERHEAD, a township of New. York, situated in Suffolk co. in Long-Island. It was taken from the township of Southold, and incorporated in 1792; 244 of its inhabitants are qualified electors.

RIVER *of the West*, in the north-west part of N. America, empties into the ocean in about lat. 43. 17. 30. north, and long 122. 30. west. It is little known, except near its mouth.

RIVIERE, *Grande*, in Lower Canada, empties into the ocean through the northern shore of Chaleur Bay, about 6 leagues west-north-west of Cape Despair. Here is a considerable cod-fishery.

ROANOKE *Inlet*, on the coast of N. Carolina, leads into Albemarle Sound. N. lat. 35. 56. W. long. 76. 14.

ROANOKE *Island* is on the southern side of Albemarle Sound. The north point of the island is about 7 miles west of Roanoke Inlet.

ROANOKE, a long and rapid river, is formed by 2 principal branches, Staunton river, which rises in Virginia, and Dan river, which rises in N. Carolina. The low lands on this river are subject to inundations. It is navigable only for shallops, nor for these, but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country. It empties by several mouths into the S.

W. end of Albemarle Sound. The planters on the banks of this river, are ſuppoſed to be the wealthieſt in North-Carolina. The lower part of this river was formerly called *Mozattoe*.

ROANOKE *River, Little*, empties into Staunton river from the north, about 15 miles above the junction of Dan and Staunton rivers.

ROARING *River*, a boatable water of Tenneſſee State, which runs north-weſterly into Cumberland river, 12 miles ſouth-weſt of the mouth of Obas river

ROBERDEAU, a ſmall fort which was erected in Bald Eagle, or Sinking Spring Valley, in Pennſylvania, during the late war. It was erected for the protection of thoſe who then worked at the lead mines. But the Indian war raging around them, they were forced to abandon the enterprize. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

ROBERT *Bay*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland, ſeparated from Spaniſh Bay by a very narrow neck of land; and about E. N. E. 4 miles about the point from Port Grave.

ROBERT *Bay*, a gulf or bay of the iſland of Martinico in the Weſt-Indies, and one of the fineſt natural harbours that can be imagined, being able to contain the largeſt fleet with ſuch convenience, that the ſhips may ride near enough the ſhore to reach it with a plank. It is about 2 leagues in depth, and is formed by the Point of the Galleons on the weſt, and Point Roſe on the eaſt.

ROBERTSON, a new county of Tenneſſee.

ROBESON, a county of N. Carolina, ſituated in Fayette diſtrict, and bounded ſouth-weſt by the State of S. Carolina. It contains 5326 inhabitants, including 533 ſlaves. Chief town, Lumberton.

ROBIN HOOD'S *Bay*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland, is frequented by ſmall veſſels, as they can fiſh here to advantage. It is not far from Trinity Harbour, and near to Fox Iſlands.

ROCA *Iſlands*, a cluſter of uninhabited iſlands off the north coaſt of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, about 40 leagues north-weſt by weſt of Tortugas.

ROCA PARTIDO, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, S. E. from La Meſa, and W. from the iſle La Nublada; and in about lat. 16. 35. N. and long. 128. W.

ROCHE, *Cape de la*, on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, is about five leagues weſt of Old Cape Francois.

ROCH, *Riviere à la*, a river of the N. W. Territory, which runs a S. W. courſe, and empties into the Miſſiſippi 95 miles above the Iowa Rapids.

ROCHER, *la prairie du*, or *Rock Meadows*, on Miſſiſippi river, 3 miles below the ſpot where Fort Chartres ſtood.

ROCHESTER, the north-weſternmoſt townſhip of Windſor co. Vermont, and contains 215 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Plymouth co. 53 miles ſouthward of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 2,644 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a conſiderable townſhip in Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, on the W. ſide of the northern branch of Piſcataqua river, 22 miles north-weſterly of Portſmouth, and 40 S. by E. of Middleton. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 2,857 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a townſhip in Ulſter co. New-York, extending W. to Delaware river. It is about 12 miles S. W. of Eſopus, and contains 1628 inhabitants, of whom 228 are electors, and 281 ſlaves.

ROCKAWAY, a ſmall poſt-town in Morris co. New-Jerſey, on the S. ſide of the river of its name, 15 miles N. by W. of Morriſtown, 21 S. E. of Newton, and 123 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

ROCKBRIDGE, a mountainous county of Virginia, bounded N. by Auguſta, and S. by James river, which divides it from Botetourt co. It contains 6,548 inhabitants, of whom 682 are ſlaves. The Natural Bridge, ſo elegantly deſcribed by Mr. Jefferſon, in his Notes on Virginia, is in this county.

ROCK FISH, a north-weſtern branch of James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of which is ſome indifferent marble, generally variegated with red, blue, and purple. It forms a large precipice, which hangs over a navigable part of the river. None of the marble has ever yet been worked.

ROCKFORD, a poſt town of N. Carolina, 573 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL, a townſhip of Buck's co. Pennſylvania.

ROCKINGHAM, one of the five counties into which the State of New-Hampſhire is divided. It lies on the S. E. part of the State; having the Atlantic Ocean on the S. E. the county of Hillſborough

borough on the W. Strafford on the N. and the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts on the S. It is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. It embraces the only ſea-port, and moſt of the commercial towns in the ſtate. It contains 46 townſhips, and 43,169 inhabitants. Chief towns, Portſmouth, Exeter, and Concord.

ROCKINGHAM, the north-eaſternmoſt townſhip in Windham co. Vermont, is ſituated on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, which ſeparates it from Walpole, in New-Hampſhire. It contains 1235 inhabitants.

ROCKINGHAM, a county of Saliſbury diſtrict, N. Carolina, bounded eaſt by Caſwell and weſt by Stokes. On the banks of the Dan, which waters this county, are large tracts of fertile low land. A furnace and forge have been erected on Troubleſome Creek. Iron ore is found in many parts of the county. It contains 6,187 inhabitants, including 1,100 ſlaves.

ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Richmond co. N. Carolina. It is ſeated on an eminence, about 6 miles eaſt of Great Pedee river, and contains a court-houſe, gaol, and a few dwelling-houſes. It is 74 miles from Hillſborough, 40 from Bethania, and 536 from Philadelphia.

ROCKINGHAM, a mountainous co. of Virginia, bounded north by Shenandoah, and ſouth by Auguſta. It contains 7,449 inhabitants, including 772 ſlaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a poſt-town and the ſeat of the courts of the above county, is ſituated on a branch of Shenandoah river, and contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 30 houſes. It is 108 miles eaſt by north of the Sweet Springs, 25 N. W. by N. of Staunton, 52 S. W. of Straſburg, in Pennſylvania, and 262 S. W. of Philadelphia.

ROCKY *Meadows*, called by the French *La Prairie du Rocher*, on the eaſtern ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, 12 miles northerly of Kaſkaſkias, and 3 ſoutherly of Fort Chartres. About 20 years ago, it contained 100 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes.

ROCKEMECKO, or *Rockomeſbo*, a townſhip in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine. In 1790, the plantations of New Sandwich, Livermore, and Rockomeſbo, contained 400 inhabitants.

ROCKONCAMA, a pond of about a mile in circumference, in the centre of Long Iſland, New-York State, between Smithtown and Iſlip. It is continually ebbing and flowing; riſing gradually for ſeveral years, until it has arrived to a certain height; and then falls more rapidly to its loweſt bed.

ROCKY *Point*, on the ſouth ſhore of Lake Erie, lies 80 miles from the bay of Sanduſky.

ROCKY, a ſmall river of N. Carolina, which empties into Yadkin river.

ROCKY *Mount*, or *Franklin Court-Houſe*, in Virginia, where is a poſt office, is 25 miles from Martinſburg, 40 from Liberty, and 133 from Philadelphia.

ROCKY *River*, in the N. W. Territory, falls into the eaſt ſide of Miſſiſippi river, about 70 miles below the mouth of Mine river. A lead mine extends from the mouth of this river on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, more than 100 miles upwards.

ROCO *Grande*, an iſland on the coaſt of the Spaniſh Main, in the W. Indies. N. lat. 11. 5. W. long 67. 39.

RODNEY, *Point*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is the N. point of Norton Sound. Sledge Iſland is S. E. ½ E. of it 4 leagues, between which and the continent is anchorage in 7 fathoms. This point has its name in honour of the celebrated Admiral, Lord Rodney. N. lat. 64. 30. W. long. 166. 3.

RODRIGUES *Key*, on the coaſt of Florida, a pretty large mangrove iſland, one of the Tortugas, lying off Key Largo, and bears from Tavernies' Key N. N. E. ½ E. 5 miles. The roots of the trees are always overflowed. N. lat. 25. W. long. 81. 17.

ROEBUCK *Iſland*, at the eaſtern extremity of Lake Ontario. See *Foreſt Iſland*.

ROGERS' *Road*, ſo called from the perſon under whoſe direction it was made, in 1790. It leads through Clinton co. in New-York State into Canada; and is much uſed in winter, when paſſing the lakes is often dangerous, and always uncomfortable.

ROGERSVILLE, the chief town of Hawkin's co. Tenneſſee. The road from Knoxville to Philadelphia, 652 miles paſſes by Rogerſville, Roſs's Furnace, Abingdon, Engliſh's Ferry, on New-River, Big Lick; Peytonſburg, Rockbridge, Lexington, Staunton, New-market, Winchester, Frederick-town, York and Lancaſter.

ROLAND'S *Table*, on the main Land of the E. coaſt of the diſtrict of Gaſpee, in Lower Canada, and W. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a flat mountain, which ſhews itſelf off to ſeaward; appears above ſeveral others, and ſerves to find out Iſle Percée, or Pierced Iſland, 15 miles from Cape Gaſpee. The Iſland of Bonaventura is 3 miles beyond it.

ROLLING *Fork*, a main ſouthern branch of Salt river in Kentucky. The towns of Lyſtra and Beaiſburg ſtand on this river.

ROMAN, *Cape*, on the coaſt of South-Carolina. From hence to Charleſton light-houſe the courſe is W. S. W. ½ W. 21 leagues. N. lat. 33. 5. W long. 79. 30.

ROMAN, *Cape*, on the coaſt of Florida, is 20⅓ leagues N. W. by N. of Cape Sable, the S. W. point of the peninſula of Florida.

ROMAN, *Cape*, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma, is the north point of the peninſula which is the eaſt limit of the Gulf of Venezuela. Near to it on the north, are a number of rocks, and due north of it is the iſland of Orua, or Aruba, belonging to the Dutch, 8 or 9 leagues diſtant.

ROMANO, or *Romano Cayo*, a ſmall iſland off the north ſhore of the iſland of Cuba. It is long and narrow, and at the eaſtern extremity of that cluſter of iſles called the King's Garden.

ROME, a poſt-town of New-York, Herkemer co. on Mohawk river, 8 miles weſt of Whiteſtown, and 376 miles from Philadelphia. This townſhip was taken from Steuben, and incorporated in 1796. Fort Stanwix, called alſo New Fort Schuyler, is in this town.

ROMNEY, the chief town of Hampſhire co. Virginia, contains about 70 dwelling-houſes, a brick court-houſe, and a ſtone gaol. It is ſituated on the weſtern bank of the S. W. branch of Patowmac river, 50 miles W. by N. of Wincheſter, 25 N. E. by N. of Moorfields, and 18 S. W. of Old-Town, in Alleghany co. Pennſylvania. It is a poſt town, and is 242 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

ROMOPACK, a village in Bergen co. New-Jerſey, on Romopack river, 15 or 20 miles north of Patterſon.

ROMULUS, a military townſhip in New-York State, Onondago co. between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. The high road to the ferry at Cayuga Lake runs through its northern part. It was incorporated in 1794; and has within its juriſdiction the townſhips of Junius and Galen, together with the lands lying weſt of Hannibal and Cato, north of the townſhip of Galen, and S. of Lake Ontario, and that part of the lands reſerved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, weſt of Cayuga Lake. In the year 1796, 123 of its inhabitants were electors.

RONDE, or *Rhonde Iſland*, one of the Grenadines, dependant on the iſland of Grenada, in the Weſt-Indies; ſituated about mid-way between Cariacou and the north end of Grenada, about four leagues from each. It contains about 500 acres of excellent land, which are wholly applied to paſturage, and the cultivation of cotton.

ROPE *Ferry*, a ferry acroſs a bay in the town of New-London, in Connecticut; 4 miles S. W. by W. of New-London city, on the poſt-road to New-Haven. The bay ſets up from Long Iſland Sound, between Millſtone Point and Black Point in Lyme. In Auguſt, 1796, a bridge 500 feet long, was built acroſs this ferry, 2 miles above Millſtone Point, where the water is 18 feet deep. The bridge is 24 feet broad, with a ſliding draw.

ROQUE, *Cape*, on the coaſt of Brazil, north-weſtward of Cape St. Auguſtine. S. lat. 6. 20. W. long. 37. 30.

ROSA, a cape in the iſland of St. Domingo, E. N. E. ½ E. of Cape Dame Marie, the weſtern point of the iſland, diſtant about 7 leagues.

ROSA, or *St. Roſe's*, an extenſive bay on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, ſtretching about 30 miles to the north eaſt, and is from 4 to 6 miles broad. The bar before it has only 7 or eight feet water, where deepeſt; but within there is 16 or 17, as far as the Red Bluff on the main land. The peninſula between this bay and that of Penſacola, on the weſt, is from 1 to 3 or 4 miles broad. It is generally a very poor, ſandy ſoil, producing, in ſome places, large pines and live oak. The largeſt river that falls into the bay is Chacta-Hatcha, or Pea river, which runs from the north-eaſt, and enters the eaſtern extremity of the bay through ſeveral mouths, but ſo ſhoal that only a ſmall boat or canoe can paſs them.

them. Mr. Hutchins aſcended it about 25 leagues, where he found a ſmall party of the Couſſac Indians.

ROSA, or *Roſe Iſland*, extends along the mouth of the above bay, and is about 50 miles long, and no where above half a mile broad. The channel at the eaſt end of the iſland is ſo choaked up with a large ſhoal, in ſome places dry, that the deepeſt water is only 4 or 5 feet; and the channel between Roſe Iſland and the main is barely ſufficient for boats or pettiaugers.

ROSALIE, *Fort*, is ſituated in the weſtern territory of Georgia, in the Natchez country, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, in lat. 31. 40; 243 miles above New-Orleans.

ROSEAU, the capital of the iſland of Dominico, in the Weſt-Indies. It is now called Charlottetown, and is ſituated in St George's pariſh, about ſeven leagues from Prince Rupert's Bay. It is on a point of land on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland which forms two bays, viz. Woodbridge's Bay on the north, and Charlotteville Bay to the ſouthward. Roſeau is about half a mile in length from Charlotteville to Roſeau river, and moſtly two furlings in breadth, but is of an irregular figure. It contains more than 500 houſes, beſides cottages occupied by negroes. Whilſt in poſſeſſion of the French, it contained upwards of 1,000 houſes. N. lat. 15. 25. W. long. 61. 27.

ROSE, *St.* or *Jayna*. The eſtabliſhments in the plain of St. Roſe, and thoſe on the banks of the Jayna, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, are looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain, at leaſt, 2,000 perſons; for the moſt part people of colour, free and ſlaves. The river Jayna is 3 leagues W. of that city. The pariſh of St. Roſe or Jayna, which has in its dependency the ancient rich population of Bonaventure, is now reduced to a handful of individuals, whoſe employment is the breeding of cattle or the waſhing of gold ſand. Towards the ſource of the Jayna, and near the town of St. Roſe, were the celebrated gold mines of St. Chriſtopher; in the neighbourhood of which Columbus erected a fort by the name of St. Chriſtopher.

ROSEWAY, *Port*, a populous ſea-port town, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova-Scotia, north-eaſt by eaſt of Cape Negro and Harbour.

ROSEWAY *Iſland* lies at the mouth of Port Wager, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova-Scotia.

ROSIA, *Cape* in Penobſcot Bay, Diſtrict of Maine.

ROSIERS, *Cape*, the ſouth limit of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; from whence it is 90 miles acroſs to the north ſhore, meaſuring by the weſt end of the iſland of Anticoſti. This is the eaſternmoſt point of the diſtrict of Gaſpee, in Lower Canada. It has Florell Iſle and Cape Gaſpee on the ſouth. N. lat. 48. 56. W. long. 63. 40.

ROSSIGNOL, *Port*, on the ſouthern coaſt of Nova-Scotia, a harbour to the ſouth-weſt of Port de L'Heve.

ROSSIGNOL, a conſiderable lake in Nova-Scotia, between Liverpool and Annapolis. The Indians ſay it is the main ſource of Liverpool and Petit rivers. It has been a place of reſort for the Indians, on account of the favourable hunting grounds upon it.

ROTTERDAM, or *Anamocoe Iſle*, one of the Friendly Iſlands, ſituated on the north of Amſterdam Iſle; remarkable for its fertility and the peaceable diſpoſition of the inhabitants.

ROTTERDAM, *New*, a new ſettlement on the north ſide of Oneida Lake, in the State of New-York.

ROUGE, *Cape* or *Red Cape*, on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, lies 4 leagues weſtward of Point Iſabellica.

ROUGE *River*, in Louiſiana, is ſo called from its waters being of a red colour, and ſaid to tinge thoſe of the Miſſiſippi in the time of the floods. It riſes in New-Mexico, and, after running about 600 miles, joins the Miſſiſippi 187 miles above New-Orleans, 564 miles below Fort Roſalie; 30 miles from its mouth it receives Noir, or Black river. Near 70 leagues up Rouge river the French had a conſiderable poſt called Natchitoches. It was a frontier to the Spaniſh ſettlements, being 20 miles from Fort Adayes.

ROUGE *Chapeau*, or *Red Hat*, a cape on the coaſt of N. America. N. lat. 46. 51. W. long. 55. 26.

ROUND *Bay*, a fine bay, with good anchorage, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the iſland of St. Lucia, in the Weſt-Indies.

ROUND

ROUND, *Cape*, on the coaſt of Labrador in N. America.

ROUND *Heads*, Indians inhabiting on Riviere aux Tetes Bowles, or Round Head river, in N. America. Warriors, 2,000.

ROUND *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, lies 5 miles north from, and oppoſite to the middle of Horn Iſland, and is well timbered.

ROUND *Rock*, one of the Virgin Iſlands, north of Ginger Iſland. N. lat. 18. 10. W. long. 62. 53.

ROWAN, one of the moſt populous counties of N. Carolina, in Salisbury diſtrict; bounded north by Iredell, and ſouth by Cabarrus. It contains 15,828 inhabitants, including 1742 ſlaves.

ROWE, a townſhip in the north-weſtern corner of Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts; bounded north by the State of Vermont, and 130 miles north-weſt of Boſton. It is watered by Deerfield river, and contains 443 inhabitants.

ROWLEY, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Eſſex co. having Newbury on the north-eaſt and contains two pariſhes, beſides a ſociety of Anabaptiſts. The inhabitants, 1772 in number, are moſtly farmers. Near its bounds with Newbury, ſome ſpecimens of black lead have been diſcovered, and it is thought there is a conſiderable body of it, which may be, hereafter, an object of conſequence. It is 5 or 6 miles north by weſt of Ipſwich, and 26 north by eaſt of Boſton, and was incorporated in 1639.

ROXAS, *Haite de*, the heights in the diſtrict of Bayaguana, in the middle of the eaſtern part of the iſland of St. Domingo, are ſo called. Here Valverde ſaw, after having long ſought for it in vain, a little quadruped, which in form and ſize reſembled a ſucking pig of a fortnight old, except that its ſnout was a little longer. It had but very little hair, which was as fine as that of the dogs called *Chineſe*. The town of Bayaguana is about 4 leagues ſouth eaſt by eaſt of Baya.

ROXBOROUGH, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, ſituated in Philadelphia county.

ROXBURY, a pleaſant town in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, one mile ſouth weſt of Boſton. The townſhip is now divided into 3 pariſhes, and was ſettled in 1630. In the 3 pariſhes are 2,226 inhabitants. The firſt pariſh in this town has lately been connected with Boſton harbour by a canal. The Rev. John Elliot, the Apoſtle of the Indians, was the firſt miniſter who ſettled here. He tranſlated the Bible and other pious books, into the Indian language; and founded many religious ſocieties among the Indians. Thoſe of *Natick* and *Maſhpee*, few in number, remain to this day. He died in 1670, after being paſtor 60 years.

ROXBURY, a townſhip in the weſtern part of Orange co. Vermont, having only 14 inhabitants.

ROXBURY, a townſhip of Morris co. New-Jerſey, on Muſconecunk river, 25 miles from its confluence with the Delaware, and 45 miles north of Trenton. Near it is a mineral ſpring.

ROXO, a cape near the S. W. part of Porto Rico Iſland, and due ſouth of Cape Rincon. N. lat. 18. 11. W. long. 67. 53.

ROYAL *Bay*, is a ſhort diſtance to the eaſt ſoutherly of Boon's Point, at the north part of the iſland of Antigua in the Weſt-Indies.

ROYAL *Iſle*, a ſmall fertile iſland in the river St. Lawrence; 60 miles below Lake Ontario. The French fort on it was taken by Gen. Amherſt, in 1760.

ROYAL's *River*, in Cumberland co. Maine, empties into Caſco Bay, in the townſhip of North-Yarmouth.

ROYALTON, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, north-weſt of Hartford, on White river, and contains 748 inhabitants.

ROYALSTON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Worceſter, 40 miles north-weſt by north of Worceſter, and 70 north-weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1665, and contains 1,130 inhabitants. Miller's river runs through this town from the eaſt.

RUATAN, or *Rattan*, an iſland in the Bay of Honduras, 8 leagues from the Moſquito ſhore, and about 200 weſt by ſouth of the iſland of Jamaica. It is 30 miles long and 13 broad, naturally fortified with rocks and ſhoals, except the entrance into the harbour, which is ſo narrow that only one ſhip can paſs it at a time; the harbour is one of the fineſt in the world, and can afford ſafe anchorage for 500 ſail of ſhips. It was totally uninhabited until 1742, when the Britiſh under the command of Major Crawford, began a ſettlement, in order to

to protect the log-wood cutters, and ſecure a trade with the Spaniards of Guatimala, for cochineal, indigo, &c. but it was ſoon abandoned. N. lat. 17. 6. W. long. 88. 12.

RUGELEY's *Mills*, in S. Carolina, are about 12 miles north of Camden, near the weſternmoſt branch of Lynche's Creek. Here General Greene retreated, in May, 1781, to wait for reinforcements, after his repulſe at Camden, and to prevent ſupplies reaching it.

RUISSEAU, *Grand*, a ſettlement on the eaſtern ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, and in the N. W. Territory, which, with the villages of St. Philip and Prairie-du-Rochers, contained, in 1792, 240 inhabitants.

RUMFORD. See *Concord*, in New-Hampſhire.

RUMI-RAMBA, a plain near Quito in Peru, full of large fragments of rocks, thrown thither from a volcano, formerly in the famous mountain of Pichincha.

RUM *Key*, one of the Bahama Iſlands. N. lat. 23. 52. W. long. 74. 17.

RUMNEY, or *Romney*, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, ſituated in Grafton co. on a north branch of Baker's river, about 7 or 8 miles north-weſt of Plymouth, on the weſt ſide of the Pemigewaſſet. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 411 inhabitants.

RUNAWAY *Bay*, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua; ſituated between the fort on Corbizon's Point to the north, and Fort Hamilton to the ſouth. Off it lie rocks and ſhoals.

RUNAWAY *Bay*, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, weſtward of Great Laughlands river and Mumby Bay, and 9 or 10 miles eaſtward of Rio Bueno.

RUPERT, the north-weſternmoſt townſhip of Bennington co, Vermont. It contains 1033 inhabitants.

RUPERT's *Bay*, at the N. W. end of the iſland of Dominica, in the Weſt-Indies, affords good ſhelter from the winds, and is deep, capacious and ſandy. It is the principal bay of the iſland, and on it is erected the town of Portſmouth.

RUPERT's *Fort*, at the bottom of Hudſon's Bay, in North America, is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, on the eaſt ſide of James's Bay; between Slade river on the north, and Nodway river on the ſouth. N. lat. 51. 50. W. long. 80. 5.

RUPERT's *Iſland*, the moſt weſterly of the four iſlands in the ſtraits of Magellan, which form the S. ſide of Royal Reach.

RUSSELL, a co. of Virginia, bounded north by Greenbrier, and ſouth by Lee county. Before Lee was erected out of this county, it contained 3338 inhabitants, including 190 ſlaves.

RUSSELL, a townſhip in Hampſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, 15 miles weſt of Springfield, and 108 weſt by ſouth of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1792.

RUTHERFORD, a county of Morgan diſtrict, N. Carolina, bounded north by Burke and ſouth by the State of S. Carolina. In 1790 it contained 7808 inhabitants, including 614 ſlaves; but a new county has been lately formed out of it.

RUTHERFORD-TOWN, the capital of the above county. It contains a court-houſe, a gaol, and a few dwelling-houſes.

RUTHSBOROUGH, a village in Queen Anne's co. Maryland, on Tuckahoe Creek, 6 miles S. E. of Centerville, and 7½ N. W. of Greenſborough.

RUTLAND, a county of Vermont, bounded north by Addiſon co. eaſt by Windſor, ſouth by Bennington, and weſt by New-York. Otter Creek, and other ſtreams, water this county. It has alſo numerous lakes or ponds, well ſtored with fiſh; the chief of theſe, are Lakes Bombazon, and St. Auſtin; the former in Hubberton and Caſtleton, and the latter in Wells. It contains 25 townſhips, and 15,565 inhabitants. Here are 14 forges, 3 furnaces, and a ſlitting-mill.

RUTLAND, a poſt-town of Vermont, and capital of the above county, on Otter Creek, 55 miles from the mouth of that creek in Lake Champlain; 57 miles northerly of Bennington, 45 W. by N. of Windſor, and 359 N. E by N. of Philadelphia. This town and Windſor, are to be alternately the ſeat of government for the State. It contains a Congregational church, a court-houſe, and about 60 houſes. N. lat. 43. 34. 30. W. long. 72. 50. 30. The mean heat here, according to Dr. Williams, is 43 6

Leaſt heat 21

Greateſt heat 92

The townſhip contains 1407 inhabitants. Pipe clay is found here, which has been wrought

wrought into crucibles that prove very durable.

RUTLAND, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Worceſter co. 14 miles N. W. of Worceſter, and 56 W. of Boſton. The town was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1072 inhabitants.

RYE, a townſhip in New-Hampſhire, on the ſea-coaſt of Rockingham co. oppoſite the Iſle of Shoals, and 8 miles S. of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1719, and contains 865 inhabitants. The coaſt affords excellent ſalt hay.

RYE, a townſhip of New-York, Weſt-Cheſter co. on Long-Iſland Sound; 36 miles N. E. from New-York city. It contains 986 inhabitants, of whom 154 are qualified electors, and 123 ſlaves.

RYE, a townſhip in Cumberland co. Pennſylvania.

RYEGATE, the S. eaſternmoſt townſhip of Caledonia co. Vermont, and ſeparated from Bath in New-Hampſhire on the eaſt, by Connecticut river. It contains 187 inhabitants.

S

SABA, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to the Dutch, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 13 miles N. W. of St. Euſtatia, and 30 S. W. of St. Bartholomew. N. lat. 17. 39. W. long. 63. 17.

SABA, *Little*, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, ſituated to the ſouth of St. Thomas, and belongs to the Danes.

SABLE, *Cape*, the ſouth-weſternmoſt point of the province of Nova-Scotia. N. lat. 43. 24. W. long. 65. 39. Variation of the needle, in 1787, 12. 15 W.

SABLE, *Cape*, the S. W. point of the peninſula of Florida; 33 leagues E. N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. of the S. W. point of the Dry Tortuga Shoals. N. lat. 24. 57. W. long. 81. 52.

SABLE, *Great* and *Little*, two rivers emptying into Lake Champlain from the weſt ſide. *Great Sable River* is not far from the Saranac, and is ſcarcely 60 yards wide. On this ſtream are remarkable falls. The whole deſcent of the water is about 200 feet, in ſeveral pitches, the greateſt of which is 40 feet perpendicular. At the foot of it the water is unfathomable. A large pine has been ſeen, in a freſhet, to pitch over endwiſe, and remain ſeveral minutes under water. The ſtream is confined by high rocks on either ſide, a ſpace of 40 feet; and the banks at the falls are at leaſt as many feet high. In a freſhet, the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water riſes to full banks, and then burſts away its obſtructions, with a moſt tremendous craſhing.

SABLE, an iſland ſouth-eaſt off Cape Breton 35 leagues. It is narrow, dreary, and barren. N. lat. 44. 15. W. long. 60.

SABLE *Point*, on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Newfoundland. N. lat. 50. 24. W. long. 57. 35.

SABLES, *Riviere aux*. See *Black River*, a water of Lake Ontario.

SACATECOLULA, or *Lacatecolula*, on the weſt coaſt of Mexico, 12 miles from Limpa river. There is a burning mountain near the town of the ſame name. The volcano of St. Salvadore, is more northerly about 30 miles, and 12 eaſtward of Bernal.

SAC, *Grande Riviere du Cul de*, a river of the iſland of St. Domingo, which riſes in Montagne de la Seile, by two branches; takes a ſemicircular courſe of 12 leagues, and runs weſtward into the ſea, about two leagues northward of Port au Prince.

SACKVILLE, a townſhip of Nova-Scotia, Cumberland co. on Chegnecto Baſon, called by the French Beau Baſin, and Tintamare, and the N. ſide of the River au Lac.

SACO *Falls*, ſituated on Saco river, are 5 miles from the ſea. The river is here divided by Indian Iſland, conſiſting of about 30 acres of land, and on each ſide of it tumbles over a precipice of rocks, and mixes with the tide. The proſpect from the eaſt ſide of the iſland is very ſublime and majeſtic. From the beginning of the falls, to the tide below, the difference of height is above 40 feet. There are many corn and ſaw-mills; on the falls, and below the iſland is a fine baſon, where veſſels take in their cargoes. Salmon Falls are 10 miles above this.

SACO *River* is one of the three largeſt rivers in this diſtrict. The principal part of its waters fall from the White Mountains. Its courſe, ſome diſtance from its ſource, is ſouthwardly; it then ſuddenly bends to the eaſt, and croſſes into the Diſtrict of Maine, and then makes a large bend to the N. E. and S. W.

S. W. embracing the fine townſhip of Fryeburg, in the county of York. Its general courſe thence to the ſea is S. E. Great and Little Oſſipee rivers fall into it from the weſt. This river is navigable for ſhips to Saco Falls, about 6 miles from the ſea. Here the river is broken by Indian Iſland, over which is the poſt road. A bridge is thrown over each of the branches. A number of mills are erected here, to which logs are floated from 40 or 50 miles above; and veſſels can come quite to the mills to take in the lumber. Four million feet of pine boards were annually ſawed at theſe mills before the war. The mouth of this river lies 4 miles E. of Cape Porpoiſe. There is a bar which will not allow a veſſel of above 100 tuns burden to paſs, if fully loaded. Without the bar, and between Fletcher's Neck and the main land, is a pool, wherein veſſels of any ſize may lie at all ſeaſons of the year, and take in their ladings at pleaſure. On the weſt ſide of the river a ſmall neck of land divides it from the pool, which might be eaſily cut, and ſo ſave the hazard of paſſing the bar. On the branches of this river, as well as on the main ſtream, are a great many mills and valuable works: 30 miles from the ſea, a ſmall ſtream, iſſuing from Little Oſſipee pond, in New-Hampſhire, joins it; and 20 miles further up Great Oſſipee river, from another pond, in New-Hampſhire, ſwells the Saco, and impels its courſe. Proceeding up the Saco, its ſource is found on the ſide of the White Mountains, in New-Hampſhire. From theſe mountains the waters run into Connecticut, Saco, and Androſcoggin rivers. Saco river meanders through the ancient Indian village of Peckwalket, 60 miles from the ſea. In 1775, a new river burſt into the Saco, from the White Mountains, and ſtill continues to aid Saco and a branch of it, called Ellis's river. A mixture of iron ore, gave the waters a red colour for a few days, and the people on the upper banks had a report, that the river was bloody, which they conſidered as an ill omen to the public concerns.

SACRAMENT, *St.* the S. weſternmoſt Portugueſe ſettlement in Brazil, being oppoſite to Buenos Ayres, on the ſouthern ſide of the river La Plata. It is alſo called *Sacraments Colonia*, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1762, after a month's ſiege; but by the treaty of peace it was reſtored.

SACRIFICES *Iſland*, on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, is about 3 miles weſtward of a ſmall iſland called the Watering Iſland, and 12 miles from Coiula river.

SADDLE-BACK, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. N. lat. 67. 7. W. long. 68. 13. It lies nearly due weſt of Terra Nieva.

SADDLE *River*, a village in Bergen co. New-Jerſey.

SADSBURY, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

SAGADAHOCK was formerly the name of Kennebeck river, in the Diſtrict of Maine, after it receives Androſcoggin river. See *Kennebeck river*, and *Merry Meeting Bay*.

SAGADAHOCK, a great part of the Diſtrict of Maine was formerly ſo called. In the grant by King Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, this territory was deſcribed in the following manner: "All that part of the main land of New-England, beginning at a certain place called St. Croix, adjoining to New-Scotland in America, and from thence extending along the ſea coaſt, to a certain place called Pimaquin, or Pemaquid, and ſo up the river thereof to its furtheſt head as it tends to the northward, and extending from thence to the river Quenebec, and ſo up by the ſhorteſt courſe to the river of Canada northward." This tract was called the Duke of York's Property, and was annexed to the government of New-York. At the revolution, in 1688, it reverted to the crown.

SAGAMOND, a river of the N.W. Territory, which has a ſouth-eaſt courſe, and enters Illinois river, 30 miles below Demi Quian river, and 135 from the Miſſiſippi. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for ſmall boats or canoes upwards of 180 miles.

SAGATUCK *River*, a ſmall river of Connecticut, which riſes in Ridgefield, in Fairfield co. paſſes through Reading and Weſton, and running ſouthward, ſeparates Fairfield from Norwalk, and empties into a harbour of its own name in Long-Iſland Sound.

SAGANUM, or *Sagana Bay*, in the ſouth-weſt part of Lake Huron, is about 80 miles in length, and 18 or 20 miles broad. Around it live the Chippeway Indians.

SAGENDAGO,

SAGENDAGO, a head branch of Hudſon's river. Its mouth is about 20 miles weſt of Fort Anne.

SAGG HARBOUR, a poſt-town and port of entry in the State of New-York, Suffolk co. at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland. It contains a Preſbyterian church and about 50 houſes. The whale fiſhery from this harbour produced 1000 barrels of oil annually. Its exports in 1784 amounted to the value of 6762 dollars. It is 12 miles N. W. of Southampton, 107 E. of New-York, and 202 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

SAGUANA, a bay in the north-eaſt corner of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coaſt of Florida, having numerous iſles on both ſides; Cayos del Pagoi on the ſouth-eaſt, and Farellon de Pagoi on the north-weſtward.

SAGUENAI, or *Sagueny*, a large river of Canada which riſes from Lake St. John, and after purſuing an eaſterly courſe above 100 miles, empties through the weſt bank of the river St. Lawrence, at the town and harbour of Tadouſſac. It is about three quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and is from 80 to 90 fathoms deep, but higher up it is wider; and the narrowneſs of the channel greatly increaſes its rapidity, though it is navigable for the largeſt veſſels 25 leagues from its mouth. The harbour, called Port Tadouſſac, can afford convenient anchorage for 25 ſail of ſhips of war, and is well ſecured from all winds and ſtorms. It is deep, of a circular form, and ſurrounded at a diſtance with very high rocks, except at the entrance. A ſmall ſtream empties into it, ſufficient to water a fleet. The country in the vicinity abounds with marble.

SAGUENAY *River, Little*, a river of Labrador, which runs ſouthward, and empties into the St. Lawrence a ſhort way eaſtward of the Seven Iſles, and weſtward of Baſon river. N. lat. 50. 18. W. long. 65.

SAILING *Cove*, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Newfoundland, in the great bay wherein is ſituated the bay of Trepaſſi. It is 6 miles N. of Cape Pine.

SAIL *Rock*. See *St. Ambroſe*.

ST. ANN, *Cape*, on the ſouth ſide of the river St. Lawrence, near its mouth, and on the north coaſt of the diſtrict of Gaſpee, in Lower Canada; ſoutherly of Cape Chat. N. lat. 48, 29. W. long. 63. 43.

ST. ANNE'S, a ſettlement on the eaſt coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, which has a harbour.

ST. ANNE'S *Iſlands*, 3 iſlands ſituated in the bay of St. Louis de Maraguan, on the coaſt of Brazil, S. America.

SAINTS, two iſlands near Guadaloupe Iſland. See *Zaintes*.

SAL, *La*, a river of New Spain. See *Culiacan*.

SAL, *Rio Lagra de*, or *River of the Salt Lake*, on the coaſt of Brazil, about 39 miles ſouth-weſt of Salgado river.

SALT BAY, or *Baia Saluda*, called alſo *Salina*, is 30 miles north of Cape Tontoral, on the coaſt of Chili, and on the S. Pacific Ocean. It has a good ſhip-road, which is much reſorted to by coaſting veſſels, for loading ſalt as well as other produce. Good freſh water may be had near the road.

SALADA, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, whoſe north-eaſt point lies in lat. 10. 59. N. and long. 64. 12. W.

SALADA, or *Salt River*, on the coaſt of Peru, is within the harbour of Pinas, on the N. Pacific Ocean.

SALAGUA, *Port*, on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, is near the rough head-land called San Tiago, and 8 leagues from the Valley of Colima. Here are two good harbours called Las Calletas, or the Creeks, where many ſhips may ride. That to the north-weſt is very ſafe, and land-locked againſt all winds, though ſmaller than the other. Between Salugua and the White Rock (which joins the head-land) is the port of St. Tioga.

SALAMANCA *de Bacalar*, a ſmall but flouriſhing town of Mexico, on the eaſt ſide of the iſthmus which joins the peninſula of Yucatan to the continent. It contains about 120 houſes, with a bad fort and a ſmall garriſon, to prevent contraband trade. N. lat. 17. 2. W. long. 90. 30.

SALAMANIE *Riviere*, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into the Wabaſh from the N. N. E. 14 miles below the river, on the oppoſite ſide called Ecor a Amelins, and 265 miles above Poſt St. Vincent. It riſes by two branches, which unite about 35 miles from its mouth, which lies in lat. 41. 3. 30 N. and long. 86. 25. W.

SALEM, a Moravian ſettlement in the N. W. Territory, ſituated on Muſkingum river. It was forſaken in 1782, and

and plundered hy the Indians, who were allies of the Britiſh army.

SALEM, a Moravian ſettlement in the N. W. Territory, ſituated on the north-eaſt branch of Monongahela river; 5 miles from Gnadenhutten, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and 78 miles weſt of Pittſburg. Congreſs granted 4,000 acres of land to the United Brethren, or Moravians, Sept. 3, 1788, for the purpoſe of propagating the Chriſtian religion among the heathen.

SALEM, *New*, a Moravian ſettlement of Chriſtian Indians, on Huron river, and near Pettquotting, on the ſouth ſide of Lake Erie. The plantations are on the weſt bank of the river, and the dwelling-houſes on the eaſt ſide, which is high land. In June, 1786, their new chapel was conſecrated, and is better built than that at Pillgerruh.

SALEM, a county of New-Jerſey, bounded eaſt by Cumberland, and weſt by Delaware river. It is divided into 9 townſhips; thoſe on Delaware river are generally excellent for paſture, and have large dairies. The land affords, beſides, fine banked meadows, which produce flax, Indian corn, wheat, and other grain; but the people are ſubject to intermittent fevers. Here the Quakers have 4 meeting-houſes, the Preſbyterians 4, the Epiſcopalians 2, the Anabaptiſts 3, and the German Lutherans one. It contains 10,437 inhabitants. Alloway Creek, in this county, which runs into the Delaware, is navigable 16 miles for ſhallops, with ſeveral obſtructions of draw-bridges.

SALEM, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, and capital of Salem co. ſituated on a branch of Salem Creek, about 3½ miles from its confluence with Delaware bay. It contains a meeting-houſe for Baptiſts, one for Quakers, and one for Methodiſts; a court houſe, gaol, and about 100 houſes, moſt of them built with brick, and many of them elegant. There is a wooden bridge over the creek, and ſo far veſſels of 40 or 50 tons burden can go up. It is 20 miles north-weſt of Bridgetown, 11 ſouth by weſt of Woodſtown, and 37 ſouth weſt by ſouth of Philadelphia.

SALEM, a townſhip of Vermont, Orleans co. at the ſouth end of Lake Memphremagog.

SALEM, *New*, a townſhip in Rockingham co. N. Hampire, in the ſouth-weſt corner of the county, adjoining Plaſtow, and divided from Methuen by the Maſſachuſetts line. It was incorporated in 1750, and contains 1218 inhabitants; diſtant 42 miles from Portſmouth.

SALEM, a port of entry and poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, and the capital of Eſſex co. 4 miles north-weſt of Marblehead, 19 north by eaſt of Boſton, and 365 north-eaſt by north of Philadelphia. It is the ſecond town for ſize in the Commonwealth, containing (in 1790) 928 houſes and 7921 inhabitants, and, except Plymouth, the oldeſt, was ſettled in 1628, by Governor Endicot, and was called by the Indians, *Naumkeag*. Here are a ſociety of Quakers, an Epiſcopal church, and 5 Congregational ſocieties. The town is ſituated on a peninſula, formed by two ſmall inlets of the ſea, called North and South rivers. The former of theſe paſſes into Beverly harbour, and has a draw-bridge acroſs it, built many years ago at private expence. At this place ſome part of the ſhipping of the town is fitted out; but the principal harbour and place for buſineſs is on the other ſide of the town, at South river, if that may properly be called a river which depends on the flowing of the ſea for the water it contains. So ſhoal is this harbour, that veſſels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet of water, muſt be laden and unladen at a diſtance from the wharves by the aſſiſtance of lighters. Notwithſtanding this inconvenience, more navigation is owned, and more trade carried on in Salem, than in any port in the Commonwealth, Boſton excepted. The fiſhery, the trade to the Weſt-Indies, to Europe, to the coaſt of Africa, to the Eaſt-Indies, and the freighting buſineſs from the ſouthern States, are here all purſued with energy and ſpirit. A bank was eſtabliſhed and incorporated here in 1792. The enterpriſe of the merchants of this place is equalled by nothing but their indefatigable induſtry and ſevere economy. This latter virtue forms a diſtinguiſhing feature in the character of the people of this town. Some perſons of rank, in former times, having carried it to an unbecoming length, gave a character to the people in general, of a diſgraceful parſimony. But whether this reproach was ever juſtly applied in ſo extenſive a meaſure or not, nothing can be more injuri-

ous than to continue it at the preſent time; for it may juſtly be ſaid of the inhabitants of Salem at this day, that, with a laudable attention to the acquiſition of property, they exhibit a public ſpirit and hoſpitality, alike honourable to themſelves and their country. A general plainneſs and neatneſs in dreſs, buildings and equipage, and a certain ſtillneſs and gravity of manner, perhaps in ſome degree peculiar to commercial people, diſtinguiſh them from the citizens of the metropolis. It is indeed to be wiſhed that the ſober induſtry here ſo univerſally practiſed, may become more extenſive through the Union, and form the national character of Federal Americans. A court-houſe, built in 1786, at the joint expenſe of the county and town, forms a principal ornament, and is executed in a ſtyle of architecture that would add to the elegance of any city in the Union. The ſupreme judicial court holds a term here the ſecond Tueſday of November, the courts of common pleas and ſeſſions, the ſecond Tueſday of March and September. A manufactory of duck and ſail-cloth was lately inſtituted here, and is proſecuted with much ſpirit. The melancholy deluſion of 1692, reſpecting witchcraft, originated in this town, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Paris, the then miniſter, and here was the principal theatre of the bloody buſineſs. At the upper end of the town, at a place called, from the number of executions which took place there, *Gallows Hill*, the graves of the unhappy ſufferers may yet be traced. Though this unfortunate and diſgraceful buſineſs was chiefly tranſacted here, it is well known that the leading people, both of church and State, in the colony, took an active part in it. Unjuſt therefore and highly abſurd it is to fix a peculiar odium on the town of Salem for what was the general weakneſs or crime of the country. The town of Salem is connected with Beverly by Eſſex bridge, upwards of 1500 feet in length, erected in 1789. It is high water here, at full and change, 30 minutes after 11 o'clock. The works for the defence of the harbour conſiſt of a fort and citadel. A gate remains to be made, and ſome repairs to the walls. Salem village; ſee *Danvers*. N. lat. 42. 30. W. long. 70. 50.

SALEM, a township in West-Chester co. New York, bounded eaſterly and ſoutherly by the State of Connecticut, and weſterly by Poundridge and Bedford townſhips and Croton river. It contains 1453 inhabitants; of whom 202 are electors, and 19 ſlaves.

SALEM, a townſhip on the E. bounds of Waſhington co. New York, bounded weſterly by Argyle, and ſoutherly by Albany co. It contains 2,186 inhabitants; of whom 368 are electors, and 22 ſlaves.

SALEM, the name of two townſhips of Pennſylvania, the one in Luzerne co. the other in that of Weſtmoreland.

SALEM, a poſt-town of North-Carolina, Stokes co. on the W. ſide of Wack Creek, which, with other ſtreams, forms the Gargalis, and empties into Yadkin river. It contains above 100 houſes, regularly built, and chiefly occupied by tradeſmen. A paper-mill has been erected here by the Moravians, which is very uſeful. The Moravians formed this ſettlement in 1766. It is 16 miles S. E. of Ararat or Pilot mountain, 35 N. E. by N. of Saliſbury, and 531 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

SALEM, the chief town of Surry co. in Saliſbury diſtrict, North-Carolina.

SALFORD, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townſhips in Montgomery co. Pennſylvania.

SALGADO, a river on the S. coaſt of Brazil, 13 leagues N. E. of Rigo Lagoa de Sal, or Salt Lake river. It is navigable only for ſmall boats, but the harbour is very good, lying behind the ſands.

SALINAS, on the weſt ſhore of the Gulf of Mexico, lies northward of Panuco river, and nearly under the tropic of Cancer. W. long. 99. 30.

SALINAS, *Cape*, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, lies oppoſite the N. W. point of the iſland of Trinidad, which forms the paſſage called the Gulf of Paria; 30 leagues S. or S. by W. from Cape Tres Puntas, or Three Points.

SALINAS *Gulf*, on the weſt coaſt of Mexico, N. W. of the iſland of Cano, which is N. N. W. of Cape Baruco. The iſland Cano is in lat. 8. 40. N.

SALINAS, *Great*, or *Salt Bay*, on the coaſt of Brazil, is ſouth-eaſt of Cape Cors. The entrance into the harbour is in lat. 3. 40. ſouth, and N. E. from its mouth, lie Salinas Shoals, or Baxos de Salina. It is a noted harbour for ſhips coming to load ſalt.

SALINAS,

SALINAS, a harbour on the coaſt of Peru, between Partridge Strand, and Guaco, which diſtance is 21 miles north of the Rock called Malteſi, the outermoſt of that group of rocks. This harbour affords nothing but ſhelter.

SALINAS, a point on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, has to the N. N. W. the celebrated bay of Ocoa, which laſt is 18 leagues W. S. W. of the city of St. Domingo.

SALINAS *Shoals*, due north from the ſhore of the north coaſt of Brazil 12 miles, but are joined to it by a reef of ſand 12 miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth; and on which no large ſhips muſt venture. They lie off the harbour of Salinas; and ought to be attended to by ſhips that come out to the N. E. from that harbour.

SALINE, a hamlet, commonly called *The Saline*, in Louiſiana, ſituated on the weſt bank of the river Miſſiſippi, at the mouth of a creek, 4 miles below St. Genevieve. Here all the ſalt is made which is uſed in the Illinois country, from a ſalt ſpring which is at this place. It is near 9 miles S. W. by S. from Kaſkaſkias village.

SALINAS, a bay near the S. E. point of the iſland of Martinico, and weſtward of the point ſo called.

SALISBURY, a fertile diſtrict of N. Carolina, which comprehends the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenburg. It is bounded N. by the State of Virginia, and S. by the State of S. Carolina. Iron ore is found in ſeveral parts, and works have been erected which manufacture pig, bar-iron, &c. to a conſiderable amount; tobacco of good quality is cultivated here, and the planters are wealthy. It contains 66,480 inhabitants, of whom only 8,138 are ſlaves.

SALISBURY, the capital of the above diſtrict, and a poſt-town, is ſituated in Rowan co. on the N. W. ſide of Cane Creek, about 5 miles from its junction with Yadkin river. It contains a court houſe, gaol, and about 100 houſes. It is a flouriſhing place, in the midſt of a fine country, and lies about 25 miles S. of the Moravian ſettlements, 211 W. S. W. of Halifax, 110 W. S. W. of Hillſborough, 144 N. W. by W. of Fayetteville, and 567 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35. 47. W. long. 89, 17.

SALISBURY, a townſhip in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts; is divided into two pariſhes. The moſt ancient ſettlement in this town is in the lower pariſh, at which place the general court of the former province of Maſſachuſetts Bay was ſometimes held. The part of the town at preſent moſt flouriſhing, is a point of land formed by the junction of Merrimack and Powow rivers. Here is a village very pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of the Merrimack, where, before the revolution war, ſhip-building was carried on to a conſiderable extent, which, though now much decreaſed, is ſtill not wholly laid aſide; and this, with its auxiliary trades, and ſome little navigation, owned and fitted here, give the place a very lively and buſy appearance. The continental frigate *Alliance*, was built at this place, under the direction of Mr. Hacket, a very reſpectable naval architect. It is between 3 and 4 miles northerly of Newbury-Port, and 46 N. E. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1640, and contains 1780 inhabitants. See *Powow River*.

SALISBURY, a townſhip of Vermont, on Otter Creek, in Addiſon co. Trout Pond, or lake Dunmore, 5 miles long, and 2 broad, is in this town. It contains 446 inhabitants, and is 15 miles E. by N. of Mount Independence.

SALISBURY, a conſiderable agricultural townſhip in Hillſborough co. New-Hampſhire. It is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Merrimack river, at the mouth of Blackwater river, and oppoſite to Canterbury; 10 or 12 miles northerly of Concord. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1372 inhabitants.

SALISBURY, the *Wiatiac* of the Indians, is the north-weſternmoſt townſhip of Connecticut, Litchfield co. having Maſſachuſetts N. and New-York weſt. Here are ſeveral forges and iron-works, and a paper-mill. During the late war ſeveral pieces of cannon were caſt in this town.

SALISBURY, a town of Delaware, Newcaſtle co. on the north ſide of Duck Creek, on the ſouth line of the county; 9½ miles S. E. of Noxtown, and 12 N. W. of Dover.

SALISBURY, the name of two townſhips in Pennſylvania, the one in Lancaſter co. the other in that of Northampton.

SALISBURY, a poſt-town of Maryland,

land, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, in Somerſet county, between the two principal branches of Wicomico river. It contains about 30 houſes, and carries on a conſiderable lumber trade. It is 5 miles ſouth of the Delaware State line, 20 N. W. of Snow-Hill, 15 S.W. of Vienna, a port of entry, and 163 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

SALISBURY, a ſmall town of Virginia, 26 miles from Alexandria, 20 from Leeſburg, and 182 from Philadelphia.

SALISBURY, an iſland at the weſt end of Hudſon's Straits, eaſt of Nottingham Iſland. N. lat. 63. 29. W. long. 76. 47.

SALISBURY *Point* forms the north ſide of the mouth of Merrimack river, or Newbury harbour, in Maſſachuſetts. N. lat. 42. 49. W. long. 70. 54.

SALLAGUA, a harbour on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, which affords good anchorage. N. lat. 18. 52. See *Salagua*.

SALMON, *Fall*, the name of Piſcataqua river from its head to the Lower Falls at Berwick. See *Paſcataqua River*.

SALMON *Falls*, in Saco river, on the line between the Diſtrict of Maine and the State of New-Hampſhire, 10 miles above Saco Falls. The number of ſaw-mills on the river has neither deſtroyed or leſſened the quantity of ſalmon in it. The mill-dams do not extend acroſs the river, and there is a curioſity in ſeeing the exertion of theſe fiſh in making their way up the falls: when the ſun ſhines clear in the morning, they are frequently ſeen engaged in this enterpriſe, moving from one rock to another, and reſting on each, in ſpite of the cataract which oppoſes their progreſs, until they have gained the ſtill waters above.

SALMON *Point*, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland, and N. E. of Claune Point, which is the north entrance into Conception Bay.

SALT *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſles, and weſt of Cooper's Iſland. N. lat. 21. 30. W. long. 71. 3.

SALT *Iſland*, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, off Old Harbour, and N. N. E. of Portland Point.

SALT *Key*, a ſmall iſland in the W. Indies. N. lat. 21. 30. W. long. 71. 3.

SALT *Pond Bay*, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, eaſtward of Port Royal.

SALT *Lake*, in the State of New-York. See *Onondago Lake*.

SALT *River*, in Kentucky, is formed by three principal branches, and empties through the ſouth eaſt bank of the Ohio, by a mouth 80 yards, according to others, 150 yards wide; 20 miles below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats about 60 miles. It has good lands on its head waters, but they are low and unhealthy; for 25 miles from its mouth, the land on each ſide is level and poor, and abounds with ponds. Between Salt and Green rivers there are two ſprings of bitumen, which, when analyzed, is found to be amber.

SALT *River*, on the north ſhore of the iſland of Jamaica, is nearly due ſouth from Point Galina.

SALT *River*, the arm of the ſea which ſeparates the iſland of Gaudaloupe, in the Weſt-Indies into two parts, and communicates with the ocean on both ſides of the iſland. It is two leagues in length; 15 or 16 paces broad. The navigation is hazardous, nor will it admit veſſels above 25 tons.

SALTA, a town of South-America, two-thirds of the way from Buenos Ayres to Potoſi; where immenſe numbers of cattle winter, and are fattened on their way to Potoſi.

SALTA, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman, 58 miles ſouth of St. Salvador. It contains two churches, four monaſteries, and about 400 houſes. It is a place of great reſort on account of the large quantities of corn, meal, wine, cattle, ſalt, meat, fat, hides, and other commodities, which are ſent from this place to moſt parts of Peru. S. lat. 25. 20. W. long. 66. 30.

SALTASH, a townſhip of Vermont, Windſor co. 12 miles weſt of Windſor. It contains 106 inhabitants.

SALT *Lick Town* lies 18 miles below the ſource of Big Beaver Creek, and 34 above the Mahoning town. See *Big Beaver Creek*.

SALT *Petre Creek*, in Baltimore co. Maryland, falls into Gunpowder river on the weſtern ſide; 14 miles E. N. E. of Baltimore, in north lat. 39. 20.; and nearly 2 miles north-weſterly from the weſtern point of Gunpowder Neck.

SALT SPRING *River*, in the N. W. Territory, riſes near the E. line of the New-

New Jerſey Company's lands, and runs ſouth-eaſtward into Ohio river, 10 miles below the mouth of the Wabaſh, and nearly 30, by the courſe of the river, above the Great Cave. It runs above 56 miles; and 10 miles from its mouth is the ſalt ſpring, which gives name to the river.

SALUDA, a river of S. Carolina, which riſes on the borders of N. Carolina, and, taking a S. E. courſe, joins Broad river at the townſhip of Columbia, and forms the Congaree.

SALUT, *Port*, lies on the S. W. ſide of the S. peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo; about 14 leagues from Les Caves, as the road runs, and only 7 in a ſtraight line S. W. of that town. N. lat. 18. 6. W. long. 76. 20.

SALVADORE, *St.* a town in the province of Tucuman, in S. America, and near the borders of Peru. It lies at the foot of a high mountain, which forms part of the eaſtern chain of the Andes. A little above the town is a conſiderable river, which afterwards empties into the river Leon. It has about 300 houſes, and is 63 leagues N. of St. Jago del Eſtero. S. lat. 24. 22. W. long. 66. 27.

SALVADOR, *St.* a ſmall city of New-Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on a river 12 miles from the ocean. It has few houſes, and little trade. On the N. ſide of it, are lofty mountains, called the Chantales, inhabited by poor Indians. In the bottom, where the town ſtands, are plantations of ſugar-canes and indigo, with a few farms for rearing cattle. N. lat. 13. 5. W. long. 90. 3.

SALVADORE, *St.* the capital of Brazil, in S. America, called alſo the city of the Bay, is within the ſpacious Bay of All Saints, which is full of fruitful iſles. This city, which has a noble, ſpacious, and commodious harbour, is built on a high and ſteep rock, having the ſea upon one ſide, a lake forming a creſcent on the other. The ſituation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature, and it has very ſtrong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and beyond compariſon, the moſt gay and opulent, in all Brazil. Vaſt quantities of ſugar are made in its neighbourhood. S. lat. 13. 15. W. long 37. 55. See *All Saints Bay*.

SALVADORE DE BAYAMO, *St.* a town of the iſland of Cuba, on a river which runs into the head of the bay of Bayamo, about 30 miles N. W. by W. of the town.

SALVADORE, *St.* or *Guanahani*, or *Cat Iſland*; which ſee.

SALVAGE, a dry rock off Cape Ann, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. When it bears S. E. 2 leagues diſtant, you have 6 leagues N. W. to Newbury-Port bar, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 11 leagues to Portſmouth. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 8 leagues to Iſle of Shoals.

SALVATEON *de Yguey*, a ſmall town in the iſland of St. Domingo, 28 leagues E. of the city of St. Domingo. It is famous for its ſugar-works and luxuriant paſtures, in which a vaſt number of cattle feed. It is alſo called *Higuey*, or *Alta Gratia*; which ſee.

SAMANA, a large bay at the E. end of the iſland of St. Domingo. It opens to the N. E. between Cape Samana, (which is alſo called Cape Reſon or Cape Grondeur) on the N. and Cape Raphael ſouth-eaſt of the former, 7 leagues apart. Its mean breadth is about five leagues, and its length 20 leagues. Some mariners reckon Pointe d'Icaque, or Icaque Point, as the ſouthern point of the bay, which comes after Cape Raphael, and is only 13 leagues from the head of the bay, and lies in lat. 19. 2. N. and long. 71. 35. W. of Paris. This bay offers a ſafe ſhelter to the ſtouteſt ſquadrons. Lying to the windward of the iſland, it has the advantage over all the other places as a maritime poſt, which renders it capable of protecting the whole gulf of Mexico, to which it is in reality a key. The entrance is difficult, and very narrow; becauſe from the ſouthern ſide of its opening, runs a breaker, which advances in a point towards Port Baniſter, and between which, and the northern coaſt, nature has placed the rock or ſhallow, called the *Rebels*. This rock narrows the entrance, ſo that between it and the land, forming the N. ſide, in the interior of the bay, there is little more than 800 fathoms. Thus a battery on ſhore, and another on the rock, the *Rebels* would, by their croſs fire, completely defend the entrance againſt even the ſmalleſt veſſels; and a battery on the other ſide of the *Rebels* would effectually prevent any veſſel from entering between it and the breakers. See *Old Cape Francois*.

SAMBA BAY, or *Zamba*, on the N. coaſt of the Spaniſh Main, or Terra Firma, in S. America, is W. of St. Martha's river.

SAMBALLAS, a rocky point remarkably long and low, on the N. ſide of the Iſthmus of Darien, which is ſo guarded with rocks and ſhoals, that it is very dangerous coming near it. N. lat. 9. 40. W. long. 78. 43.

SAMBALLAS, a multitude of ſmall iſlands, ſcattered at very unequal diſtances ſome only 1, ſome 2, ſome 3, and ſome 4 miles from the ſhore, and from each other, extending a conſiderable diſtance along the northern ſhore of the Iſthmus of Darien, and with the adjacent country, its hills and foreſts of perpetual verdure, form a charming proſpect from the ſea. There are navigable channels between moſt of the iſlands, through which ſhips may paſs, and range the coaſt of the iſthmus; the ſea between them and the ſhore being navigable from one end to the other, and affords every where good anchorage in firm ſandy ground, with good landing either on the iſlands or the main. Moſt of theſe iſlands are low, flat, and ſandy, covered with a variety of trees, and abound with ſhell-fiſh of ſeveral kinds. Some of them afford ſprings of freſh water, and convenient careening places. The long channel between the Samballas Iſlands and the iſthmus is from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, extending from Point Samballas to the Gulf of Darien and the coaſt of the iſthmus, full of ſandy bays, with many ſtreams of water.

SAMBOROUGH, *Cape* and *Iſland*, on the S. coaſt of Nova-Scotia, and weſtward of Chebucto bay and harbour, on which is a light-houſe for the direction of ſhips, in lat. 44. 30. N. and long. 63. 32. W. High water at full and change at 8 o'clock.

SAMGANOODHA, or *Samnanoodha*, a harbour on the N. E. ſide of Oonalaſhka Iſland, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, 10 miles E. of Egooſhak bay. Ships can lie here landlocked from all winds in 7, 6, and 4 fathoms water. It abounds with hallibut, ſalmon, &c. N. lat. 53. 55. W. long. 166. 30. 15.

SAMILITAM, a river on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, 12 miles from Point Artela on one ſide, and 6 farther to Copalita river. At its mouth is an Indian town, where a ſhip's company may find proviſions and freſh water.

SAMPTOWN, a village in Middleſex co. New-Jerſey, 2½ miles N. E. of Quibbletown, above 13 S. weſterly of Elizabethtown.

SAMPSON, a co. of Fayette diſtrict, N. Carolina, bounded N. by Johnſon co. and S. by Bladen. It contains 6,065 inhabitants, including 1,183 ſlaves. The court-houſe, where a poſt-office is kept, is 36 miles from Fayetteville, 23 from Croſs Roads, near Duplin court-houſe, and 543 from Philadelphia.

SAMPUTA, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

SAMBALLET *Point*, near the mouth of the river Darien, and N. W. of the Iſland of Pines. It is 12 miles eaſtward of Port Scrivan.

SANBORNTOWN, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Strafford co. ſituated on the point of land at the confluence of Winnipiſiogee and Pemigewaſſet rivers. It was incorporated in 1760, and contains 1587 inhabitants. In this town is the appearance of an Indian fortreſs, conſiſting of 5 diſtinct walls, one within the other. Some pieces of baked earthen ware have been found here, from which it is ſuppoſed that the Indians had learned the potter's art.

SANCOTY *Head*, the E. point of Nantucket Iſland, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. N. lat. 41. 15. W. long. 69. 58.

SANCTOS BAHIA, or *Saint's Bay*, on the coaſt of Brazil, where the land lies due E. and W. for 20 leagues. The city of Saints or dos Sanctos is ſituated on an iſland called Amiaz, on the W. ſide of the entrance into the harbour, as alſo the town of St. Vincent. S. lat. 24. W. long. 45. 15.

SANDGATE, a mountainous townſhip of Bennington co. Vermont, 18 miles N. of Bennington. It contains 773 inhabitants.

SAND-HILL *Bay*, is on the N. ſide of the peninſula, at the S. E. end of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the W. Indies.

SANDISFIELD, a hilly townſhip in Berkſhire co. ſeparated from Litchfield co. in Connecticut by the ſouth State line; 22 miles S. by E. of the ſhire-town, and 135 W. by S. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1581 inhabitants.

SANDOWN, a townſhip in Rockingham co. New-Hampſhire, was taken from Kingſton and incorporated in 1756; and contains 561 inhabitants.

SANDUSKY, fort in the N. W. Territory, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the bay

bay of the ſame name, at the ſouth-weſt end of Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY *Lake*, or *Bay*, at the ſouth-weſtern ſide of Lake Erie, is a gulf ſhaped like a ſhoe, and entered from the lake by a very ſhort and narrow ſtrait. Its length is 17 miles, its greateſt breadth 7 miles. From the north-weſt part of this lake, there is a portage of only a mile and a quarter to Portage river, a ſmall river which runs into Lake Erie. The fort ſtands oppoſite to the gut. N. lat. 41. 51. W. long. 83. 3. 30.

SANDUSKY *River*, a navigable water of the N. W. Territory, which riſes near a branch of the Great Miami, between which is a portage of 9 miles. It purſues a north-eaſt courſe, and empties into the ſouth-weſt corner of Sanduſky Lake. The Indians, by the treaty of peace at Greenville, Auguſt 3, 1795, have ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles ſquare upon Sanduſky Lake, where a fort formerly ſtood, and two miles ſquare at the Lower Rapids of Sanduſky river. It is a conſiderable river, with level land on its bank, its ſtream gentle all the way to its mouth, where it is large enough to receive ſloops.

SANDWICH, a townſhip in the northern part of Strafford co. N. Hampſhire, north of Winnipiſiogee Lake. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 905 inhabitants.

SANDWICH, Maſſachuſetts, a poſt-town at the bottom of Cape Cod, in Barnſtable co. It extends the whole breadth of the cape, and is 18 miles S.E. of Plymouth, and about 59 miles S. of Boſton. There is a little decent group of houſes, on the eaſt ſide of the cape, and a pretty ſtream of water running through it. Incorporated 1639; inhabitants 1991. It is near the place where the propoſed canal is to commence from Barnſtable to Buzzard's bay. The Indian town *Kitteaumut*, or *Katamet*, was ſituated on Buzzard's bay; and *Mannamit* was the name of a place near the bottom of Buzzard's bay. There is a place on the ſame bay, on Sandwich ſide, called *Pokeſet*, uſually called by the Indians *Poughkeeſie*. It is the ſecond pariſh in Sandwich. There is an Indian territory, called *Herring Pond*, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, about 5 miles N. W. from this village, and ſo extending from thence along ſhore to Monument Ponds, all included within the townſhip of Plymouth. It contains about 120 ſouls, one half of whom are mixed. The Indian name of this territory is not generally known. They appear to have been conſidered as a diſtinct tribe, now known by the name of the Herring Pond Indians.

SANDWICH, *New*, a plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, containing 297 inhabitants.

SANDWICH *Iſlands*, a group of iſlands in the South Sea, diſcovered by Captain Cook, who gave them the above name in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, under whoſe adminiſtration they were firſt viſited. They conſiſt of 11 iſlands, extending in lat. from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in long. from 150. 54. to 160. 24. W. They are called by the natives Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotinnee, Tahowrowa, Morotoi, Waohoo, Atooi, Neeheehow, Oreehoua, and Tahoora; all inhabited, except Morotinnee and Tahoora. Beſides theſe, the natives ſpeak of another, lying to the weſt-ſouth-weſt of Tahoora; which is low and ſandy, and viſited only for the purpoſe of catching turtle and ſea-fowls. As they do not know of any others, it is probable that none exiſt in their neighbourhood. An account of each inhabited iſland will be found in its proper place. The climate differs very little from that of the Weſt-India iſlands in the ſame latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be more temperate; nor are there any traces of thoſe violent winds and hurricanes which render the ſtormy months in the Weſt-Indies ſo dreadful. There is alſo more rain at the Sandwich Iſles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, ſucceſſive ſhowers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear ſky, at the ſea ſhore. Hence it is, that few of thoſe inconveniences to which many tropical countries are ſubject, either from heat or moiſture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from eaſt-ſouth-eaſt to north-eaſt. The tides are very regular, ebbing and flowing 6 hours each. The flood comes from the eaſtward; and it is high water at the full and change of the moon, 45 minutes paſt 3. Their greateſt riſe is 2 feet 7 inches, and the water is always 4 inches higher when the moon is above the horizon than when ſhe is below it. The vegetable productions are nearly the

ſame as at the other iſlands in this ocean. The taro root is of a ſuperior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in ſuch abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The ſugar-canes are of a very unuſual ſize, ſome of them meaſuring 11 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is alſo a root of a brown colour, ſhaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very ſweet, of a pleaſant taſte, and an excellent ſubſtitute for ſugar. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the ſame race that poſſeſſes the iſlands ſouth of the equator; and in their perſons, language, cuſtoms and manners, approach nearer to the New-Zealanders than to their leſs diſtant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Iſlands. They are in general above the middle ſize, and well made. They walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue; although, upon the whole, the men are ſomewhat inferior, in point of ſtrength and activity, to the Friendly Iſlanders, and the women leſs delicately formed than thoſe of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheitans, and they are not altogether ſo handſome a people. However, many of both ſexes have fine open countenances; the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a ſweetneſs and ſenſibility of look, that render them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black; neither uniformly ſtraight, like that of the American Indians; nor uniformly curling, as among the negroes of Africa. There is one peculiar characteriſtic of this great nation, and which is alſo prevalent in the Friendly Iſlanders, that even in the handſomeſt faces there is a fullneſs of the noſtril, without any flatneſs or ſpreading of the noſe. This may probably be the effect of their uſual mode of ſalutation, which is by preſſing the ends of their noſes together. The ſame ſuperiority that is obſerved among the higher ranks, through all the other iſlands, is found here. The chiefs are, almoſt without exception, perfectly well formed; whereas the lower ſort, beſides their general inferiority, are ſubject to all the variety of make and figure that is ſeen in the populace of other countries. Tattooing the body is much practiſed here. The natives riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt a few hours after ſun-ſet. Their inſtruments of war are ſpears, daggers, clubs, and ſlings. The dagger is a weapon peculiar to themſelves. It is from 1 to 2 feet long, made of heavy black wood reſembling ebony, ſharpened at one or both ends, and ſecured to the hand by a ſtring. Its uſe is to ſtab in cloſe fight, and it is well adapted to the purpoſe. They have alſo the knife or ſaw, with which the New-Zealanders cut up their ſlaughtered enemies. For defenſive armour they wear ſtrong mats, which are not eaſily penetrated with ſuch weapons as their's.

SANDWICH, or *Hawkes River*, is two miles within Chebucto Harbour, in Nova-Scotia.

SANDWICH, a ſmall river at the bottom of Barnſtable Bay, in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts.

SANDY *Bay*, at the E. end of the iſland of Jamaica; ſouthward of Mulatto river, and 6 miles N. of Mauchaneel Harbour.

SANDY *Bay*, at the N. W. extremity of the ſame iſland, W. of Stoddard Bay, and E. of Green Iſland. *Little Sandy Bay*, on the S. E. part of the iſland is about a league W. of Point Morant. *Sandy Cays* lie off the entrance of Port Royal Harbour.

SANDY *Cove*, to the north-weſtward round the point of Cape Ann, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, and lies between two head-lands. N. lat. 42. 45. W. long. 70. 30.

SANDY *Harbour*, on the E. ſide of the iſland of St. Lucia, near the S. E. point of the iſland, where a ſmall river empties into the ocean.

SANDY *Hill*, a ſmall delightful village in New-York State, two miles north of Fort Edward, on a high hill, overlooking Hudſon's river from the eaſt.

SANDY *Hook*, or *Point*, in the townſhip of Middleton, in New-Jerſey, forms a capacious harbour, thence and from the inlet paſſes to New-York, about 25 miles diſtant. From Montauk Point, on Long-Iſland, to the Hook, is S. W. by W. ¾ W. 14 leagues, and then W. by S. 22 leagues. The pilots are obliged to keep a good and ſufficient whale-boat ready at the Hook. High-water, at full and change, 37 minutes after 6 o'clock. The light-houſe, on the north point

point of the Hook, lies in lat. 40. 30. N. and long. 74. 2. W. At the firſt diſcovery of America, few or no cod-fiſh were to be found ſouthward of the banks of Newfoundland, and Sable Iſland. About 30 years ago they were diſcovered off Sandy Hook, and they have ever ſince become more plenty on the fiſhing grounds off the Neverſink, in 6, 7, and 8 fathoms water.

SANDY *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland off the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, about two miles from the ſhore.

SANDY *Point*, the S. eaſtern extremity of Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts; called *Point Care*, by Goſnold. The courſe to Nantucket light-houſe, is S. S. W. 3 leagues. N. lat. 41. 24. W. long. 69. 35.

SANDY *Point*, in the iſland of Tobago. N. lat. 11. 6. W. long. 60. 37.

SANDY *Point*, the moſt weſterly point of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; called alſo *Beltates Point*.

SANDY *Point*, near the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of St. Lucia, and forms the ſouthern limit of Sandy Harbour.

SANDY *Point*, near the ſouth-eaſt point of the iſland of Antigua, on the larboard ſide of the opening into Willoughby Bay.

SANDY *Point*, the north-eaſt point of Nantucket Iſland, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. N. lat. 41. 23. W. long. 70.

SANDY *Point*, a town of the iſland of St Chriſtopher's, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, in St. Anne's pariſh, and in Fig-tree Bay. It is a port of entry, and is defended by Charles Fort, and Brimſtone Hill, both near the town.

SANDY *River*, in Kentucky. See *Big Sandy River*.

SANDY *River*, in the diſtrict of Maine, riſes in Cumberland co. conſiſts of many ſmall branches; runs a N. E. courſe, and empties into Kennebeck river, at the N. W. corner of the townſhip of Norridgewalk.

SANDY *River*, the plantations in Lincoln co. diſtrict of Maine, of this name, in 1790, were as follow:

	Inhabitants.
Mouth of Sandy river	327
Sandy river No. 1	494
——————No. 2	130
No. 3 and 7 mile Brook	350
25 mile Pond and Titcomb Town	264

SANDY *River Old Town*. See *Titcomb*.

SANDYSTON, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, Suſſex co. on Delaware river, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, about 11 miles above Walpack, and about as far N. W. of Newton. It contains 519 inhabitants, including 26 ſlaves.

SANFORD, a poſt-town of the diſtrict of Maine, nine miles from Waterbury court-houſe, 15 from Berwick, and 447 from Philadelphia. It is in York co. 98 miles N. of Boſton, and the townſhip contains, in all, 1802 inhabitants.

SANFORD, a townſhip of New-York, Dutcheſs co. There are 239 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

SANGALLAN, or *Gallan Cape*, called *Cangallan* by the Britiſh ſeamen; is ſituated on the coaſt of Peru, N. N. W. of the iſland of Labos, and 3 miles N. W. of Carette Iſland. On the S. ſide of the cape is a very good harbour, much frequented by the coaſting ſhips from Panama and Lima. Off this cape it is very bluſtering and ſtormy.

SANGERFIELD, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Herkemer co. which contains 1459 inhabitants, of whom 238 are electors. This town was divided by act of the legiſlature, 1797.

SANGUAY, a famous mountain in the eaſtern chain of the Andes, in the juriſdiction of Macas, in the province of Quito. It is of a prodigious height, and the greateſt part of the whole ſurface covered with ſnow. From its ſummit iſſues a continual fire, and the exploſions are ſometimes heard at Quito, though 135 miles diſtant. The country adjacent to this volcano, is totally barren, occaſioned by the enormous quantity of ſtones and cinders ejected from the mountain.

SAN *Juan de Las Lanos*, a town of S. America, at the foot of the mountains of Popayan, which is watered by a head branch of Oronoko river.

SANPINK *Creek*. See *Trenton*, New-Jerſey.

SAN *Miguel de Ibarra*, a juriſdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito, containing 8 pariſhes. Moſt of the farms have plantations of ſugar-canes and cotton. The farms ſituated in a leſs hot part of the juriſdiction are ſown with maize, wheat and barley. Here are alſo great numbers of goats, but not many ſheep. The Indians here weave a conſiderable

a conſiderable quantity of cloth and cotton. The mines of ſalt here have ſome mixture of nitre, which renders it not ſo proper for ſalting meat; and accordingly that made at Guyaquil is preferred, though much dearer. Near the village of Mira, are great numbers of wild aſſes, which increaſe very faſt, and are not eaſily caught. They have all the ſwiftneſs of horſes, and aſcend and deſcend hills and mountains with eaſe. But the moſt remarkable circumſtance related of theſe animals is, that as ſoon as they have carried the firſt load, their celerity and dangerous ferocity leave them, and they ſoon contract the ſtupid look and dullneſs peculiar to all the aſſinine ſpecies.

SAN *Miguel de Ibarra*, the capital of the above juriſdiction. It ſtands on a large plain between two rivers. The pariſh church is a large and elegant ſtructure, and well ornamented. It contains 3 convents, a college, a nunnery, and about 12,000 ſouls. N. lat. 0. 25. weſt long. 76. 20.

SANSONATE *Port*, or *Sanſonette*, on the weſt ſide of New-Mexico, 21 miles from the river Maticaloe. Point Remedios is the ſouthern limit or opening of the port.

SANTA, a rapid river, flowing through a valley of the ſame name in Peru, about 230 miles N. of Lima. It is near a quarter of a league broad at the place where it is uſually forded, which is near the town of the ſame name, forming five principal ſtreams, which run during the whole year with great rapidity. The velocity of the current, even when the waters are low, has been found to be a league and an half in an hour.

SANTA, a town of Peru, ſituated on the banks of the river of the ſame name on the road from Paita to Lima, and about 230 miles north of that city. It is inhabited by 50 poor families, conſiſting of Indians, mulattoes, and meſtizoes. S. lat. 8. 57. 36. weſt long. 79. 30. It was originally built on the ſea-coaſt, from which it is now half a league diſtant, and was large and populous, but being pillaged by the Engliſh in 1685, it was abandoned.

SANTA BARBARY, on the ſouth ſide of the eaſt end of the iſland of Curacoa, in the W. Indies, is the beſt harbour in the iſland, where the Dutch have a town and fort.

SANTA CLARA, an iſland in the bay of Guyaquil, on the northern part of the coaſt of Peru. From this iſland to Punto Aren, the weſternmoſt point of Puna Iſland, is 7 leagues E. N. E. S. lat. 3. 30. weſt long. 80. 36.

SANTA CRUZ, a Daniſh Iſland in the Weſt-Indies; See *St. Croix*.

SANTA CRUZ, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Cuba, having a good harbour at the bottom of the bay of Matanzas, 63 miles eaſt of the Havannah. N. lat. 23. 11. weſt long. 81. 5.

SANTA CRUZ, or *St. Croix*, a large iſland lying in the Pacific Ocean, 1850 leagues weſt of Lima, in ſouth lat. 10. 15. ſouth-eaſt of the iſland of Arſacides, diſcovered by Medina in 1595, and ſince by Carteret in 1767, and by him called *Egmont Iſland*. It is reckoned to be 90 or 100 leagues in circumference. Great and unprovoked cruelties were committed upon theſe friendly and hoſpitable Iſlanders by Mendana's men, for which Mendana cauſed two of his principal officers to be beheaded, and another to be hanged. The natives of this iſland are as black as the negroes of Africa, their hair woolly, and ſtained with different colours. Their faces and bodies are tattaooed. Their only covering is a leaf of a certain tree, their ornaments, arms, and boats, are not unlike thoſe of the inhabitants of *Tierra Auſtral*. The country is fertile and very populous, abounding in eatable roots, 6 or 7 ſpecies of bananas, plenty of cocoa trees, almonds, nuts, cheſnuts, a ſort of apple, ſugar-canes, ginger, bread-fruit, &c. Hogs, geeſe, fowls, partridges, ring and turtle doves, herons, ſwallows, and a great variety of birds; and on the coaſt a great plenty and variety of fiſh. There are here no noxious inſects, which are common in other iſlands of the torrid zone. In a word, the iſland of Santa Cruz, and others of the ſame group, offer the moſt valuable reſources to navigators who traverſe the Great Pacific Ocean, ſouth of the line.

SANTA CRUZ *de la Sierra*, a large juriſdiction in the kingdom of Peru, but thinly inhabited by Spaniards. The miſſions of Paraguay are in this juriſdiction.

SANTA CRUZ *de la Sierra*, the capital of the above juriſdiction, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the

the ſmall river Guapay, about 56 miles north-eaſt of La Plata, and near the borders of Paraguay. It is thinly inhabited; the houſes are of ſtone, thatched ed with palm leaves. The valley, in which the city ſtands, produces all kinds of grain and fruits, and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax. S. lat. 19. 25. weſt long. 62. 30.

SANTA FE, a town of New Mexico, in N. America. N. lat. 35. 32. weſt long. 106. 35.

SANTA FE *Bay*, on the north coaſt of S. America, weſtward of Comana Gulf.

SANTA FE DE BAGOTA, the capital of the province of New Granada, in S. America, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of an univerſity. Near to the city is the lake *Guatavita*, upon the banks of which the ſavages formerly ſacrificed to their idols; to whom they offered much gold, and other things of great value. N. lat. 3. 58. weſt long. 73. 5.

SANTA *Iſland* or *Holy Iſland*, on the coaſt of Peru, is oppoſite to the port of Ferol. It is 3 miles from the port and city of Santa, and as far from Ferol, which is eaſtward of it.

SANTA *Maria*, a river of the Iſthmus of Darien, which is navigable 8 or 9 leagues, and ſo far the tide flows; but above that its two branches will only admit canoes. It empties into the Gulf of St. Michael in the Pacific Ocean. The town of its name is about 6 leagues from its mouth; and is conſiderable on account of the gold mines in its neighbourhood, which are worked to great advantage, but the country about it is low, woody, and very unhealthy. N. lat. 7. 30. weſt long 82. 20.

SANTA *Port*, on the coaſt of Peru, is north-eaſt of Santa Iſland, in the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

SANTA MARTHA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, bounded eaſt by Rio de la Hacha, and weſt by Carthagena.

SANTA MARTHA, the capital of the above province, and the ſee of a biſhop, was formerly very populous, but is now much decayed, occaſioned by the Spaniſh fleets not touching there, as they anciently uſed to do. There are large ſalt ponds four and an half miles from the town, from which good ſalt is extracted and ſent to the neighbouring provinces. It ſtands near the ſea, at the foot of a prodigious mountain, whoſe ſummit is generally hid in the clouds; but in clear weather, when the top appears, it is covered with ſnow. In ſome places in the vicinity are gold mines, and in others precious ſtones of great value.

SANTA *Port*, on the coaſt of Peru, and on the S. Pacific Ocean, lies N. E. of Santa Iſland, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

SANTEE, a navigable river of S. Carolina, the largeſt and longeſt in that State. It empties into the ocean by two mouths, a little ſouth of Georgetown, which laſt lies in lat. 33. 27. N. and long. 79. 24. W. About 120 miles in a direct line from its mouth, it branches into the Congaree and Wateree; the latter, or northern branch, paſſes the Catabaw nation of Indians, and bears the name of Catabaw river, from this ſettlement to its ſource.

SANTO ESPIRITU, a captainſhip of Brazil, bounded N. by the captainſhip of Seguro, and S. by that of Rio Janeiro, from which laſt the river Parayba ſeparates it, and after a long courſe from W. to E. empties into the ocean, in lat. 21. 30. S. This government is the moſt fertile, and beſt furniſhed with all ſorts of proviſions of any in Brazil; having alſo an incredible quantity of fiſh and game. Its low lands being interſected by a great number of rivers, are very fruitful; and the high grounds, are covered with foreſts of large trees. Here it may be noticed that there are three rivers in Brazil, called Parayba, or Paraiba, viz. one which gives its name to a captainſhip already deſcribed; the ſecond is that above mentioned, and the third empties into the ocean between Cape St. Vincent, and Rio de la Plata.

SANTO ESPIRITU, the capital of the above captainſhip, and indeed the only town in it, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a large bay on the eaſtern coaſt of Brazil, about 9 miles from the ſea. It has a caſtle in ruins, but no fortifications, and contains about 900 inhabitants. Here are two monaſteries and a college. The port is a ſmall bay, opening to the eaſt, interſected with many ſmall iſlands. On the top of a mountain, at ſome diſtance from the town, is a large white tower, called, by the Portugueſe, Noſtra

Noſtra Senhora de Pena, and near it a ſmall church, ſurrounded with a wall. At the foot of the mountain, are ſtill to be ſeen the melancholy remains of a place once called Villa Veja, or the Old City. S. lat. 20. 36. W. long. 39. 56.

SANTOS, a town in the captainſhip of St. Vincent, in Brazil, ſeated on a river 9 miles from the ſea, which is there a mile broad, and five fathoms deep. It is defended by a rampart on the ſide next the river. It is alſo guarded by two caſtles, one on the ſouth ſide, and the other in the middle of the town, which contains 250 inhabitants. It has a pariſh church, a monaſtery, and a college. S. lat. 24. 26. W. long. 42. 30.

SAONA, or *Saone*, a ſmall iſland near the S. E. part of the iſland of St. Domingo. It is about 8 leagues from E. to W. and 2 from N. to S. which becomes ſtill leſs in the narroweſt part. Its circumference is nearly 25 leagues. It lies eaſt of St. Catherine Iſland; and it is not much above a league from Little Palm Tree Point, to that which advances from the north of the Saona. At each of its extremities, E. and W. is a mountain, and there is a third at a point about the middle of the ſouthern ſide. Theſe mountains at once ſhelter and water it, and temper the air. The Indians called this iſland *Adamanoy*, and had a particular cacique, who was ſovereign of the iſland, independent of thoſe of St. Domingo. His ſubjects devoted themſelves to commerce with the Spaniards, to agriculture, to cultivation of grain and fruits. They furniſhed enough for the conſumption of the city of St. Domingo, and for proviſioning ſeveral expeditions going from that port. Some Caſtilians having cauſed the cacique to be eaten by a dog, this act of cruelty became the cauſe of a quarrel, and the Spaniards having exterminated the unfortunate inhabitants, formed ſettlements on their little iſland. It is ſurrounded with banks and breakers, except at the weſtern part; but there is a paſſage for ſmall barks, between its north ſide, and the main of the iſland of St. Domingo. The iſland and its port are a ſhelter for the mariners ſailing in this part, who here find water, wood, and wild cattle, all which are in abundance. It is impoſſible to have an idea of the vaſt quantities of birds, and particularly of wood pigeons, that are ſeen here. The eaſtern point of the iſland lies in lat. 18. 9. N. and long. 71. 11. W. of Paris.

SAPA, *St. Michael de*, a village in the valley of Arica, in the province of Charcos, in Peru. It is a ſmall place, but famous for the quantity of Guinea pepper produced in its vicinity. It will not thrive in mountainous parts, but is cultivated in the vallies. The inhabitants of this village ſell annually no leſs than 80,000 crowns worth of it. S. lat. 17. 30. W. long. 78. 10.

SAPELO, a village of Georgia, in Liberty co. oppoſite to the ſound and iſland of that name, and about 6 miles ſouth of Sunbury.

SAPONIES, Indians who inhabit on a north branch of Suſquehannah river. Warriors 30. See *Munſays*.

SARAMACHA, a river in the Dutch province of Surrinam.

SARANAC, a river of New-York, which paſſes through Plattſburg, and empties into Lake Champlain from the weſt. It has been explored nearly 30 miles, and there found equal in ſize to the mouth. It abounds with ſalmon, baſs, pike, pickerel, trout, &c. At the mouth of the river, ſalmon are found in ſuch plenty, that it is uſual to take 400 or 500 a day, with ſpears, and ſmall ſcoop-nets. They are caught from May till November.

SARATOGA, a county of the State of New-York, bounded E. and N. by Hudſon's river, which ſeparates it from Renſſelaer and Waſhington counties, and ſouth by Mohawk river. It has been eſtabliſhed ſince 1790, and is divided into 8 townſhips, viz. Greenfield, Ballſtown, Charlton, Half Moon, Milton, Saratoga, Galway and Stillwater. In 1796, 3,270 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

SARATOGA, or *Saraghtoga*, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Saratoga co. on the W. ſide of Hudſon's river 56 miles N. of Albany. It contains few houſes in a compact ſtate. In 1790, when it belonged to Albany co. it contained 3,071 inhabitants; and there were here in 1796, 542 qualified electors. It will ever be diſtinguiſhed in hiſtory, for being the place at which Gen. Burgoyne was obliged to ſurrender his army, in 1777. This town is alſo famous for its medicinal waters, called the *Saratoga Springs*. They are 10 miles from Ballſtown, in a ſhallow vale or marſh,

marſh, in ſeveral reſpects reſembling that of Ballſtown. Theſe waters appear to have received as ſtrong, if not ſtronger, impregnation of the ſame kind of ingredients that enter thoſe of Ballſtown, and may be a ſtream of the ſame fountain running through the ſame kind of calcareous earth. One of theſe ſprings is covered over by a natural cretacious, or rather calcareous pyramid, about five or ſix feet high. This hollow pyramid, or cone, has a hole in the top about ſix inches over. If we look into this hole we ſee the mineral water boiling vehemently like a pot over the fire; the water is nevertheleſs intenſely cold, and is ſaid to be, in every reſpect, ſmarter than that at Ballſtown. The calcareous matter extends for ſeveral rods from the baſis of this pyramid. There are ſeveral idle ſtories related of this ſpring; one is, that it overflows at certain ſtages of the moon. This is not true. As this is found to be falſe, they tell you it overflows once a year; but this has as little foundation in truth as the other. People who live at theſe ſprings think they muſt relate ſomething marvellous by way of enhancing the value of the waters, and reconciling you to the great expenſe attending theſe viſits.

SARDO, a cape on the coaſt of New-Spain, and in the North Sea.

SARECTO, the chief town of Duplin co. N. Carolina, ſituated on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, which affords water for rafts to the town. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 20 houſes. It is 130 miles above Wilmington, to the north.

SARENA, on the coaſt of Chili, in S. America, on the South Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 29. 40. W. long. 71. 15.

SARINHAYM, a river on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Brazil, and oppoſite to the iſland of Alexo, which is weſt of Cape St. Auguſtine.

SARMIENTO *Iſlands, Pedro de*, in the South Pacific Ocean, are thought to be the ſame as the *Duke of York's Iſlands*, northward of the weſt end of the ſtraits of Magellan. They lie in about lat. 50. ſouth, and are about 80 in number.

SARONILLA, or *Serranella*, ſhoals off the iſland of Jamaica, 25 leagues W. of Pedro Shoals, and 37 W. of Portland Point. The middle of them lie in lat. 16. 10. N. and long. 80. 45. W.

SASKACHAWAN, or *Saſkaſtrawen*, a river of N. America, which runs eaſtward, and has communication, by ſhort portages, with Nelſon's river, which empties into Hudſon's Bay.

SASSAFRAS, a ſmall navigable river of Maryland, which riſes in Delaware State, and runs weſtward into Cheſapeak Bay. It ſeparates Kent co. from that of Cecil, and has the towns of Fredericktown, Georgetown, and Saſſafras on its banks. The latter is 5 miles E. by N. of Georgetown, and about 3 S. of Warwick.

SATILLA, *Great* and *Little*, two rivers of Georgia, which fall into the ocean, in Camden co. between the Alatamaha and St. Mary's rivers.

SAUCON, *Upper* and *Lower*, townſhips in Northampton co. Pennſylvania.

SAUKIES, or *Saikies*, an Indian tribe reſiding at Bay Puan, in the N.W. Territory, near the Minomanies; which ſee.

SAUNDERS *Iſland*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, one of the ſmall iſlands which ſurround the two chief of the Falkland Iſles.

SAUNDERS *Iſland*, in South Georgia, and in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is about 13 leagues north of Cape Montague. S. lat. 57. 59. W. long. 26. 54.

SAUNDERS *Iſland*, or *Sir Charles Saunders' Iſland*, called by the natives *Tapoamanao*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is reckoned one of the Society Iſlands. When Port Royal Bay, at Otaheite, is S. 70. 45. E. diſtant 61 miles, this iſland bears S. S. W. S. lat. 17. 28. W. long. 151. 4. It is about two leagues long.

SAURA *Lower Town*, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Dan river, in N. Carolina. It was formerly the chief town of the Saura Indians.

SAURA *Upper Town*, in the ſame State, an ancient and well peopled town of the Saura Indians; ſituated in Stokes co. on the ſouth ſide of Dan river.

SAUTEURS, *le Morne des*, or *Leaper's Hill*, a precipice near the river Sauteurs, at the north end of the iſland of Grenada. After the year 1650 the French gradually exterminated the Charaibes; near this place they butchered 40 of them on the ſpot; and 40 others, who had eſcaped the ſword, threw themſelves headlong into the ſea from this precipice, and miſerably periſhed. A beautiful young girl, of 12 or 13 years of age, who was taken alive,

alive, became the object of diſpute between two of the French officers, each claiming her as a lawful prize, when a third of thoſe white ſavages put an end to the conteſt, by ſhooting the girl through the head.

SAVAGE, a ſmall river of Maryland, which runs ſouthward through Alleghany co. and empties into the Patowmac, weſt of George's Creek. Its mouth is 21 miles ſouth-weſt of Fort Cumberland, and 48 ſouth-eaſt of the mouth of Cheat river. Boats carrying 10 tons can reach Alexandria in 4 or 5 days, but will take double the time to return.

SAVAGE *Creek*, a ſmall bay on the north-weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, near the weſtern entrance of the bay of Mouco, and 20 leagues N. E. of Cape Ferrol.

SAVAGE *Iſland*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 33 miles in circuit, and is inhabited by ſavages. It is overrun with buſhes, and has no port. S. lat. 19. 2. W. long. 169. 30.

SAVAGE *Iſland, Great*, in Hudſon's Straits. N. lat. 62. 25. W. long. 70. High water, at full and change, at ten o'clock.

SAVAGE *Iſland, Lower*, in the ſame ſtraits, has high water at full and change at nine o'clock. N. lat. 61. 48. W. long. 66. 20.

SAVAGE *Point, Upper*, on the north ſide of Hudſon's Straits, ſouth-eaſt of Cape Charles, and the north-weſt point of an inlet up into the land, ſo as to form the iſland of Good Fortune.

SAVAGE's *Poſt*, at the Rock Landing ten miles below the Falls of Oconee river.

SAVAGE *Sound*, a paſſage in the north part of the Welcome Sea, in Hudſon's Bay, into Repulſe Bay. It is but little known.

SAVANNAH, a bay at the eaſt end of the iſland of Antigua, near the ſouth-eaſt part of Green Iſland, on the ſouth ſide, a little weſtward of Indian Creek.

SAVANNAH *Channel*, towards the ſouth-eaſt point of the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica; a ſhort way weſt of Port Morant Harbour; between them is Fiſherman's river.

SAVANNAH, a port of entry and poſt-town of Georgia, and formerly the metropolis of the State; ſituated in Chatham co. on the ſouth ſide of the river Savannah, on a high ſandy bluff, 17 miles from the ocean. The town is regularly built, in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its ſuburbs, contained, in 1787, about 2300 inhabitants, of whom about 80 or 90 are Jews. More than two-thirds of this town was conſumed by fire in the fall of 1796. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to the value of 263,830 dollars. This city was bravely defended by the Britiſh general Prevoſt, againſt a ſuperior force, headed by Count d'Eſtaing and General Lincoln. The allies made a fatal and unſucceſsful attack on the 18th of October, 1779, when they were obliged to retreat, after having from 1000 to 1200 men killed and wounded. It is 129 miles N. by E. of St. Mary's, 132 S. W. by S. from Auguſta, and 925 in a like direction from Philadelphia. N. lat. 32. 3. W. long. 81. 24.

SAVANNAH *River* divides the State of Georgia from that of S. Carolina, and purſues a courſe nearly from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. It is formed chiefly of two branches, the Tugelo and Keowee, which ſpring from the mountains, and unite under the name of Savannah, 15 miles north-weſt of the northern boundary of Wilkes co. It is navigable for large veſſels 17 miles up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Auguſta. After riſing a fall juſt above this place, it is paſſable for boats to the mouth of Tugelo river. After it takes the name of Savannah, at the confluence of the Tugelo and Keowee, it receives a number of tributary ſtreams, from the Georgia ſide, the principal of which is Broad river. Tybee Bar, at the entrance of Savannah river, has 16 feet water at half tide. Tybee lighthouſe lies in lat. 32 N. and long. 81. 10. W. and from thence to Port Royal is 6 leagues N. E. ½ E. The flood in this river was ſo great in Feb. 1796, that the water roſe 35 feet above its ordinary level. In Auguſta, the ſtreets were plied by boats which could carry fifteen tons.

SAVANNAH *River, Little*, falls into the gulf of Mexico, north-weſt of St. Joſeph's Bay.

SAVANNAH *la Mar*, at the eaſt end of the iſland of St. Domingo, is a ſettlement on the ſouth ſide of the bay of Samana, oppoſite the city of Samana on the north ſide, and lies between the

Bay

Bay of Pearls, (which is an excellent port) and the Point of Icaque. It has its governor and rector, and is situated at the end of a plain, which is more than 10 leagues from east to west, and 4 wide from north to south. The city of Samana and this town were both begun in 1756, and together do not contain more than 500 souls. The anchorage here is only fit for small vessels. Shallows and breakers render the navigation very dangerous between this and the point of Icaque, 4½ leagues distant.

SAVANNAH *la Mar*, on the south side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis county, has a good anchorage for large vessels. It was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea, in 1780. It is now partly rebuilt, and may contain from 60 to 70 houses. It bears from Bluefield's Point W. by N. ½ N. about 3 leagues. N. lat. 18. 12. W. long. 78. 6.

SAVERIO, a cape or point on the N. coast of S. America, on that part called the Spanish Main. Between it and the island Barbarata is the opening to the island of Bonaire.

SAVILLA, *St.* a small town of Georgia, 64 miles south of Savannah, and 65 north of St. Mary's.

SAVOY, a new township, in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797.

SAWYER's *Ferry*, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 14 miles from Nixonton, 10 from Indiantown, and 482 from Philadelphia.

SAWYER's, or *Afferadores, Island*, on the west coast of Mexico; is of a small size, and has on its south-east side a small creek of its name, which boats can only enter at high water. It is 12 miles from the Bar of Realejo.

SAXAPAHAW, the upper part of the north-west branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina. It is formed by Aramanche and Deep rivers, and it is said may be made navigable for boats about 50 miles.

SAXEGOTHA, a village or settlement in S. Carolina, on the southern bank of Congaree river; about 48 miles north-westerly of Augusta, in Georgia.

SAXTON's *River*, in Vermont, empties into the Connecticut at Westminster.

SAYBROOK, a post-town of Connecticut, Middlesex co. on the west side of Connecticut river, across which is a ferry, on the road leading to New-London. It is 36 miles east of New-Haven, 18 west of New-London, and 219 north-east of Philadelphia. This is the most ancient town in the State, having been settled by Mr. Fenwick in 1634, who gave it its present name in honour of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook.

SCARBOROUGH, a township of the District of Maine, situated in Cumberland co. on the sea coast, between Pepperelborough and Cape Elizabeth. It was incorporated in 1658; contains 2235 inhabitants; and lies 113 miles northerly of Boston.

SCARBOROUGH *Cove*, in the harbour of Chebucto, on the southern coast of Nova-Scotia, is on the middle of the west side of Cornwallis Island. It is 5 or 6 furlongs broad, and nearly the same in depth.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort in the island of Tobago, in the W. Indies.

SCARSDALE, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, bounded westerly by Bronx river, and southerly by the town of East-Chester. It contains 281 inhabitants, of whom 33 are electors. See *New Rochelle*.

SCATARI, a small uninhabited island on the eastern coast of Cape Breton Island. It is about 6 miles long and 2 broad. It serves as a shelter to a bay from the east and south, which lies southward of Miray Bay, called Menadou, or Panadou Bay. N. lat. 46. 3. W. long. 59. 35. It was formerly called Little Cape Breton.

SCAUYACE, a river of New-York, which issues from the north-east corner of Seneca Lake, and separating the township of Romulus from that of Junius on the north, empties into Cayuga lake.

SCHACTECOKE, or *Scaghtikoke*, a township of New-York, in Rensselaer co. lies north of the township of Rensselaerwick, on Hudson's river. In 1796, 275 of the inhabitants were electors.

SCHACADERO, a small village on the Isthmus of Darien; on the E. side of the mouth of the river Santa Maria, on a rising ground, open to the gulf of St. Michael. It has a fine rivulet of fresh water, and serves as a place of refreshment to the miners. The fresh breezes from the sea render it very healthy. N. lat. 7. 50. W. long. 82, 5.

SCHLOSSER

SCHLOSSER *Fort*, or *Sluſher*, in the State of New-York, is ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of Niagara river, near the celebrated falls, on the north bank of a bend of the river, and oppoſite to the N. W. end of Navy Iſland.

SCHODACK, or *Shudack*, a townſhip in Renſſelaer co. New-York, taken from Renſſelaerwick townſhip, and incorporated in 1795. It is 14 miles E. of Albany; and, in 1796, there were 377 of its inhabitants electors.

SCHOEN-BRUNN, or the *Beautiful Spring*, one of the eaſternmoſt ſettlements of the Moravians on Muſkingum river. See *Gnadenhutten*. This ſettlement of Chriſtian Indians was eſtabliſhed in 1772, on a tract of land granted by the Delaware tribe. In 1775, the chapel, which could contain 500 people, was found too ſmall for the hearers, who came in great numbers. It was ſituated about 30 miles from Gekelmuckpechuenk, 70 from Lake Erie, and 75 W. from Friedenſtadt. It had a good ſpring, a ſmall lake, good planting grounds, much game, and every other convenience for the ſupport of an Indian colony. It appears that a large fortified Indian town formerly ſtood here; ſome ramparts and the ruins of three Indian forts being ſtill viſible. The Delawares granted to the Chriſtian Indians all the tract from the entrance of Gekelmuckpechuenk Creek into the Muſkingum to Tuſcarawi. This thriving ſettlement was deſtroyed in 1782, when the Huron Indians carried the inhabitants to Sanduſky; and when theſe peaceable Indians were permitted to return to reap their harveſt, they were cruelly butchered by the American ſettlers, while praiſing God and forgiving their enemies. Congreſs granted 4000 acres of land here to the ſociety of the United Brethren, for the purpoſe of propagating the goſpel, on September 3, 1788.

SCHOHARIE, a county of New-York, taken from thoſe of Albany and Otſego, and incorporated in 1795. The land is variegated with hills; is in general fertile and well watered by Schoharie, Cobus Kill, and ſeveral other ſtreams. The county is bounded north by Montgomery, ſouth by Ulſter, E. by Albany, and W. by Otſego. By a law paſſed 17th March, 1797, this county was divided into the ſix following towns, viz. Schoharie, Middleberg, Blenheim, Briſtol, Cobleſkill, and Sharon.

SCHOHARIE, the principal town in the above co. is on Schoharie creek or river, and is one of the wealthieſt inland farming towns in the State. The inhabitants are Dutch, and before its diviſion in 1797, were 2073 in number. It is between 30 and 40 miles weſtward of Albany.

SCHOHARIE *River* runs a northerly courſe of about 80 miles from the Kaats' Kill Mountains, and empties into Mohawk river at Fort Hunter. The weſtern branch of this river is called Cobus Kill. On the E. ſide of Cobus is the ſettlement of its name. The towns and ſettlements on Schoharie were, in 1796, as you proceed from S. to N. Batavia, Fountain's Town, Schoharie, Smith's Town, and Fox Town.

SCHOODUCK. See *Frenchman's Bay*, and *Scoodick*.

SCHUYLER, *Fort, New*, in the townſhip of Rome, ſtands on the W. ſide of a bend of Mohawk river, about 7 miles weſtward of Whiteſtown.

SCHUYLER, *Fort, Old*, is on the ſouth ſide of Mohawk river, 4 miles E. N. E. of the compact part of Whiteſtown, and 20 above the German Flats. Here were, in 1796, 35 compact houſes, ſituated partly in each of the townſhips of Whiteſtown and Frankfort. In 1790, there were but three ſmall huts here.

SCHUYLER, a townſhip of New-York, Herkemer co. between Mohawk river and Canada Creek, 20 miles above the town of German Flats. In 1796, according to the State cenſus, it contained 1219 inhabitants, of whom 222 were electors. It was incorporated in 1792. This town was divided by act of the legiſlature in 1797.

SCHUYLER's *Lake*, in New-York State, is 10 miles W. of Lake Otſego. It is 9 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of Pennſylvania, which riſes N. W. of the Kittatinny Mountains, through which it paſſes into a fine champaign country, and runs, from its ſource, upwards of 120 miles in a ſouth-eaſt direction, and paſſing through the limits of the city of Philadelphia, falls into the Delaware, oppoſite Mud Iſland, 6 or 7 miles below the city. It will be navigable from above Reading, 85 or 90 miles to its mouth,

mouth, when the canal begun at Norriton is completed. This will paſs by the falls, and alſo form a communication with the Delaware above the city. There are 4 floating bridges thrown acroſs it, made of logs faſtened together, and lying upon the water, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. *Little Schuylkill river* falls into this river from the north, at Reading. On the head waters of Schuylkill are quantities of coal.

SCIOTA *River*, which falls into the Ohio in the territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio, is larger than either the Muſkingum or Hockhocking, and opens a more extenſive navigation. It is paſſable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only 4 miles to the Sanduſky, a boatable water which falls into Lake Erie. Through the Sanduſky and Sciota lies the moſt common paſs from Canada to the Ohio and Miſſiſippi; one of the moſt extenſive and uſeful communications that are to be found in any country. Prodigious extenſions of territory are here connected; and from the rapidity with which the weſtern parts of Canada, Lake Erie, and the Kentucky countries are ſettling, we may anticipate an immenſe intercourſe between them. The flour, corn, flax, and hemp, raiſed for exportation in that great country between the Lakes Huron and Ontario, will find an outlet through Lake Erie and theſe rivers, or down the Miſſiſippi. The Ohio merchant can give a higher price than thoſe of Quebec for theſe commodities; as they may be tranſported from the former to Florida and the Weſt India iſlands, with leſs expenſe, riſk and inſurance, than from the latter; while the expenſe from the place of growth to the Ohio will not be $\frac{1}{4}$ of what it would be to Quebec, and much leſs than even to the Oneida Lake. The ſtream of the Sciota is gentle, no where broken by falls. At ſome places, in the ſpring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt ſprings, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free-ſtone, abound in the country adjoining this river. Its mouth is in N. lat. 38. 40. W. long. 83. 30. about 300 miles below Pittſburg, and is navigable to its ſource in canoes.

SCIPIO, a poſt-town of New-York, Onondago co. on the E. ſide of Cayuga Lake, 14 miles ſouth-eaſt of Geneva, 39 S. W. by W. of Onondago, and 461 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. This townſhip was incorporated in 1794, and comprehends in its juriſdiction the townſhip of Sempronius, together with that part of the lands reſerved to the Cayuga nation of Indians, on the E. ſide of the Cayuga Lake; ſouth of a weſt line drawn from the ſouth-weſterly corner of the townſhip of Aurelius, in the E. bounds of the ſaid reſervation to the ſaid Cayuga Lake. The county courts of Onondago co. are held at Manlius and Scipio alternately. The lands are very fertile. The courts are at preſent held in the pleaſant village of *Aurora*, on the bank of Cayuga Lake.

SCITUATE, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, on the bay of that name, in Plymouth co. 28 miles ſouth-eaſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1637, and contains 2856 inhabitants. Scituate harbour is N. W. of Marſhfield Point, and S. S. E. of the Haddock Rock, and about 16 miles northward of Plymouth, in the direction of the land. A mill-pond in this town being ſuddenly drawn off by a breach in the dam, in the winter ſeaſon, ſome years ago, exhibited a matter of ſpeculation to many of the inhabitants. The ſwine of the neighbourhood rooted up houſe ſwallows in great quantities, from the ſpot which the water had left, which they ate greedily. Swallows have been found in ſeveral other places; at Egg Harbour, in New-Jerſey, in a marſhy place, a large cedar being blown down, a vaſt number of ſwallows were found in the mud of the root.

SCITUATE, a townſhip of Rhode-Iſland, Providence co. between Foſter and Johnſton. It contains 2315 inhabitants. It is 27 miles N. W. of Newport, and 11 S. W. by W. of Providence. On the line which ſeparates the town from Kent co. S. is the foundary for cannon and bells, called Hope Furnace.

SCOODICK, or *Schudick*, a river of Waſhington co. Diſtrict of Maine. It is properly an arm of the inner bay of Paſſamaquoddy. De Mons and Champlaine called it Etchemins. Its main ſource is near Penobſcot river, to which the Indians have a communication; the carrying-place acroſs is but 3 miles. Scoodick lakes lie in a chain between Scoodick and Penobſcot rivers.

SCOTCH *Plains*, a village in Eſſex co. New-Jerſey, on a N. E. branch of Rariton river, between Weſtfield and Turky; 11 miles W. of Elizabeth Town, and as far northward of New-Brunſwick.

SCOTLAND *Neck*, a village of N. Carolina, where is a poſt-office, 396 miles from Philadelphia.

SCOTLAND, *New*. See *Nova-Scotia*.

SCOTLAND *River*, in the iſland of Barbadoes, is ſcarcely deſerving notice, otherwiſe than being almoſt the only rivulet in the iſland, except St. Joſeph's river, another ſmall brook. It riſes in St. Andrew's pariſh, and falls into Long Bay on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland, 2½ miles N. W. of St. Joſeph's river.

SCOTT, a new county of Kentucky.

SCOTS *Bay*, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica, towards the ſouthern extremity of the iſland. It lies in St. Martin's pariſh, having Scots Head on the ſouth, and Vaughan's Point on the N.

SCOTS *Cove*, on the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland of Jamaica.

SCOWHEGAN *Falls*, in Kennebeck river, in the Diſtrict of Maine, are near the town of Canaan. Boats cannot paſs this fall.

SCRIVAN, a good harbour on the E. ſide of the Iſthmus of Darien, but ſo full of rocks at the entrance, that none can paſs it with ſafety, but ſuch as are acquainted there. It is 3 leagues W. of Sanballet Point, and 17 E. of Porto Bello. N. lat. 9. 40. W. long. 78. 49.

SCRIVEN, a new county in the lower Diſtrict of Georgia.

SCROON *Lake*, in the State of New-York, lies W. of Lake George, and is a dilatation of the eaſtern branch of Hudſon's river. In ſome maps it is called *Scaron*. A ſmall but rapid ſtream enters into it, which, in Montgomery co. runs under a hill, the baſe of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a moſt curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as ſnow. The fury of the water and the roughneſs of the bottom, added to the terrific noiſe within, has hitherto prevented any perſon from paſſing through the chaſm.

SCRUB *Iſland*, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, ſituated to the W. of Virgin Gorda, and E. of the N. end of Tortula, on which it depends. N. lat. 18. 25. W. long. 62. 57.

SEABROOK, a townſhip of N. Hampſhire, in Rockingham co. on the road from Portſmouth to Newbury Port; about 16 miles ſoutherly of the former, and 6 northerly of the latter. It was formerly part of Hampton; was incorporated in 1768, and contains 715 inhabitants.

SEAKONNET *Point* and *Rocks*, the S. extremity of the eaſtern ſhore which forms the entrance of Narraganſet Bay, in the State of Rhode-Iſland; about 6 miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of Newport.

SEAL *Iſland*, *Machias*, on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine. From thence to Grand Manan Iſland the courſe is E. N. E. two leagues; and to Matinicus Iſland W. S. W. 26 leagues. N. lat. 44. 27. W. long. 66. 52.

SEAL *River*, in New North Wales, runs E. to Hudſon's Bay, into which it empties eaſtward of Mooſe river.

SEA OTTER *Sound*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies ſouth-eaſterly of the Hazy Iſlands. N. lat. 55. 18. W. long. 133. 47. 30.

SEARSBURGH, a townſhip of Vermont, Bennington co. 12 miles E. of Bennington.

SEAVEY'S *Iſland*. See *Paſcataqua river*.

SEBACO, an iſland on the W. coaſt of Mexico, 12 miles N. of Point Mariat, and 45 N. E. of Quicara.

SEBACOOK, or *Sebago*, a pond or lake of the Diſtrict of Maine, 18 miles N. W. of Portland, is equal in extent to 2 large townſhips, and is connected with Long Pond on the N. W. by Sungo, or Songo river. The whole extent of theſe waters is nearly 30 miles north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt.

SEBARIMA, one of the principal mouths of Oronoko river that is navigable for ſhips.

SEBASCODEAGAN *Iſland*. See *Harpſwell*.

SEBASTACOOK, a river of the Diſtrict of Maine, that riſes in lakes nearly N. from its mouth; and in its windings receives brooks and ſmall ſtreams for the ſpace of 150 miles, and joins the Kennebeck at Taconnet Fall, where Fort Halifax was erected in 1754. The fall is eighteen miles from Fort Weſtern, which was built in 1751. Its numerous ſtreams abound with ſmall fiſh, as alewives, &c.

SEBASTIAN, *Cape*, *St.* the eaſtern point

point of the Gulf of Darien, on the coaſt of the Spaniſh Main, is 10 leagues from the weſtern point of Cape Tiburon. Here was formerly a city, which was abandoned on account of its unwholeſome ſituation.

SEBASTIAN, *Cape St.* on the coaſt of California. N. lat. 43. W. long. 126.

SEBASTIAN, *St.* See *Rio Janeiro.*

SEBASTIAN, *St.* a town of Terra Firma, on the eaſtern ſide of the Gulf of Darien.

SEBASTIAN *Iſland, St.* on the coaſt of Brazil, is S. W. by W. from the bay of Angra dos Reys; to the eaſtward of which are ſeveral other iſlands of leſs note. The city of Sebaſtian is large and handſome, and the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, being ſeated at the mouth of the river of that name. S. lat. 22. 54. W. long. 43. 11.

SEBASTIAN *River, St.* or *Spaniſh Admiral's Creek*, on the E. coaſt of Eaſt-Florida, has a communication with Indian river. Oppoſite this river the admiral of the Plate Fleet periſhed in 1715. The reſt of the fleet, 14 in number, were loſt between this and the Beach yard.

SEBASTIAN *de la Plata*, a ſmall place in the juriſdiction of Popayan, in the province of Quito, ſix miles north-eaſt of Popayan. It ſtands on a large plain on the bank of the river Galli, and is ſubject to earthquakes. There are ſilver mines in its vicinity. N. lat. 3. 44. W. long. 74. 1.

SEBOU, or *Sibou*, ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Cape Breton iſland, off the ſouth point of Port Dauphin.

SECAS ISLANDS, or *Dry Iſlands*, on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, are within Bahia Honda, or Deep Bay, and 12 miles from Point Chiriqui, the limit of the bay.

SECHURA, a town of Peru, ten leagues ſouth of Piura, ſituated on the bank of a river of its own name, a league from the ocean. It contains about 400 families, all Indians; chiefly employed in fiſhing or driving of mules. They are remarkably ingenious, and generally ſucceed in whatever they apply themſelves to. The Deſert of Sechura is a frightful waſte of ſand, extending 30 leagues to the town of *Morope*; which ſee. S. lat. 5. 32. 33. W. long. 79. 42.

SECKLONG, a town of New-Spain, on the Moſquito ſhore, on the N. weſtern ſide of Golden river; about 100 miles from Cape Gracias a Dios, at the mouth of the river.

SED, *Cape*, a promontory on the N. ſide of the iſland of Cuba, and 18 leagues from the Havannah.

SEDGWICK, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, Hancock co. on Naſkeag Point, which bounds Penobſcot on the N. E. It extends up to the town of Penobſcot, and is 315 miles N. E. of Boſton.

SEEKHONK *River* is the name of that part of Pawtucket river below Pawtucket Bridge and Falls; from which to its mouth at Fox Point, in the town of Providence, is a little more than four miles. Over it are two bridges, connecting Providence in Rhode-Iſland with the State of Maſſachuſetts, viz. *India* bridge, and three-fourths of a mile above that *Central* bridge. See *Pawtucket.*

SEEWEE *Bay*, or *Bull's Harbour*, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, lies nearly at an equal diſtance ſouth-weſt of Cape Roman, and north eaſt of Charleſton Entrance, having ſeveral iſles which form the bay.

SEGOVIA, *New*, a ſmall city in the juriſdiction of Guatimala, in New-Spain, 30 miles north of New-Granada. It has ſeveral gold mines in its neighbourhood, though the city is ſmall and thinly inhabited. N. lat. 12. 42. W. long. 87. 31.

SEGUATANEIO. See *Chequetan.*

SEGUINE *Iſland*, or *Segum*, on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine, is one of the ſouthernmoſt iſlands in Caſco Bay; between Cape Small Point and George Town. There is a light-houſe on this iſland which contains a repeating light, ſo conſtructed as to diſappear once every minute and a half, which diſtinguiſhes it from Portland light. N. lat. 43. 56. W. long. 69. 20.

SEGURA *de la Frontera*, a large town in the province of Tlaſcala, and kingdom of Mexico, ſeventy miles weſt of Xalappa, and in the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The ſurrounding country has a temperate air, and is remarkably fruitful, producing large quantities of corn and fruits, particularly grapes. N. lat. 19. 28. W. long. 100. 10.

SEMINOLES, a diviſion of the Creek nation of Indians. They inhabit the

flat, level country on the rivers Apalachicola and Flint. See *Calos*.

SEMPRONIUS, a townſhip of New-York, nearly in the centre of the county of Onondago, is 20 miles ſouth-eaſt from the ferry on Cayuga Lake. It is within the juriſdiction of the townſhip of Scipio.

SENECA, a town of New-York, Onondago co. lately laid off into ſtreets and ſquares, on the north ſide of Seneca Falls. The enterpriſing proprietors are erecting flour and ſaw mills, of the beſt kind, on this never failing ſtream; and from its central ſituation, both by land and water, between the eaſtern and weſtern countries, being at the carrying place, it promiſes a rapid increaſe. The proprietors have expended large ſums of money, not only in erecting mills, but in building a convenient bridge acroſs Seneca river, and are now co-operating with the enterpriſing Gen. Williamſon in making a good waggon-road to Geneva.

SENECA *Creek*, in Maryland, has two branches; one of which is called Little Seneca. It empties into Patowmac river, about 19 miles N. W. of the mouth of Rock Creek, which ſeparates George Town from Waſhington city.

SENECA, *Lake*. See *Canada Sago Lake*.

SENECA *River*, in the State of New-York, riſes in the Seneca country; runs eaſtwardly, and in its paſſage receives the waters of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, (which lie north and ſouth 10 or 12 miles apart; each is between 30 and 40 miles in length, and a mile in breadth) and empties into the Onondago river, 14 miles below the falls, at a place called the Three Rivers. The river is boatable from the lakes downwards. Within half a mile of the river is the famous Salt Lake. See *Onondago County*, and *Military Townſhips*.

SENECAS, a tribe of Indians, one of the *Six Nations*. They inhabit on Geneſſee river, at the Geneſſee Caſtle. The tribe conſiſts of about 1780 ſouls. They have two towns of 60 or 70 ſouls each, on French Creek in Pennſylvania, and another town on Buffaloe Creek, and two ſmall towns on Alleghany river.

SENTER *Harbour*, in the north-weſt part of Lake Winnipiſeogee.

SEPARATION *Bay*, in the Straits of Magellan, is 3 leagues within Cape Pillar, at the weſt end of the ſtraits, and lies W. of Tueſday Bay.

SERENA, *La*. See *Coquimbo*.

SEREGIPPE, a captainſhip of Brazil, ſo named from a river of the ſame name, running through the middle of it, and falling into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 11. 12. ſouth. It is bounded north by the river St. Francis, and ſouth by that of Todos los Santos. It produces ſugar and tobacco in conſiderable quantities.

SEREGIPPE, the capital of the above captainſhip, with a harbour on the S. Atlantic Ocean, 40 leagues N. E. of St. Salvadore. It is ſituated on a riſing ground on the north ſide of Vazabaris river, 33 miles from the ſea. It is very inconſiderable; but has ſome ſilver mines in its neighbourhood. S. lat. 11. 20. W. long. 31. 2.

SERRANA, an iſle between Jamaica and the coaſt of Nicaragua, which took its name from one *Serrana*, who parted with the fleet from Spain, in the time of Charles V. and was ſhipwrecked on the rocks of this iſland; but having gained the ſhore by ſwimming, he found there neither herbs, trees, nor water, and went over all the iſland, which is about 6 miles in circuit, without finding any thing to quench thirſt or ſatisfy hunger. Preſſed at laſt with extreme hunger, he caught ſome crabs on the ſhore, which were his food for ſome days; and then ſeeing large turtles which came aſhore, he caught ſome of them. Having lived for three years in this manner, on crabs and turtles, and drank nothing but rain-water which he gathered in turtle-ſhells, he diſcovered another companion in misfortune, who had alſo been ſhipwrecked. This companion was ſome comfort to him, and they lived four years together; at the end of which time, a veſſel coming near the iſland, carried them both to Spain. The laſt of theſe died on the way thither; but *Serrana* was carried to Germany, and preſented to Charles V. as a kind of prodigy, for all his body was overgrown with hair like a bear, and his beard came down to his waiſt. The emperor beſtowed on him 4800 ducats to be paid in Peru; but he died on his way to Panama, as he was going to receive them.

SESEME *Quian*, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties through the weſtern bank of Illinois river, about 180 miles from the Miſſiſippi. Its mouth is 40 yards

40 yards wide; and the land bordering on it is very good. It is boatable 60 miles.

SEVEN *Brothers*, ſmall iſlands on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. They lie oppoſite the mouth of Monte Chriſt river, or Grand Yaqui. They have occaſioned ſeveral wrecks, and prove a ſhelter to privateers.

SEVEN *Iſlands Bay*, on the north ſide of the river St. Lawrence; 25 leagues from the W. end of the iſland of Anticoſti, and in lat. 50. 20. N. It was one of the French poſts for trading with the Indians, and has a very ſecure harbour for ſhips in any wind.

SEVERN, a ſmall river of Maryland, of ſhort courſe, which runs ſouth-eaſt to Cheſapeak Bay. It paſſes by Annapolis city on the N. and empties into the bay about two miles below the city.

SEVERN, a river of New South Wales, which purſues a north-eaſterly courſe, and enters Hudſon's Bay at Severn Houſe, which is 160 miles eaſt of York Fort.

SEVIER, a county of Tenneſſee, Hamilton Diſtrict. In 1795 it contained, according to the State cenſus, 3578 inhabitants, including 129 ſlaves.

SEVILLA *Nueva*, a town which was founded by the famous Eſquivel, on the north ſide of the iſland of Jamaica; a little to the weſtward of Mammee Bay, and the ſpot which had been honoured by the reſidence of Columbus, after his ſhipwreck in 1503. It is now called Seville Plantation; and the ruins of the ancient town are ſtill viſible in ſome of the cane fields.

SEWEE *Bay*, or *Bull's Harbour*, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, is ſouth-weſt of Cape Carteret. The long and narrow iſland called Racoon Keys is between Cape Carteret Iſland and the entrance to this harbour, which is at the N. E. end of Bull's Iſland. See *Seewee*.

SEYBO, or *Seyvo*, a ſettlement in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the upper road from Higuey to St. Domingo city; 18 leagues weſt by north of the former, and 24 N. E. of the latter. It is alſo 12 leagues north of the little iſland of St. Catherine, on the ſouth coaſt of the main iſland. It is not that founded in 1502, by John of Eſquivel, but a ſettlement formed in the ſame canton about 60 years ago by ſeveral graziers, and has a place of worſhip. Towards the year 1780 it had augmented, but is now falling to decay. The pariſh contains more than 4000 perſons; the greateſt part of whom are graziers or herdſmen, free negroes, or people of colour.

SHAFTSBURY, a conſiderable and flouriſhing townſhip of Vermont. It has Arlington on the north, and Bennington on the ſouth, and contains 1999 inhabitants.

SHAG *Iſland*, near the entrance into Chriſtmas Sound, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Terra del Fuego. The entrance to Port Clerke in this ſound is juſt to the north of ſome low rocks which lie off a point of Shag Iſland.

SHALLOW *Ford*, is that part of Tenneſſee river which is 1200 yards broad; 12 miles above the *Whirl*. It lies between Chatanuga and Chickaugo rivers, which fall in from the ſouth-eaſt.

SHALLOW *Water*, *Point*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, lies in lat. 63. N. Between this point and Shoal Neſs, which is 3 degrees of lat. to the ſouthward, Capt. Cook did not explore the coaſt, on account of the ſhallow water he met with.

SHAMBE, a ſmall river of Weſt Florida, which empties into Penſacola Bay. It admits ſhallops ſome miles up, and boats upwards of 50 miles.

SHAMOKIN, a former Moravian ſettlement, a little below the town of Sunbury, in Pennſylvania.

SHAMOKIN *Creek* runs weſtward into Suſquehannah river, a mile ſouth of Sunbury, in Pennſylvania.

SHANNOCK *Country*. See *Rhode-Iſland State*.

SHAPLEIGH, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, on the W. line of York co. at the head of Mouſom river. It was incorporated in 1785, contains 1329 inhabitants, and lies 108 miles N. of Boſton.

SHARON, a townſhip of Vermont, Windſor co. eaſtward of Royalton, and weſtward of Norwich on White river. It contains 569 inhabitants.

SHARON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Norfolk co. 10 miles ſouth-weſterly of Boſton. It was taken from Stoughton, and incorporated in 1765. It contains 1994 inhabitants.

SHARON, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. bounded eaſt by Cornwall, from which it is ſeparated by Houſatonic river, and weſt by the eaſt

line of New-York State. It is about 12 miles N. W. of Litchfield.

SHARON, a village in Georgia, about 5 miles from Savannah. In this place, juſt at the cloſe of the war, Gen. Wayne was attacked in a furious manner by a body of Cherokee Indians, headed by a Britiſh officer. They fought hand to hand manfully, and took 2 pieces of artillery. But Gen. Wayne, at the hazard of his own life, gained the victory

SHARON, a new town in Schoharie co. New-York, incorporated in 1797.

SHARKSTOWN, in Queen Anne's co. Maryland. See *Kent County*.

SHARPSBURG, a poſt town of Maryland, Waſhington co. about two miles from Patowmac river, and nearly oppoſite to Shepherdſtown, in Virginia, at the mouth of Shenandoah river. It contains a church, and about 250 houſes. It is 9 miles N. N. W. of William's port, 69 W. by N. of Baltimore, and 181 W. S. W. of Philadelphia.

SHAWANEE, and *Shawanon*; the former the Indian, and the latter the French name of Cumberland river, in the State of Tenneſſee. It is alſo called *Shawanoe*.

SHAWANESE, or *Shawanoes*, an Indian nation, great numbers of whom have joined the Creek confederacy. They have 4 towns on the Tallapooſe river, containing 300 warriors; and more are expected to remove thither. By the treaty of peace, Aug. 3, 1795, the United States agreed to pay to this tribe a ſum in hand, and 1000 dollars a year for ever, in goods. They inhabit alſo on Scioto river, and a branch of the Muſkingum, and have their hunting-grounds between Ohio river and Lake Erie. They are generally of a ſmall ſize, rather handſome in their features, and are very cheerful and crafty people. Counſelling among their old people, and dancing among their young men and women, take up a great part of their time.

SHAWANGUNK, a townſhip in Ulſter co. New York; bounded eaſterly by Newburgh and Marlborough, and ſoutherly by Montgomery and the Platte Kill. It contains 2128 inhabitants; of whom 323 are electors, and 350 ſlaves. It is 20 miles from Goſhen, and 12 from New-Paltz.

SHAWSHEEN, a conſiderable ſtream of Maſſachuſetts, which riſes in Bedford, in Middleſex co. and, paſſing through Billerica, Tewkſbury and Andover, diſcharges itſelf into Merrimack river.

SHEBA *Iſland*. See *Saba*.

SHECATICA, a bay of very irregular ſhape and breadth, on the coaſt of Labrador, N. America; having an iſland of its name at its mouth. It is ſituated between lat. 51. 14. and 51. 28. N. and between long. 58. 16. and 58. 22. W.

SHECHARY, a lake of New North Wales, formed like a bow. It receives Churchill river from the ſouth-weſt and at its N. E. end has communication with Berbazon Lake, which lies due N. and ſouth. At the ſouth end of the latter, the waters of both lakes run E. under the name of Seal river, which empties into Hudſon's Bay at Churchill Fort, between Button's Bay on the N. and Cape Churchill on the ſouth-eaſt. Both lakes are long and narrow.

SHEDIAC, a harbour on the eaſtern coaſt of New-Brunſwick, and on the W. ſide of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 53 miles ſouth-eaſt of Miramichi Bay.

SHEEPSCOT, or *Sheepſcut*, a ſmall river of the Diſtrict of Maine, which empties into the ocean to the E. of Kennebeck, and is navigable 20 or 30 miles. On the W. ſide of this river is the excellent port called Wiſcaſſet, in the townſhip of Pownalborough. Newcaſtle townſhip is at the head of navigation on this river, and extends from Sheepſcot to Damariſcotta river. The compact part, which is a poſt-town, is 10 miles N. E. of Wiſcaſſet. Sheepſcot harbour has high water, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock; depth, 9 fathoms.

SHEEP's *Cove*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland, lies between Bay Robert and Port Grave.

SHEFFIELD, a townſhip in the northern part of Caledonia co. Vermont.

SHEFFIELD, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, Berkſhire co. 30 miles ſouth-eaſt of Hudſon in the State of New-York, 145 weſt ſouth-weſt of Boſton, and 257 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1733, and contains 1,899 inhabitants. Houſatonic river, which is nine rods in breadth, paſſes through it from north to ſouth, which with its branches ſupply water for ſeveral mills and iron works. South Mountain extends the whole length of the town, along the eaſt ſide of the river.

SHELBURNE, a townſhip of Vermont, Chittenden

Chittenden co. on the eaſt ſide of Lake Champlain. It has Burlington on the north, and Charlotte on the ſouth, and contains 389 inhabitants.

SHELBURNE, an interior townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1769, and contains 35 inhabitants.

SHELBURNE, a townſhip in Hampſhire county, Maſſachuſetts, adjoining Greenfield.

SHELBURNE, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay which runs up from Port Roſeway, at the ſouth-weſt part of the province. In 1783, it contained 600 families, but is now leſs populous. It is 18 miles north-eaſt of Barrington, and 88 ſouth-weſt by ſouth of Halifax.

SHELBY, a new county of Kentucky.

SHELTER *Iſland*, at the eaſt end of Long Iſland, in Suffolk co New-York, lies 3 leagues weſt of Gardner's Iſland. It is about 5 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 7 from north to ſouth. It is a fruitful ſpot, containing about 8000 acres; was incorporated in 1788, and contains 201 inhabitants, of whom 34 are electors. Conſiderable numbers of cattle, ſheep and poultry are raiſed here. When you leave Shelter Iſland on your larboard hand, and run weſt by north about 5 or 6 miles, you will open a large bay where 100 ſail of veſſels may lie ſafe and anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms.

SHENANDOAH, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Frederick, and ſouth by Rockingham. It contains 10,510 inhabitants, including 512 ſlaves. Chief town, Woodſtock.

SHENANDOAH, a river of Virginia, which riſes in Auguſta co. and after running a north-eaſt courſe of about 200 miles, it joins the Patowmack in about lat. 38. 4. juſt before the latter burſts through the Blue Ridge. It is navigable about 100 miles; and may be rendered ſo nearly its whole courſe at a ſmall expenſe. When this is done, it will bear the produce of the richeſt part of the State.

SHENANDOAH *Valley*, extends from Winchester, in Virginia, to Carliſle and the Suſquehannah, in Pennſylvania, and is chiefly inhabited by Germans and Dutch.

SHEPHERDSFIELD, a plantation of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Cumberland co. containing 330 inhabitants.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, or *Shepherdſburg*, a poſt-town of Virginia, ſituated in Berkley co. on the ſouth ſide of Patowmack river. Its ſituation is healthy and agreeable, and the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, moſtly of German extraction. It lies at the mouth of Shenandoah river, oppoſite to Sharpſburg; 10 miles eaſt by ſouth of Martinſburg, and 178 ſouth-weſt by weſt of Philadelphia.

SHERBURNE, in Maſſachuſetts; ſee *Nantucket*.

SHERBURNE, a townſhip of New-York, Herkemer co. By the State cenſus of 1796, it contains 483 inhabitants, of whom 79 are electors.

SHETUCKET, a river of Connecticut, which is formed by the junction of Willomantic and Mount Hope rivers, and after running eaſt a few miles, purſues a ſouthern courſe, and uniting with Quinabaug river, empties into the Thames in the ſouth part of the townſhip of Norwich.

SHIMENE *Port*, on the north ſide of the iſland of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Its entrance, weſt of St. Peter's harbour, is very narrow; but the baſon within is very ſpacious.

SHINING *Mountains*, in the north-weſt part of North-America, are little known. It is conjectured that they terminate in about lat. 47. or 48. N. where a number of rivers riſe, and empty themſelves either into the North Pacific Ocean, into Hudſon's Bay; into the waters which lie between them, or into the Atlantic Ocean. They are called alſo the *Mountains of Bright Stones*, on account of the immenſe number of large cryſtals, ſhooting from the rocks, and ſparkling in the rays of the ſun, ſo as to be ſeen at a great diſtance.

SHIP *Iſland*, lies between Horn and Cat Iſland, on the coaſt of Weſt-Florida, and is about 10 miles ſouth of the Bay of Biloxi. It is 9 miles long and 2 broad; produces pine trees and graſs, and has a tolerable well of water in it.

SHIPPANDSTOWN, in Virginia, on the ſouth ſide of the Patowmack, 40 or 50 miles from Alexandria.

SHIPPENSBURG, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, Cumberland co. on a branch of Conedogwinnet Creek, which empties into the Suſquehannah; and contains about 60 houſes, chiefly built of ſtone.

It is 21 miles north by east of Chambersburg, a like distance south-west of Carlisle, and 146 west of Philadelphia.

SHIRLEY, a township of Massachusetts, in the north-west part of Middlesex co. 41 miles N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 677 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY, a township of Pennsylvania, situated in Huntingdon county.

SHOALS, *Isles of*, are 7 in number, situated on the coast of New-Hampshire; and to these the celebrated Capt. John Smith gave his own name, but the ingratitude of man has denied his memory that small honour. The Isle of Shoals to the Dry Salvage Rock, the course is S. ½ W. 8 leagues; to Portsmouth N. N. W. 3 leagues; to Newbury-Port Bar S. W. 7 leagues; to York harbour N. ½ E. 5 leagues. N. lat. 42. 59. W. long. 70. 33.

SHOENECK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, near Nazareth; begun in 1757.

SHOREHAM, a township of Vermont, Addison co. on the east side of Lake Champlain, having Orwell on the south and Bridport on the N. a little N. E. of Ticonderoga. It contains 721 inhabitants.

SHREWSBURY, a post-town of New-Jersey, Monmouth co. on the sea board, having Middletown on the N. Freehold W. and Dover south-west. North river divides it from Middletown, and is navigable a few miles. This town is 15 miles north-east by east of Monmouth court-house, 14 south-east of Middletown Point, 49 easterly of Trenton, 33 south-east by east of Brunswick, and 79 east-north-east of Philadelphia. The compact part of the town is pleasant, and contains an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, and a meeting-house for Friends. On the side of a branch of Navesink river, in this town, is a remarkable cave, in which are 3 rooms, arched with a soft porous rock, through which the moisture slowly exudes, and falls in drops on the sand below. The township contains 4,673 inhabitants, including 212 slaves. Much genteel company from Philadelphia and New-York resort here during the summer months, for health and pleasure.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Vermont, in Rutland co. between Clarendon on the west, and Saltash on the east, and contains 383 inhabitants.

SHREWSBURY, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

SHREWSBURY, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 6 miles east of Worcester, and 40 west by south of Boston. It was incorporated in 1727, and contains 963 inhabitants.

SHUBENACADIE, a river of Nova-Scotia, which rises within a mile of the town of Dartmouth, on the E. side of Halifax harbour, and empties into Cobequid Bay, taking in its course the Slewiack and Gay's rivers. The great lake of the same name lies on the E. side of the road which leads from Halifax to Windsor, and about seven miles from it, and 21 miles from Halifax.

SHUTESBURY, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the east side of Connecticut river, about 16 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 90 W. by N. of Boston.

SIARA, or *Seara*, a town on the N. E. coast of Brazil, in the captainship of its name. S. lat. 3. 30. W. long. 39. 50. Andrew Vidal, of Negreiros, was chief magistrate of this city in the year 1772, in the 124th year of his age, and discharged his duty as a judge to entire satisfaction; and died 2 years after, in full possession of his mental powers. In 1773, 189 of his descendants were alive.

SIBALDES, islands on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America. S. lat. 50. 53. W. long. 59. 35.

SIBAU *Islands*, on the coast of Cape Breton Island, lie off the south point of Port Dauphin, and afford good anchorage.

SICCA PUNTO, or *Dry Point*, on the north coast of S. America, on the Spanish Main, is the north-west limit of Trieste Bay, and southerly of the island of Curacao.

SICHEM, formerly a settlement of the Moravians, on the east line of New-York State; 25 miles E. S. E. of Kingston, on Hudson's river.

SIDNEY, a township of New-York State, on the north line of Pennsylvania, opposite to the mouth of Chenengo river; having Susquehannah for its north and eastern boundary.

SIDELING *Hill*, a range of hills which lie in the north-western part of Maryland, between Alleghany and Washington counties, which are divided by the creek of the same name.

SIERRE MADRE. See *Andes*.

SILVER *Bluff*, a conſiderable height upon the Carolina ſhore of Savannah river; perhaps 30 feet higher than the low lands on the oppoſite ſhore, which are ſubject to inundations in the ſpring and fall. This ſteep bank riſes perpendicularly out of the river, diſcovering various ſtrata of earth. The ſurface of the ground upon this bluff, which extends nearly two miles on the river, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, is nearly level, and a good fertile ſoil, as appears by the vaſt oaks, hickory, mulberry, black walnut, and other trees and ſhrubs left ſtanding in the old fields, which are ſpread abroad to a great diſtance. Here are various veſtiges of the ancients; as Indian conical mounts, terraces, areas, &c. as well as traces of fortreſſes of regular formation, as if conſtructed after the modes of European military architects; which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ancient camps of the Spaniards, who formerly fixed themſelves here, in hopes of finding ſilver.

SIMON'S, ST. the eaſternmoſt of the 3 large iſlands ſituated at the mouth of the Alatamaha river in Georgia, having on the N. N. E. *Little St. Siman's Iſland*; and between theſe is the eaſtern mouth of the river. The ſouthern end of the iſland is near the N. mouth of the Alatamaha. It formerly had a ſtrong battery erected here, for the defence of Jekyl Sound, in which 10 or 12 forty gun ſhips may ride in ſafety. This iſland is about 45 miles in length, and from two to four in breadth, has a rich and fruitful ſoil, full of oak and hickory trees, intermixed with meadows and old Indian fields. In the middle of the iſland is the town of Frederica. The bar or entrance of St. Simon's is S. by W. 19 leagues from Tybee Inlet.

SIMON'S *Fort, St.* at the ſouth end of St. Simon's Iſland, is 9 or 10 miles from St. Simon's Bar; and is remarkable for its white appearance.

SIMSBURY, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Hartford co. 14 miles N. W. of Hartford. Copper ore has been found here.

SINEMAHONING, a N. weſternmoſt branch of Suſquehannah river.

SINEPUXENT, a very long bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Maryland; a number of long and narrow iſlands ſeparating it from the Atlantic Ocean. Sinepuxent Inlet, is in about lat. 38. 10. 30. N. and nearly 12 miles eaſt of the town of Snowhill.

SING-SING, an inconſiderable village on the eaſt ſide of Haverſtraw Bay, in Weſt-Cheſter co. 35 miles N. of New-York city.

SINICA, a conſiderable Cherokee town, on the banks of Keowee river. The houſes on the eaſt ſide are on an elevated ſituation, and command a delightful and extenſive proſpect of the whole ſettlement. The inhabitants, about 500 in number, can muſter 100 warriors.

SINKING *Spring Valley*. See *Bald Eagle Valley*.

SINO, or *Sinu*, a bay on the N. coaſt of Terra Firma, South-America. There is alſo a town of the ſame name on the S. ſide of the Gulf of Moroſquillo, about 66 miles N. E. of St. Sebaſtian, and 40. S. W. of Tolu.

SIOUS, or *Sioux*, a powerful nation of Indians, conſiſting of three different tribes, which can furniſh 9,500 warriors; the Sious, who inhabit the head waters of the Miſſiſippi and Miſſouri, 3,000 warriors; the Sious of the Meadows, 2,500, and the Sious of the Woods, 4,000. The two laſt inhabit on the head and weſtern waters of the Miſſiſippi, and the iſlands of Lake Superior.

SIPSEY'S, a branch of Tombeckbee river, in Georgia, which runs a ſouth-weſt by ſouth courſe. Its mouth is in about lat. 31. 55. N. and 40 miles N. by W. of the upper mouth of Alabama river.

Sir *Charles Hardy's Iſland*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, was diſcovered in 1767, by Captain Carteret. It is low, level, and covered with wood. S. lat. 4. 41. W. long. 154. 20.

SIR *Charles Saunder's Iſland*, in the ſame ocean, and diſcovered by the ſame navigator, is about two leagues in length from E. to W. S. lat. 17. 28. W. long. 151. 4.

SIRIUS, a ſmall iſland in the ſame ocean, diſcovered by Lieutenant Ball, in 1792. It is about 18 miles in circuit. S. lat. 10. 52. W. long. 162. 30.

SISAL, on the north coaſt of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, is 4 leagues weſt of Linchanchee, and 8 eaſt of Cape Condecedo. It is the higheſt look out on the whole coaſt.

SISSIBOU, in Nova-Scotia, lies on the eaſt ſide of St. Mary's Bay, 28 miles ſouth-eaſt of Annapolis.

SISTER'S

SISTER's *Ferry*, a village in S. Carolina, 25 miles from Cooſawatchie, and 102 from Charleſton.

SIX MENS' *Bay*, on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Barbadoes, towards the N. end. It lies between Sunderland Fort to the ſouth, and Six Mens' Fort to the N.

SIX NATIONS, a confederacy of Indian nations ſo called by the Britiſh and Americans. The French call them Iroquois. Formerly they were called the Five Nations, five only being joined in that alliance; but they now conſiſt of ſix nations, and call themſelves *Aganuſchioni*, that is, the *United People*. Some call them *Mingos*; others *Maquais*. Theſe ſix nations are the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuſcaroras*. The latter joined the confederacy 70 years ago. In the late war with G. Britain, they were allies of that power, and in 1779 they were entirely defeated by the troops of Congreſs, and their towns all deſtroyed. They now live on grounds called the State Reſervations, which are intermediate ſpaces ſettled on all ſides by white people. In their preſent cramped ſituation, they cannot keep together a great while. They will probably quit the United States and retire over the lakes Ontario and Erie. All the Mohawks and the greater part of the Cayugas, have already removed into Canada. The number of ſouls in all the ſix nations was, in 1796, 4,058. The Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, who now live among them, added, make the whole number, 4,508, of whom 760 live in Canada, the reſt in the United States. By a treaty made in 1794, between the United States on the one part, and the Six Nations and their Indian friends reſiding with them, on the other part, it was ſtipulated that "the ſum of 4,500 dollars ſhould be expended annually and forever, in purchaſing cloathing, domeſtic animals, implements of huſbandry, and other utenſils, and in compenſating uſeful artificers who ſhall reſide among them, and be employed for their benefit." This allowance is under the direction of a ſuperintendant, and is not diſtributed for any private purpoſes. It is apportioned among them according to their numbers, in order to which, there is annually taken an exact cenſus of all theſe Indians. In 1796, the Friends, commonly called Quakers, in their benevolence and zeal to promote the welfare of theſe Indians, raiſed a fund to ſupport a number of their ſociety, who offered to go and reſide among them, with a view to promote their civilization, moral improvement, and real welfare. A committee of their ſociety was appointed to accompany theſe friends to humanity, and they were actually on the ſpot, and commenced their work of charity in July of this year. The State of New-York have taken theſe Indians under their protection, and appointed commiſſioners to take care that they receive no wrong from intereſted individuals.

SKANEATETES, a lake in Onondaga county, New-York, 14 miles long from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and little more than one mile wide where broadeſt. It waters the military townſhips of Marcellus and Sempronius, and ſends its waters northerly to Seneca river.

SKENECTADY, an ancient and reſpectable town in Albany co. New-York, 16 miles north-weſt of Albany city, pleaſantly ſituated in a vale bordered with hills to the ſouthward and eaſtward, on the margin of Mohawk river. The houſes, about 150 or 200 in number, are compactly built, chiefly of brick, on regular ſtreets, in the old Dutch ſtile, on the ſouth ſide of the river: few of them are elegant. The public buildings are a Dutch and a Preſbyterian church. The windings of the river, through the town and fields which are often overflowed in the ſpring, afford a rich and charming proſpect about harveſt time. This town, being at the foot of navigation, on a long river which paſſes through a very fine country rapidly ſettling, it would be natural to conclude, would embrace much of its commerce; but originally knowing no other than the fur trade, which, ſince the revolution, has almoſt ceaſed, and having taken no advantage of its happy ſituation for other commerce, the place has conſiderably decayed. The chief buſineſs of this town now is to receive the merchandize from Albany, and put it into batteaux to go up the river, and forward to Albany the returns from the back country. See *Mohawk River*. *Union College* was eſtabliſhed and incorporated here in 1794, and is under the direction of 24 truſtees. It took its name from the union of various denominations

minations of Chriſtians in its eſtabliſhment. The Dutch were, however, by far the moſt liberal benefactors to this inſtitution. It is well ſituated for the conveniency of the northern and weſtern parts of the State. In June, 1796, there were 40 ſtudents, divided into 4 claſſes, viz.—1 languages, 2 hiſtory and belles lettres, 3 mathematics, 4 philoſophy. The annual expenſe of education here, including board, tuition, &c. is leſs than 100 dollars. The property of the college conſiſts in various articles, to the following amount, viz.

	dolls.	*cts.*
Bonds and mortgages, producing an annual intereſt of 7 per cent.	21,301	6
Subſcriptions, and other debts due on the books of the treaſurer	4,983	10
Caſh appropriated for the purchaſe of books	1,356	45
Houſe and lot for the preſident	3,500	
Lot for the ſcite of the college	3,250	
Houſe and lot heretofore occupied for the academy, a donation from the conſiſtory of the Dutch church	5,000	
Books, &c. in the poſſeſſion of the truſtees, and on the way from Europe	2,381	99
Caſh appropriated by the regents for the purchaſe of books in the hands of the committee	400	
Legacy by Abraham Yates, jun. Eſq. of Albany	250	
	42,422	60

And 1,604 acres of land. The faculty of the college conſiſted, in 1797, of the preſident and one tutor; and the ſalary of the former with an houſe for his family is 1150 dollars, and of the latter 665 dollars per annum, with an additional allowance at preſent of 250 dollars, on account of the extraordinary price of the neceſſaries of life. There were, in 1797, 37 ſtudents, eight in the claſs of languages, twenty in the claſs of hiſtory and belles lettres, ſix in the claſs of mathematics, and three in the claſs of philoſophy. The courſe of ſtudies is, the firſt year Virgil, Cicero's orations, Greek Teſtament, Lucian, Roman antiquities, arithmetic and Engliſh grammar—the ſecond year, geography and the uſe of the globes, Roman hiſtory, hiſtory of America, and the American revolution, Xenophon, Horace, criticiſm and eloquence—the third year, the various branches of mathematics, and vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the roots, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, navigation, menſuration, Xenophon continued, and Homer—and the fourth and laſt year, natural philoſophy, the conſtitution of the United States and of the different States, metaphyſics, or at leaſt that part which treats of the philoſophy of the human mind, Horace continued, and Longinus: and during the courſe of theſe ſtudies, the attention of the claſſes is particularly required to elocution and compoſition in the Engliſh language. A proviſion is alſo made, for ſubſtituting the knowledge of the French language inſtead of the Greek, in certain caſes, if the funds ſhould hereafter admit of inſtituting a French profeſſorſhip. The library conſiſts of about 1000 volumes, and £500 is appropriated to the purchaſe of a philoſophical apparatus. The townſhip of Skenectady contains 3,472 inhabitants; of whom 683 are electors, and 381 ſlaves. It is bounded eaſterly by Half Moon and Water-Vliet, and ſoutherly by the north bounds of the manor of Renſſelaerwick.

SKENESBOROUGH, now called *Whitehall*, is a growing townſhip in the north-eaſt corner of the Sate of New-York, ſituated on Wood Creek, on the ſouth ſide of South Bay. This is a place through which moſt of the communication and trade between the counties on Lake Champlain and Hudſon's river paſſes. It has, however, very bad water, and is unhealthy in ſummer. It is about 8 miles eaſt by north of Fort George, and 6 north by eaſt of Fort Ann. The fortifications here were deſtroyed by Gen. Burgoyne, in July, 1777.

SKIPPACK, a townſhip in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania.

SKIPTON, a village on the north ſide of Patowmac river, about 11 miles ſouth-eaſt of Fort Cumberland, and 28 ſoutherly of Bedford in Pennſylvania.

SKITIKISS, a bay of about 8 leagues extent on the eaſt ſide of Waſhington's Iſles,

Iſles, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, northward of Cumberland Harbour. The opening is in lat. about 53. 15.

SKUPPERNONG, a ſmall river of N. Carolina. A canal was finiſhed in 1790, which connects the waters of this ſtream with the lake in Diſmal Swamp, on the ſouth ſide of Albemarle Sound.

SKUTOCK *Hills*, in Hancock co. Diſtrict of Maine, lie north-north-eaſt of the harbour of Gouldſborough. In ſailing from Mount Deſert to Gouldſborough, you muſt ſteer north-north-eaſt for theſe hills, which are more remarkable than any in the eaſtern country. There are five of them, and at a diſtance they appear round.

SLABTOWN, a village in Burlington co. New-Jerſey, about half way between Burlington and Mount Holly, 4 or 5 miles from each.

SLAUGHTER *Creek*, a ſhort ſtream on the eaſt ſide of Cheſapeak Bay, Dorcheſter county, Maryland.

SLAVE *Lake* and *River*, in the north-weſt part of N. America. The lake is extenſive and gives riſe to M'Kenzie's river, which empties into the Frozen Ocean, and receives the river of its name from the weſt end of Athapeſcow Lake; beſides many other rivers from various directions. Slave river runs a north-weſt by north courſe, and is a mile wide at its mouth. The latitude of Slave Lake is 61. 26. N. and the centre of the lake is in about long. 115. weſt. The northern bay is 40 leagues deep, and 6 fathoms water. The Dog-ribbed Indians inhabit the north ſhore of this lake.

SLEARING *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

SLOKUM'S *Iſland* is the third of the Elizabeth Iſlands in magnitude, being about 5 miles in circuit. It lies off Buzzard's Bay, in Barnſtable co. Maſſachuſetts, and weſt of Tinker's Iſland.

SLUSHER, *Fort*. See *Schloſſer*.

SMALL *Point*, on the coaſt of Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, forms the eaſt limit of Caſco Bay, and lies N. E. of Cape Elizabeth, the weſtern limit.

SMITH, a townſhip in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania.

SMITHFIELD, a ſmall poſt-town of Virginia, on Pagan Creek, which empties into James's river, in Iſle of Wight co. It is 85 miles ſouth-eaſt of Richmond, and 364 ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia. The creek is navigable for veſſels of 20 tons.

SMITHFIELD, a poſt-town, and the capital of Johnſon co. N. Carolina, on the eaſt ſide of Neus river, on a beautiful plain, about 100 miles north-weſt of Newbern, 25 from Raleigh, and 473 from Philadelphia.

SMITHFIED, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, Philadelphia county.

SMITHFIELD, *Upper* and *Lower*, two townſhips in Northampton co. Pennſylvania.

SMITHFIELD, a townſhip of Rhode-Iſland, Providence co. having the State of Maſſachuſetts on the north, and Cumberland on the N. E. Here are extenſive orchards; and great quantities of ſtone-lime are made, and tranſported to Providence and other places. It contains 3171 inhabitants, including 5 ſlaves.

SMITH'S *Cape*, the north point of the entrance into a ſea called the New Diſcovered Sea, and the S. W. point of the iſland formed by that ſea or ſound, which communicates with Hudſon's Straits. It is on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's Bay. N. lat. 60. 48. W. long. 80. 55.

SMITH'S *Iſland*, on the coaſt of N. Carolina. See *Cape Fear*, and *Bald Head*.

SMITH'S *Iſland*, the ſouthernmoſt of the range of iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, along the coaſt of Northampton and Accomack counties, Virginia. It is near the S. point of Cape Charles. Here ſhips frequently come to anchor to wait for pilots to conduct them into Cheſapeak Bay.

SMITH'S *Iſles*, the range of iſlands which line the above coaſt. They were ſo named in 1608, in honour of Captain John Smith, who landed on the peninſula, and was kindly received by Accomack, the prince of the peninſula, part of which ſtill bears his name.

SMITH'S *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland at the eaſt end of the iſland of Antigua, and in Exchange Bay. Alſo the name of an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Lieutenant Ball, in the year 1790. S. lat. 9. 44. W. long. 161. 54.

SMITH'S *Point* is the ſouthern limit of the mouth of Patowmack river, on the weſt ſide of Cheſapeak Bay, oppoſite to the northern head land, called Point Lookout, and in about lat. 37. 54. north.

SMITH'S

SMITH's, or *Staunton River*. See *Staunton River*, in Virginia.

SMITH's *Sound*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, is bounded north by Cape Bonaventure.

SMITHTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Kennebeck river, and contains 521 inhabitants.

SMITHTOWN, a ſmall poſt-town of Suffolk co. Long-Iſland, New-York, 52 miles S. eaſterly of New-York city, and 147 from Philadelphia. The townſhip is bounded ſoutherly by Iſlip, weſterly by Huntington, northerly by the Sound, and eaſterly by the patent of Brookhaven, including Winne-commick. It contains 1022 inhabitants, of whom 167 are electors, and 166 ſlaves.

SMITHVILLE, the chief town of Brunſwick co. N. Carolina, ſituated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles ſouth of Wilmington.

SMYRNA, *New*, a thriving town in E. Florida. It is ſituated on a ſhelly bluff on the weſt bank of the ſouth branch of Moſquito river; about 10 miles above the Capes of that river, about 30 miles north of Cape Canaveral, and in lat. 28. north. It is inhabited by a colony of Geeeks and Minorquies, eſtabliſhed not long ſince, by Dr. Turnbull.

SNAKE *Indians*, a tribe who inhabit the ſouth-weſtern ſide of Miſſouri river, in lat. about 47. N. and long. 107. W. The Shevetoon Indians inhabit on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

SNOWHILL, a port of entry and poſt-town of Maryland, and the capital of Worceſter co. ſituated on the S. E. ſide of Pokomoke river, which empties through the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, about 12 miles to the ſouth-weſt. Here are about 60 houſes, a court-houſe, and gaol, and the inhabitants deal principally in lumber and corn. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to the value of 4,040 dollars. It is 16 miles from Horntown, in Virginia, 82 S. of Wilmington, in Delaware, and 158 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

SNOWTOWN, a ſettlement in Lincoln co. Diſtrict or Maine; ſituated between the Weſt Ponds, 7 or 8 miles W. of Sidney, oppoſite to Vaſſalborough, and N. W. of Hallowell.

SOCANDAGA, or *Sagendaga*, the W. branch of Hudſon's river, runs a ſouth and ſouth eaſt courſe, and about 15 miles from its mouth, takes a north-eaſt direction, and joins that river about 12 or 15 miles W. by North of Fort Edward.

SOCIETY *Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands in the S. Pacific Ocean. To theſe iſlands Capt. Cook was directed by Tupia, in 1769; and he gave them this name in honour of the Royal Society. They are ſituated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitudes of 150. 57. and 152 W. They are ſeven in number; *Huaheine*, *Ulietea*, *Otaha*, *Bolabola*, *Mourooa*, *Toohaee*, and *Tabooyamanoo* or *Saunders' Iſland*, which is here included, as being ſubject to Huaheine. The ſoil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, cuſtoms, and manners are ſo nearly the ſame as at Otaheite, that little need be added to the account which has already been given. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plaintain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greateſt token of friendſhip. Their morais are differently conſtructed, though ſerving the ſame purpoſes. It is cuſtomary to give their daughters to ſtrangers who arrive amongſt them; but the pairs muſt be five nights lying near each other, without preſuming to take any other liberty. On the ſixth evening, the father of the young woman treats his gueſt with food, and informs his daughter, that ſhe muſt that night receive him as her huſband. The ſtranger muſt not expreſs the leaſt diſlike, ſhould the partner allotted to him be ever ſo diſagreeable; for this is conſidered as an unpardonable affront, and is puniſhed with inſtant death.

SOCONUSCO, a province of New-Spain, having Chiapa on the N. Guatimala on the E. the N. Pacific Ocean on the S. and Guaxaca on the W. It is about 90 miles long, and almoſt as broad. It does not produce much corn, but great quantities of cocoa and indigo.

SOCONUSCO *Port*, on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, capital of the province of Soconuſco, in which are the mountains of this name. N. lat. 15. 12. W. long. 98. 16.

SOCORA, an iſland on the coaſt of South-America.

SODUS, *Great*, a gulf connected with the

the ſouth ſide of Lake Ontario, by a ſhort and narrow entrance. It is about 9 miles long, and 4 broad, and has an iſland in the eaſtern part. The town called Sodus, ſtands on the weſt ſide, near the S. W. part of the bay, or gulf; about 24 miles north of Geneva, 35 ſouth-weſtward of Oſwego Fort, and 100 eaſt of Niagara.

SOIL *Cove*, a ſettlement on Deſert Iſland in the Diſtrict of Maine.

SOLANGO, an iſland on the coaſt of Peru; 21 miles N. by W. from Colanche river, and 12 ſouth of Port Callo.

SOLAR, *Morro* or *Cape Solar*, on the coaſt of Peru, is 6 miles N. by W. of the rocks of Pachacama off the port of Gallao.

SOLDIER'S *Gut*, on the N. E. coaſt of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, in the W. Indies, eaſtward of Half Moon Bay, and alſo eaſtward of Chriſt Church.

SOLEBURY, a townſhip in Buck's co. Pennſylvania.

SOLIDAD, *la*, or the *Deſert*, a cloiſter of bare footed Carmelites; ſituated on a hill 3 leagues N. W. of the city of Mexico, incloſed with a high ſtone wall ſeven leagues in compaſs. The hill, on which the monaſtery ſtands, is ſurrounded with rocks, in which they have dug caves for oratories. Here are gardens and orchards 2 miles in compaſs, filled with the choiceſt European fruit trees. The provincial Chapter of the Order is held here.

SOLODAD *Port*, on the E. ſide of the eaſternmoſt of the Falkland Iſlands, was formerly called Port Louis. The inner part of the harbour lies in the 57th degree of W. long. and in S. lat. 51. 50.

SOLIMOES. See *Madera River*.

SOLOMON'S *Iſles*, or *Land of the Arſacides*, a group of iſlands concerning the exiſtence of which, there has been much diſpute, lie about 1,850 Spaniſh leagues W. of the coaſt of Peru, in the vicinity of New-Guinea, between 154. and 160. E. long. from Paris, and between 6. and 12. S. lat. They were firſt diſcovered by Mendana, in his firſt voyage in 1567. Herrera, in his deſcription of theſe iſlands, reckons 18 principal ones belonging to the group, from 50 to 300 leagues in circumference, beſides many of a ſmaller ſize. The air of theſe iſlands is ſalubrious, the ſoil fertile, the inhabitants numerous, and of different ſhades from white to black. The principal of theſe iſlands are, St. Iſabella, (which ſee) St. George, St. Mark, St. Nicholas, Florida, the iſland of Palms, &c.

SOLON, a military townſhip of New-York, Onondago co. about 35 miles N. W. from Suſquehannah river, and 37 ſouthward from Lake Oneida. It is under the juriſdiction of the town of Homer, which was incorporated in 1794.

SOMBAVERA *Iſlands*, in the Weſt-Indies. See *Sombrero*.

SOMBELLO *Point*, weſtward of the Gulf of Darien, is 5 miles northward of Franciſco river.

SOMBRERA, *Sombavera*, or *Sombiero*, a ſmall deſert iſland in the Weſt-Indies, about 18 miles N. W. of Anguilla. It is about a league each way, and is thus called by the Spaniards, from its reſemblance to a hat. N. lat. 18. 38. W. long. 63. 37. It is dependant on Barbuda.

SOMELSDYK, *Fort*, a Dutch fort at the confluence of the rivers Commewine and Cottica; the latter being an arm of Surrinam river.

SOMERS *Iſles*. See *Bermuda*.

SOMERS, a townſhip of Connecticut, on the north line of Tolland co. which ſeparates it from the State of Maſſachuſetts. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, and is 24 miles N. E. of Hartford.

SOMERSET, a townſhip in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania.

SOMERSET, a townſhip of Vermont, Windham county, 10 or 12 miles north-eaſt of Bennington.

SOMERSET, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, Briſtol co. and on Taunton river. It was incorporated in 1790, and contains 1151 inhabitants. It is 9 miles eaſterly of Warren in Rhode-Iſland, 52 ſoutherly of Boſton, and 311 north-eaſt of Philadelphia.

SOMERSET, a well cultivated county of New Jerſey, on the north ſide of the great road from New-York to Philadelphia. The ſoil, eſpecially on Raritan river and its branches, is good, and produces good crops of wheat, of which great quantities are annually exported. It is divided into 6 townſhips, which have 3 churches for Preſbyterians, 5 for the Dutch reformed, 1 for Dutch Lutherans, and one for Anabaptiſts. It contains 12,296 inhabitants, including 1810 ſlaves.

SOMERSET, the capital of the above county;

county; ſituated on the weſt ſide of Milliſtone river. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 30 houſes. It is 23 miles northerly of Trenton, and 72 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

SOMERSET, a county of Maryland, bounded eaſt by the State of Delaware and Worceſter county, and weſt by the waters of Cheſapeak Bay. It contains 15,610 inhabitants, including 7,070 ſlaves. Waſhington Academy, in this county, was inſtituted by law in 1779. It was founded, and is ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and private donations; is authoriſed to receive gifts and legacies, and to hold 2,000 acres of land.

SOMERSET, a new county of Pennſylvania, bounded north by Huntingdon and ſouth by Alleghany co. in Maryland, and is divided into 5 townſhips.

SOMERSWORTH, a townſhip of Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, 19 miles from Portſmouth, containing 943 inhabitants. It was taken from Dover, from which it lies adjoining to the N. E. and incorporated in 1754. A dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning happened here in May, 1779.

SONGO *River*, in the Diſtrict of Maine, is formed by two branches which unite in Raymondtown, about 3 miles from Sebago Pond. The longeſt branch riſes in Greenland, about 3 miles from Amariſcoggin river, where is a pond called *Songo Pond*, 2 miles long. This ſtream, which purſues a ſoutherly courſe for at leaſt 70 miles, is ſo free from rapids, that timber may be brought conveniently from within a few miles of its head. The other branch comes from Waterford and Suncook, and paſſes through a number of ſmall ponds; then falling into *Long Pond*, it proceeds through *Brandy Pond*, and meets the other branch. It is boatable its whole length, 25 miles. See *Orangetown* or *Greenland* and *Sebago Pond*.

SONORA, a ſubdiviſion of the South diviſion of New-Mexico, in North-America. Chief town, Tuape.

SONSONATE, a ſea-port town and bay on the coaſt of Mexico.

SORREL *River*, the outlet of Lake Champlain, which, after a courſe of about 69 miles north, empties into the river St. Lawrence, in lat. 46. 10. and long. 72. 25. W. Sorrel Fort, built by the French, is at the weſtern point of the mouth of this river.

SOTOVENTO, a name applied to the Leſſer Antiles, in the Weſt-Indies. Among theſe, the chief may be reckoned Trinidad, Margaretta, Curaſſou, and Tortugas.

SOTOVENTO *Lobos*, or *Leeward Iſland of Sea Wolves or Seals*, on the coaſt of Peru, is 7 leagues from the Barlevento Lobos, or Windward Iſland of Sea Wolves. It is about 6 miles in circuit, and 15 miles from Cape Aguja.

SOUEYAWAMINECA, a Canadian ſettlement, in lat. 47. 17. 30. N.

SOUTH, a ſhort river of Anne Arundel co. Maryland, which runs eaſterly into Cheſapeak Bay. Its mouth is about 6 miles ſouth of Annapolis city, and is navigable in veſſels of burden 10 or 12 miles.

SOUTH *Amboy*, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, Middleſex co. and contains 2,626 inhabitants, including 183 ſlaves.

SOUTH-AMERICA, like Africa, is an extenſive peninſula, connected with North-America by the Iſthmus of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the Aborigines, as follows: *Spain* claims Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay; the *Portugueſe*, Brazil; the *French* Cayenne; the *Dutch*, Dutch Guiana; and the *Aborigines*, or original natives, Amazonia and Patagonia.

SOUTHAMPTON, See *South Hampton*.

SOUTH *Anna*, a branch of North Anna river, in Virginia, which together form Pamunky river.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a ſmall townſhip in the eaſtern part of Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1727, contains 840 inhabitants, and is 30 miles W. by S. of Boſton.

SOUTH *Branch Houſe*, a ſtation of the Hudſon's Bay Company, in North-America, ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of Saſkaſhawan river.

SOUTH-BRIMFIELD, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Hampſhire co. about 35 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 80 weſterly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 606 inhabitants.

SOUTHBURY, a town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. 20 miles N. E. of Danbury, and 51 N. W. of Hartford.

SOUTH *Eaſt*, a townſhip of New-York, ſituated in Dutcheſs co. bounded ſoutherly by Weſt-Cheſter co. and weſterly by Fredericktown. It contains 921 inhabitants;

inhabitants; of whom 261 are electors, and 13 ſlaves.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, one of the United States of America; bounded N. by North-Carolina; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. and S. W. by Savannah river, and a branch of its head waters, called Tugulo river, which divides this State from Georgia. It lies between 32 and 35 N. lat. and between 78 and 81 W. long. from London. It is in length about 200 miles, in breadth 125, and contains 20,000 ſquare miles. It is divided into 9 diſtricts. *Charleſton*, *Beaufort*, and *Georgetown* conſtitute what is called the *Lower Country*, and contain 19 pariſhes, and 28,694 white inhabitants; ſend to the legiſlature 70 repreſentatives, and 20 ſenators, and pay taxes to the amount of £28,081 : 5 : 11. *Ninety-Six*, *Waſhington*, *Pinckney*, *Camden*, *Orangeburg*, and *Cheraw* diſtricts, are comprehended in the *Upper Country*, and contain 23 counties, and 110,902 white inhabitants; ſend to the legiſlature 54 repreſentatives, and 17 ſenators, and pay taxes to the amount of £8,390 : 2 : 3. The great inequality of repreſentation is obvious; attempts have been made by the Upper diſtricts, to remedy this evil, but hitherto without effect. By a late arrangement the name of county, is given to the ſubdiviſion of thoſe diſtricts only, in which county courts are eſtabliſhed. In the Lower diſtricts, the ſubdiviſions are called pariſhes, and made only for the purpoſe of electing the members of the State legiſlature. The total number of inhabitants in 1790, 249,073, of whom 107,094 were ſlaves. This State is watered by many navigable rivers, the principal of which are Savannah, Ediſto, Santee, Pedee, and their branches. The Santee is the largeſt river in the State. Thoſe of a ſecondary ſize, as you paſs from N. to S. are Wakkamaw, Black, Cooper, Aſhepoo, and Combahee rivers. In the third claſs are comprehended thoſe rivers which extend but a ſhort diſtance from the ocean, and ſerve, by branching into numberleſs creeks, as drains to carry off the rain water which comes down from the large inland ſwamps, or are merely arms of the ſea. The tide in no part of the State, flows above 25 miles from the ſea. A canal of 21 miles in length, connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, is nearly completed, which, by eſtimation, will coſt 400,000 dollars; and the company are allowed to raiſe a toll of 20 per cent. on the ſum actually expended. Another canal is ſoon to be begun to unite the Ediſto with the Aſhley. It is alſo in contemplation to make a waggon road from the ſettlements in S. Carolina, over the mountains to Knoxville, in Tenneſſee; and a ſum of money has been voted for that purpoſe. The only harbours of note, are thoſe of Charleſton, Port-Royal, and Georgetown. The climate is different in different parts of the State. Along the ſea-coaſt, bilious diſeaſes and fevers of various kinds are prevalent between July and October. The probability of dying is much greater between the 20th of June and the 20th of October, than in the other eight months in the year. One cauſe of theſe diſeaſes, is, a low marſhy country, which is overflowed for the ſake of cultivating rice. The exhalations from theſe ſtagnated waters, from the rivers, and from the neighbouring ocean, and the profuſe perſpiration of vegetables of all kinds, which cover the ground, fill the air with moiſture. This moiſture falls in frequent rains and copious dews. From actual obſervation, it has been found that the average annual fall of rain, for ten years, was 42 inches, without regarding the moiſture that fell in fogs and dews. The great heat of the day relaxes the body, and the agreeable coolneſs of the evening invites to an expoſure to theſe heavy dews. But not only does the water on the low grounds and rice ſwamps become in a degree putrid, and emit an unwholeſome vapour, but when it is dried up or drawn off from the ſurface of the ground, a quantity of weeds and graſs which have been rotted by the water, and animals and fiſh which have been deſtroyed by it, are expoſed to the intenſe heat of the ſun, and help to infect the air with a quantity of poiſonous effluvia. Within the limits of Charleſton, the caſe is very different, and the danger of contracting diſeaſes ariſes from indolence and exceſs. Though a reſidence in or near the ſwamps is very injurious to health, yet it has been ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that by removing three miles from them, into the pine land which occupies the middle ground between the rivers, an exemption from autumnal

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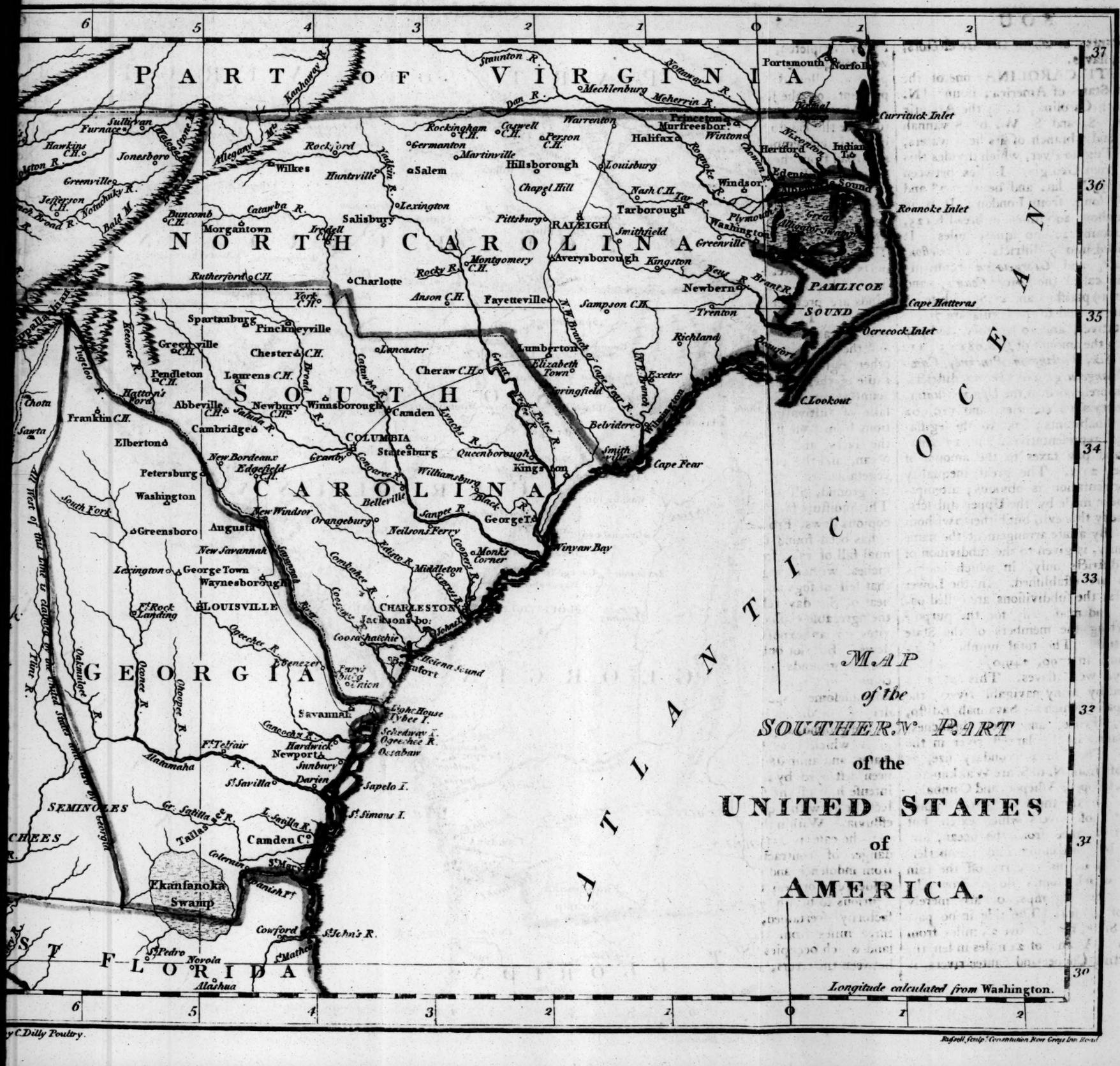
PART OF VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MAP
of the
SOUTHERN PART
of the
UNITED STATES
of
AMERICA.
Longitude calculated from Washington.
Portsmouth
Norfolk
Currituck Inlet
Roanoke Inlet
Cape Hatteras
Ocracock Inlet
PAMLICOE SOUND
C. Lookout
Cape Fear
Winyaw Bay
Charleston
Savannah
Augusta
Camden
Columbia
Raleigh
Fayetteville
Wilmington
Newbern
Tarborough
Halifax
Hillsborough
Salisbury
Charlotte
Rutherford C.H.
Pittsburg
Louisburg
Warrenton
Mechlenburg
Staunton R.
Kanhaway R.
Dan R.
Meherrin R.
Yadkin R.
Catawba R.
Pedee R.
Santee R.
Savannah R.
Ogeechee R.
Altamaha R.
St. Johns R.
St. Mathews
St. Simons I.
Sapelo I.
Tybee I.
Cumberland I.
Jekyll I.
Amelia I.
Talbot I.
Wassaw Sound
Ossabaw
Sunbury
Darien
Newport
Hardwick
Ogeechee R.
Ebenezer
Orangeburg
Neilsons Ferry
Monks Corner
Georgetown
Kingstown
Smithville
Belvidere
Lumberton
Elizabeth Town
Cheraw C.H.
Camden C.H.
Lancaster
Chester C.H.
Pinckneyville
Spartanburg
Greenville C.H.
Pendleton C.H.
Laurens C.H.
Abbeville C.H.
Newbury
Winnsborough
Cambridge
Franklin C.H.
Elberton
Petersburg
Washington
Greensboro
Lexington
George Town
Waynesborough
Louisville
Jacksonsbo:
Augusta
New Windsor
Belleville
Statesburg
Queenborough
Williamsburg
Kingstown
Rockingham C.H.
Caswell C.H.
Person C.H.
Germanton
Martinville
Salem
Huntsville
Wilkes
Rockford
Lexington
Morgantown
Iredell C.H.
Duncomb C.H.
Jefferson C.H.
Greenville
Hawkins C.H.
Sullivan Furnace
Jonesboro
Avery's Borough
Montgomery C.H.
Anson C.H.
York C.H.
Rocky R.
Yadkin R.
Broad R.
Catawba R.
Saluda R.
Enoree R.
Tugaloo R.
Keowee R.
Hatton's Ford
Chota
Sawta
Franklin C.H.
Cherokee Line
Chatahoochee R.
Flint R.
Oakmulgee R.
Ocmulgee R.
Alatamaha R.
Gr. Satilla R.
L. Satilla R.
Talla
Camden C.
Okanfanoka Swamp
Spanish Ft
Cowford
St. Pedro
Norola
Alashua
Seminoles
Chees
Hillsborough
Chapel Hill
Nash C.H.
Tar R.
Smithfield
Greenville
Kingston
Newbern
Trenton
Richland
Exeter
Springfield
Sampson C.H.
Fayetteville
Averysborough
Pittsburg
Raleigh
Tarborough
Windsor
Edenton
Hertford
Indian T.
Princeton
Murfreesbor:
Winton
Roanoke R.
Chowan R.
Pasquotank R.
Albemarle Sound
Great Alligator Swamp
Plymouth
Washington
Neus R.
Brant R.
Cape Fear R.
N.W. Branch of Cape Fear R.
Pedee R.
Black R.
Lynch's R.
Granby
Congaree R.
Edgefield C.H.
New Bordeaux
Abbeville C.H.
Newbury
Winnsborough
Camden
Cambridge
Columbia
Statesburg
Queenborough
Williamsburg
Kingstown
Belleville
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Staunton R.
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Smithville
Belvidere

autumnal fevers may be obtained. The diſagreeable effects of this climate, experience has proved, might in a great meaſure be avoided, by thoſe inhabitants whoſe circumſtances will admit of their removal from the neighbourhood of the rice ſwamps, to healthier ſituations, during the months of July, Auguſt, September and October; and in the worſt ſituations, by temperance and care. Violent exerciſe on horſeback, chiefly, expoſure to the meridian rays of the ſun, ſudden ſhowers of rain, and the night air, are too frequently the cauſes of fevers and other diſorders. Would the ſportſmen deny themſelves, during the fall months, their favourite amuſements of hunting and fiſhing, or confine themſelves to a very few hours, in the morning or evening—would the induſtrious planter viſit his fields only at the ſame hours—or would the poorer claſs of people pay due attention to their manner of living, and obſerve the precautions recommended to them by men of knowledge and experience, much ſickneſs and many diſtreſſing events might be prevented. The upper country, ſituated in the medium between extreme heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the United States. Except the high hills of Santee, the Ridge, and ſome few other hills, this country is like one extenſive plain, till you reach the Tryon and Hogback Mountains, 220 miles north-weſt of Charleſton. The elevation of theſe mountains above their baſe, is 3840 feet, and above the ſea-coaſt, 4640. There is exhibited from the top of theſe mountains an extenſive view of this State, North Carolina, and Georgia. And as no object intervenes to obſtruct the view, a man with *teleſcopic* eyes might diſcern veſſels at ſea. The mountains weſt and north-weſt riſe much higher than theſe, and form a ridge, which divides the waters of Tenneſſee and Santee rivers. The ſea-coaſt is bordered with a chain of fine ſea iſlands, around which the ſea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of produce to market. North of Charleſton harbour, lie Bull's, Dewee's and Sullivan's iſlands, which form the north part of the harbour. James' iſland lies on the other ſide of the harbour, oppoſite Charleſton, containing about 50 families. Further ſouth-weſt is John's iſland, larger than James's; Stono river, which forms a convenient and ſafe harbour, divides theſe iſlands. Contiguous to John's iſland, and connected with it by a bridge, is Wadmelaw; eaſt of which are the ſmall iſles of Keywaw and Simmon. Between theſe and Ediſto Iſland, is N. Ediſto Inlet, which alſo affords a good harbour for veſſels of eaſy draft of water. South of Ediſto Iſland is S. Ediſto Inlet, through which enter, from the northward, all the veſſels bound to Beaufort, Aſheepoo, Combahee, and Cooſaw. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of St. Helena Iſland lies a cluſter of iſlands, one of the largeſt of which is Port Royal. Adjacent to Port Royal lie St. Helena, Ladies Iſland, Paris Iſland, and the Hunting Iſlands, 5 or 6 in number, bordering on the ocean, ſo called from the number of deer and other wild game found upon them. All theſe iſlands, and ſome others of leſs note, belong to St. Helena pariſh. Croſſing Broad river, you come to Hilton Head, the moſt ſouthern ſea iſland in Carolina. Weſt and ſouth-weſt of Hilton Head, lie Pinckney's, Bull's, Dawfuſkies', and ſome ſmaller iſlands, between which and Hilton Head, are Calibogie river and ſound, which form the outlet of May and New rivers. The ſoil on theſe iſlands is generally better adapted to the culture of indigo and cotton than the main, and leſs ſuited to rice. The natural growth is the live oak, which is ſo excellent for ſhip timber; and the palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the conſtruction of forts, was experienced during the late war. The whole State, to the diſtance of 80 or 100 miles from the ſea, generally ſpeaking, is low and level, almoſt without a ſtone, and abounds more or leſs, eſpecially on and near the rivers, with ſwamps or marſhes, which, when cleared and cultivated, yield, in favourable ſeaſons, on average, an annual income of from 20 to 40 dollars for each acre, and often much more: but this ſpecies of ſoil cannot be cultivated by white men, without endangering both health and life. Theſe ſwamps do not cover an hundredth part of the State of Carolina. In this diſtance, by a gradual aſcent from the ſea-coaſt, the land riſes about 190 feet. Here, if you proceed in a W. N. W. courſe from Charleſton, commences a curiouſly uneven country. The traveller is conſtantly aſcending

or deſcending little ſand-hills, which nature ſeems to have diſunited in a frolic. If a pretty high ſea were ſuddenly arreſted, and transformed into ſand-hills, in the very form the waves exiſted at the moment of transformation, it would preſent the eye with juſt ſuch a view as is here to be ſeen. Some little herbage, and a few ſmall pines, grow even on this ſoil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a ſcanty ſubſiſtence on corn and ſweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues till you arrive at a place called the *Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleſton. This ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the ſea, but level as you advance N. W. from its ſummit. It is a fine high, healthy belt of land, well watered, and of a good ſoil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad river, in about 6. 30. W. long. from Philadelphia. Beyond this ridge, commences a country exactly reſembling the northern States, or like Devonſhire in England, or Languedoc in France. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, preſent themſelves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has beſtowed its bleſſings with a moſt bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful than nearer to the ſea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the ſoil is equal to every vegetable production. This by way of diſtinction, is called the *Upper Country*, where are different modes, and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language have a different tone. The land ſtill riſes by a gradual aſcent; each ſucceeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till, having advanced 220 miles in a N. W. direction from Charleſton, the elevation of the land above the ſea-coaſt, is found by menſuration to be 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues riſing to the weſtern terminating point of the State. The ſoil may be divided into four kinds; *firſt*, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interſperſed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber and every kind of growth but that of graſs. Theſe tracts are called *Savannas*, conſtituting a *ſecond*, kind of ſoil, good for grazing. The *third* kind is that of the ſwamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypreſs, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In theſe ſwamps rice is cultivated, which conſtitutes the ſtaple commodity of the State. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hickory lands, conſtitute the *fourth* kind of ſoil. The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locuſt. On theſe lands, in the low country, are cultivated Indian corn principally; and in the back country, beſides theſe, they raiſe tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, and cotton. From experiments which have been made, it is well aſcertained that olives, ſilk, and madder may be as abandantly produced in South-Carolina, and we may add in Georgia alſo, as in the ſouth of France. There is little fruit in this State, eſpecially in the lower parts of it. They have oranges, which are chiefly ſour, and figs in plenty, a few limes and lemons, pomegranates, pears, and peaches; apples are ſcarce, and are imported from the northern States. Melons, eſpecially the water-melon, are raiſed here in great perfection. The river ſwamps, in which rice can be cultivated with any tolerable degree of ſafety and ſucceſs, do not extend higher up the rivers than the head of the tides; and in eſtimating the value of this ſpecies of rice land, the height which the tide riſes is taken into conſideration, thoſe lying where it riſes to a proper pitch for overflowing the ſwamps being the moſt valuable. The beſt inland ſwamps, which conſtitute a ſecond ſpecies of rice land, are ſuch as are furniſhed with reſerves of water. Theſe reſerves are formed by means of large banks thrown up at the upper parts of the ſwamps, whence it is conveyed, when needed, to the fields of rice. At the diſtance of about 110 miles from the ſea, the river ſwamps terminate, and the high lands extend quite to the rivers, and form banks, in ſome places, ſeveral hundred feet high from the ſurface of the water, and afford many extenſive and delightful views. Theſe high banks are interwoven

woven with layers of leaves, and different coloured earth, and abound with quarries of free-ſtone, pebbles, flint, cryſtals, iron ore in abundance, ſilver, lead, ſulphur, and coarſe diamonds. The ſwamps, above the head of the tide, are occaſionally planted with corn, cotton, and indigo. The ſoil is very rich, yielding from 40 to 50 buſhels of corn an acre. It is curious to obſerve the gradations from the ſea-coaſt to the upper country, with reſpect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators. On the iſlands upon the ſea-coaſt, and for 40 or 50 miles back, and on the rivers much farther, the cultivators are all ſlaves. No white man, to ſpeak generally, ever thinks of ſettling a farm, and improving it for himſelf, without negroes: if he has no negroes, he hires himſelf as overſeer to ſome rich planter, who has more than he can or will attend to, till he can purchaſe for himſelf. The articles cultivated are corn, rye, oats, every ſpecies of pulſe, and potatoes, which, with the ſmall rice, are food for the negroes; rice, indigo, cotton, and ſome hemp, for exportation. The culture of cotton is capable of being increaſed equal to almoſt any demand. The ſoil was cultivated, till lately, almoſt wholly by manual labour. The plough, till ſince the peace, was ſcarcely uſed. Now the plough and harrow, and other improvements are introduced into the rice ſwamps with great ſucceſs, and will no doubt become general. In the middle ſettlements, negroes are not ſo numerous. The maſter attends perſonally to his own buſineſs. The land is not properly ſituated for rice. It produces tolerable good indigo weed, and ſome tobacco is raiſed for exportation. The farmer is contented to raiſe corn, potatoes, oats, rye, poultry, and a little wheat. In the upper country, there are but few negroes; generally ſpeaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the northern States, upon the labour of themſelves and families for ſubſiſtence; the plough is uſed almoſt wholly. Indian corn in great quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. are raiſed for food; and tobacco, wheat, cotton, hemp, flax and indigo, for exportation. From late experiments it has been found that vines may be cultivated, and wine made to great advantage: ſnake root, pink root, and a variety of medicinal herbs grow ſpontaneouſly; alſo, ginſeng on and near the mountains. This country abounds with precious ores, ſuch as gold, ſilver, lead, black lead, copper and iron; but it is the misfortune of thoſe who direct their purſuits in ſearch of them, that they are deficient in the knowledge of chymiſtry, and too frequently make uſe of improper menſtruums in extracting the reſpective metals. There are likewiſe to be found pellucid ſtones of different hues, rock cryſtal, pyrites, petrified ſubſtances, coarſe cornelian, marble beautifully variegated, vitreous ſtone and vitreous ſand; red and yellow ochres, which, when roaſted and ground down with linſeed oil, make a very excellent paint; alſo, potter's clay of a moſt delicate texture, fuller's earth, and a number of dye-ſtuffs, among which is a ſingular weed which yields four different colours, its leaves are ſurpriſingly ſtyptic, ſtrongly reſembling the taſte of alum; likewiſe, an abundance of chalk, crude alum, ſulphur, nitre, vitriol, and along the banks of rivers large quantities of marle may be collected. There are alſo a variety of roots, the medicinal effects of which it is the barbarous policy of thoſe who are in the ſecret to keep a profound myſtery. The rattle-ſnake root, ſo famous amongſt the Indians for the cure of poiſon, is of the number. The next is the venerial root, which, under a vegetable regimen, will cure a confirmed lues. Another root, when reduced to an impalpable powder, is ſingularly efficacious in deſtroying worms in children. There is likewiſe a root, an ointment of which, with a poultice of the ſame, will in a ſhort ſpace of time diſcuſs the moſt extraordinary tumours, particularly what is termed the white ſwelling; this root is very ſcarce. There is another root, a decoction of which, in new milk, will cure the bloody dyſentery; the patient muſt avoid cold, and much judgment is requiſite in the portion to be adminiſtered. There is alſo a plant, the leaves of which, being bruiſed, and applied to the part affected, relieves rheumatic pains; it occaſions a conſiderable agitation of the parts, attended with moſt violent and acute pains, but never fails to procure immediate eaſe. There is alſo a plant, the leaves of which have a moſt fœtid ſmell; theſe leaves being

boiled, and any perſon afflicted with cutaneous complaints, once bathing therein, will be radically cured. There is a root, which acts as an excellent purge, and is well calculated for the labouring part of mankind, as it is only neceſſary to chew it in its crude ſtate, and it requires no manner of aid to facilitate its operation. An equally efficacious and ſimple purge is obtained from a weed, the ſtalk of which is red, is about 3 feet high, and the flower white; the leaves run from the bottom of the ſtalk in oppoſite and correſponding lines; the ſeed is about the ſize of a wheat grain, globular in the centre, and oblate at both ends; it is full of oil, and taſtes like a walnut kernel: 20 grains of this, chewed and ſwallowed, is, in point of mildneſs and efficacy, equal to any rhubarb; and the pleaſantneſs of its taſte, as a deception to weak ſtomachs, appears to have been a deſign of Providence: in its operation it reſembles caſtor oil. A very ſovereign remedy is extracted from the bark of a tree, which may be uſed to great advantage in the diſeaſes incident to this climate. Every climate, ſome believe, has its peculiar diſeaſe, and every diſeaſe its peculiar antidote under the ſame climate. In addition to the above is another ſpecies of bark, of a ſweet and nauſeous taſte; the tree grows contiguous to a very powerful chalybeate ſpring; the bark, when ſufficiently maſticated, operates as a very potential purge and emetic, and in the hands of a ſkilful chemiſt may be rendered very ſerviceable. In this country is a tree which bears a large pod, incloſing a kind of mucilage, the juice of which is very ſharp; the bark ſmells like tanned leather, and when prepared like hemp, makes the very beſt of cordage. Alſo another tree, which bears an ear like a corn-cob, covered with berries, containing a large proportion of oil. There is likewiſe a very ſingular tree, which affords a moſt ſuperb ſhade; it produces a round ball, which, in the heat of ſummer, opens and enlarges a number of male inſects, which become very troubleſome wherever they lodge: this happens generally ſome diſtance from their parent tree. The hand of nature never formed a country with more natural advantages, or bleſſed it with a more ſerene or healthful climate. It abounds with game of all kinds, is a very fine fruit country, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of vines, the olive, ſilk, and coffee trees, and the production of cotton. It is a perfect garden of medical herbs, and its medicinal ſprings are not inferior to any in Europe. The iron-works, known by the name of the *Æra Etna iron work*, are ſituated in York county, within two miles of the Catawba river. Within the compaſs of two miles from the furnace, there is an inexhauſtible quantity of ore, which works eaſy and well in the furnace. The metal is good for hammers, gudgeons, or any kind of machinery and hollow ware, and will make good bar-iron. Some trial has been made of it in ſteel, and it promiſes well. Nothing is neceſſary for preparing the ore for uſe, but burning. The ore conſiſts of large rocks above the ſurface; the depth not yet known. In the cavities between, lie an ochre and ſeed ore. It is ſaid there will be no occaſion to ſink ſhafts or drive levels for 50 years to come. The Æra furnace was built in 1787—the Ætna in 1788. The neareſt landing at preſent (1795) is Camden, 70 miles from the furnace. The proprietors of the works, and ſeven others, have obtained a charter to open the Catawba to the N. Carolina line, and a charter from N. Carolina to open the river 80 miles higher in that State, and it is expected that boats will come within 40 miles of the works this ſummer, (1795) as there are boats already built for the purpoſe which are to carry 30 tons, and in the courſe of another ſummer will be brought within two miles of the works. The works are within two miles of the river, and the creek can be made navigable to the works. Mr. William Hill, one of the principal proprietors of theſe works, has contrived a method, by means of a fall of water, of blowing all the fires both of the forges and furnaces, ſo as to render unneceſſary the uſe of wheels, cylinders, or any other kind of bellows. The machinery is ſimple and cheap, and not liable to the accident of freezing. In the middle, and eſpecially in the upper country, the people are obliged to manufacture their own cotton and woollen cloths, and moſt of their huſbandry tools; but in the lower country, the inhabitants, for theſe articles, depend almoſt entirely on their merchants. La accounts from the

the interior parts of this State inform, that cotton, hemp and flax are plenty; that they have a conſiderable ſtock of good ſheep; that great exertions are made, and much done in the houſehold way; that they have long been in the habit of doing ſomething in family manufactures, but within a few years paſt great improvements have been made. The women do the weaving, and leave the men to attend to agriculture. This State furniſhes all the materials, and of the beſt kind, for ſhip building. The live oak, and the pitch and yellow pines, are of a ſuperior quality. Ships might be built here with more eaſe, and to much greater advantage, than in the middle and eaſtern States. A want of ſeamen, is one reaſon why this buſineſs is not more generally attended to. So much attention is now paid to the manufacture of indigo, in this ſtate, that it bids fair to rival that of the French. It is to be regretted, that it is ſtill the practice of the merchants concerned in the Carolina trade, to ſell at foreign markets the Carolina indigo of the firſt quality, as French. The ſociety for the information and aſſiſtance of perſons emigrating from other countries, in a printed paper, which bears their ſignature, ſay, that "A monied capital may be profitably employed, 1. In erecting mills, for making paper, for ſawing lumber, and eſpecially for manufacturing wheat flour. There are hundreds of valuable mill ſeats unimproved, and the woods abound with pine trees. A buſhel of wheat may be purchaſed in South Carolina for half a dollar, which will make as good flour as that which in the vicinity of proper mills ſells for double that price. Such is the cheapneſs and fertility of the ſoil, that half a dollar a buſhel for wheat would afford a great profit to the cultivators thereof. 2. In tanning and manufacturing leather—Cattle are raiſed with ſo much eaſe, in a country where the winters are both mild and ſhort, that hides are remarkably cheap. The profits of tanners and ſhoe-makers muſt be conſiderable, when it is a well known fact, that the hides of full grown cattle, and a ſingle pair of ſhoes ſell for nearly the ſame price. 3. In making bricks—Theſe now ſell for 9 dollars a thouſand, and the call for them is ſo great, that the bricklayers are not fully ſupplied. 4. In making pot-aſh—The aſhes that might be collected in Charleſton, and from the woods burnt in clearing new lands in the country, would furniſh the means of carrying on the manufacture of pot-aſh to great advantage." Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, ſent their ſons to Europe for education. During the war and ſince, they have generally ſent them to the middle and northern States. Thoſe who have been at this expenſe in educating their ſons, have been but comparatively few in number, ſo that the literature of the State is at a low ebb. Since the peace, however, it has begun to flouriſh. There are ſeveral reſpectable academies in Charleſton, one at Beaufort, on Port Royal Iſland, and ſeveral others in different parts of the State. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law, one at Charleſton, one at Winnſborough, in the diſtrict of Camden, the other at Cambridge, in the diſtrict of Ninety-Six. The public and private donations for the ſupport of theſe three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and ſupporting of one reſpectable college. The diviſion of theſe donations has fruſtrated this deſign. Part of the old barracks in Charleſton has been handſomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of ſtudents; but it does not yet merit a more dignified name than that of a reſpectable academy. The Mount Sion college, at Winnſborough, is ſupported by a reſpectable ſociety of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This inſtitution flouriſhes and bids fair for uſefulneſs. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar ſchool. That the literature of this State might be put upon a reſpectable footing, nothing is wanting but a ſpirit of enterprize among its wealthy inhabitants. The legiſlature, in their ſeſſion in January, 1795, appointed a committee, to enquire into the practicability of, and to report a plan for, the eſtabliſhment of ſchools in the different parts of the State. Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no diſputes between different religious ſects. They all agree to differ. The upper parts of this State are ſettled chiefly by Preſbyterians, Baptiſts and Methodiſts. From the moſt

probable calculations, it is ſuppoſed that the religious denominations of this State, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Preſbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, &c. The little attention that has been paid to manufactures, occaſions a vaſt conſumption of foreign imported articles; but the quality and value of their exports generally leave a balance in favour of the State, except when there have been large importations of negroes. The amount of exports from the port of Charleſton, in the year ending Nov. 1787, was then eſtimated, from authentic documents, at 505,279l. 19s. 5d. ſterling money. The number of veſſels cleared from the cuſtom-houſe the ſame year, was 947, meaſuring 62,118 tons; 735 of theſe, meaſuring 41,531 tons, were Americans; the others belonged to Great Britain, Spain, France, the United Netherlands, and Ireland. The principal articles exported from this State, are rice, indigo, tobacco, ſkins of various kinds, beef, pork, cotton, pitch, tar, roſin, turpentine, myrtle wax, lumber, naval ſtores, cork, leather, pink root, ſnake root, ginſeng, &c. In the moſt ſucceſsful ſeaſons, there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, and 1,300,000 pounds of indigo exported in a year. From the 15th Dec. 1791, to Sept. 1792, 108,567 tierces of rice, averaging 550lb. nett weight each, were exported from Charleſton. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, the amount of exports from this State was 2,693,267 dolls. 97 cents, and the year ending September, 1795, to 5,998,492 dollars 49 cents. Charleſton is by far the moſt conſiderable city on the ſea-coaſt, for an extent of 600 miles. From it are annually exported about the value of two millions and a half of dollars, in native commodities; and it ſupplies, with imported goods, a great part of the inhabitants of North-Carolina and Georgia, as well as thoſe of S. Carolina. The harbour thereof is open all the winter, and its contiguity to the Weſt-India iſlands gives the merchants ſuperior advantages for carrying on a peculiarly lucrative commerce. A waggon road of fifteen miles only is all that is wanted, to open a communication with the inhabitants of Tenneſſee. Knoxville, the capital of that State, is 100 miles nearer to Charleſton than to any other conſiderable ſea-port town on the Atlantic Ocean. The reformation in France occaſioned a civil war between the Proteſtant and Catholic parties in that kingdom. During theſe domeſtic troubles, Jaſper de Coligni, a principal commander of the proteſtant army, fitted out 2 ſhips, and ſent them with a colony to America, under the command of Jean Ribaud, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a retreat from proſecution. Ribaud landed at what is now called Albemarle river, in North-Carolina. This colony, after enduring incredible hardſhips, were extirpated by the Spaniards. No further attempts were made to plant a colony in this quarter, till the reign of Charles II. of England.

SOUTHERN STATES; the States of *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Kentucky*, *North-Carolina*, *Tenneſſee*, *South-Carolina*, and *Georgia*, bounded N. by Pennſylvania, are thus denominated. This diſtrict of the Union contains upwards of 1,900,000 inhabitants, of whom 648,439 are ſlaves, which is *thirteen fourteenths* of the whole number of ſlaves in the United States. The influence of ſlavery has produced a very diſtinguiſhing feature in the general character of the inhabitants, which, though now diſcernible to their diſadvantage, has been ſoftened and meliorated by the benign effects of the revolution, and the progreſs of liberty and humanity. The following may be conſidered as the principal productions of this diviſion—tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine and lumber. In this diſtrict is fixed the permanent ſeat of the general government, viz. the city of Waſhington.

SOUTHFIELD, a townſhip of New-York, Richmond co. bounded northerly by the north ſide of the road leading from Van-Duerſon's Ferry to Richmond Town and the Fiſh-Kill; eaſterly by Hudſon's river. It contains 855 inhabitants.

SOUTH *Georgia*, a cluſter of barren iſlands in the S. Atlantic Ocean to the E. of Cape Horn, the ſouthern point of S. America; in lat. about 54. 30. ſouth, and long. 36. 30. W. One of theſe is ſaid to be between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

SOUTH *Hadley*, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Hampſhire co. on the E. bank of Connecticut river, 12 miles northerly of

of Springfield, 6 ſouth-eaſt of Northampton, and 90 weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 759 inhabitants. The locks and canals in South Hadley, on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, made for the purpoſe of navigating round the falls in the river, were begun in 1793, and completed in 1795. The falls are about three miles in length; and ſince the completion of theſe locks and canals, there has been a conſiderable increaſe of tranſportation up and down the river. Some mills are already erected on theſe canals, and a great variety of water works may, and doubtleſs will, ſoon be erected here, as nature and art have made it one of the moſt advantageous places for theſe purpoſes, in the United States. Canals are alſo opening by the ſame Company, at Miller's Falls, in Montgomery, about 25 miles above theſe, and on the ſame ſide of the river.

SOUTH *Hampton*, a co. of Virginia, between James's river and the State of N. Carolina. It contains 12,864 inhabitants, including 5995 ſlaves. The court-houſe is 36 miles from Norfolk, 25 from Greenville, and 399 from Philadelphia.

SOUTH *Hampton*, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Rockingham county, on the ſouthern line of the State, which ſeparates it from Maſſachuſetts; 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Portſmouth, and ſix N. W. of Newbury Port. It was taken from Hampton, and incorporated in 1742; and contains 448 inhabitants.

SOUTH *Hampton*, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Hampſhire co. and ſeparated from Eaſt Hampton by Pawtucket river. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 829 inhabitants, about 9 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 109 ſouth-weſt by weſt of Boſton.

SOUTH *Hampton*, a townſhip of New-York, Suffolk co. Long Iſland. It includes Bridgehampton, formerly called Saggaboneck, and Mecoxe; and, by means of Sagg Harbour, carries on a ſmall trade. It contains 3408 inhabitants, of whom 431 are electors, and 146 ſlaves. It is 12 miles from Sagg Harbour, 18 from Suffolk court-houſe, and 95 E. of New-York.

SOUTH *Hampton*, two townſhips of Pennſylvania, the one in Buck's co. the other in that of Franklin.

SOUTH *Hampton*, a townſhip in the eaſtern part of Nova-Scotia, and in Halifax co. It was formerly called Tatmagouche, and is 35 miles from Onſlow.

SOUTH *Hempſtead*, a townſhip of New-York, Queen's co. Long Iſland, had its name altered in 1796 by the legiſlature into Hempſtead. The inhabitants, 3826 in number, have the privilege of oyſtering, fiſhing, and clamming, in the creeks, bays, and harbours of North Hempſtead, and they in return have the ſame right in S. Hempſtead. Of the inhabitants 575 are electors, and 326 ſlaves.

SOUTH *Hero*, or *Grand Iſland*, in Lake Champlain. See *Hero*.

SOUTHHOLD, or *Southold*, a townſhip of New-York, Suffolk co. Long-Iſland. It includes Fiſher's Iſland, Plumb Iſland, Robin's Iſland, Gull Iſlands, and all that part of the manor of St. George on the north ſide of Peaconock, extending weſtward to the eaſt line of Brook Haven. It contains a number of pariſhes, and houſes for public worſhip, and 3219 inhabitants; of whom 339 are electors, and 182 ſlaves. It was ſettled in 1640, by the Rev. John Young and his adherents, originally from England, but laſt from Salem in Maſſachuſetts.

SOUTH *Huntington*, a townſhip in Weſtmoreland co. Pennſylvania.

SOUTHINGTON, the ſouth-weſternmoſt townſhip of Hartford co. Connecticut, 20 miles ſouth-weſt of Hartford, and 22 north of New-Haven.

SOUTH *Kingſton*, a townſhip of Rhode-Iſland, Waſhington co. on the weſtern ſide of Narraganſet Bay. It contains 4,131 inhabitants, including 135 ſlaves.

SOUTH *Mountain*, in New-Jerſey. See *New-Jerſey*.

SOUTH *Mountain*, a part of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennſylvania. Near this mountain, about 14 miles from the town of Carliſle, a valuable copper mine was diſcovered in Sept. 1795.

SOUTH KEY, a ſmall iſland, one of the Bahamas, in the Weſt-Indies. N. lat. 22. 21. W. long. 74. 6.

SOUTH SEA, now more uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Pacific Ocean*, was ſo named by the Spaniards, after they had paſſed over the mountains of the Iſthmus of Darien or Panama, from north to ſouth. It might properly be

named the Weſtern Ocean, with regard to America in general; but from the Iſthmus it appeared to them in a ſouthern direction. In the beautiful iſlands in this ocean, the cold of winter is never known; the trees hardly ever loſe their leaves through the conſtant ſucceſſion of vegetation, and the trees bear fruit through the greateſt part of the year. The heat is always alleviated by alternate breezes, whilſt the inhabitants ſit under the ſhadow of groves, odoriferous, and loaded with abundance. The ſky is ſerene, the nights beautiful, and the ſea, ever offering its inexhauſtible ſtores of food, and an eaſy and pleaſing conveyance.

SOUTH THULE, or *Southern Thule*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is the moſt ſouthern land which has at any time been diſcovered by navigators. S. lat. 59. 34. W. long. 27. 45.

SOUTHWICK, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in the S. W. part of Hampſhire co. 110 miles S. W. by W. of Boſton, and 12 S. W. of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1770, and contains 841 inhabitants.

SOUTH WEST *Point*, in Tenneſſee, is formed by the confluence of Clinch with Tenneſſee river, where a blockhouſe is erected.

SOUTH WASHINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, which is navigable thus far for boats. It is 23 miles from Croſs Roads near Duplin court-houſe, and 36 from Wilmington.

SOUTOUX, an Indian village in Louiſiana, on the W. ſide of Miſſiſippi river, oppoſite to the Nine Mile Rapids, 22 miles below Wieſpincan river, and 28 above Riviere a la Roche. N. lat. 41. 50.

SOW *and* PIGS, a number of large rocks lying off the ſouth-weſt end of Catahunk Iſland, one of the Elizabeth Iſlands, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts.

SPAIN, *New*. See *Mexico*.

SPANIARDS' *Bay*, on the eaſt coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, is round the point of the ſouth entrance into Port Dauphin, to the ſouthward of which is Cape Charbon. Its mouth is narrow, but it is wider within till it branches into two arms, both of which are navigable 3 leagues, and afford ſecure harbouring. N. lat. 46. 20. W. long. 58. 29.

SPANISH AMERICA contains immenſe provinces, moſt of which are very fertile. 1. In *North-America*, Louiſiana, California, Old Mexico or New Spain, New Mexico, both the Floridas. 2. In the *Weſt-Indies*, the iſland of Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margaretta, Tortuga, &c. 3. In *South-America*, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, and Patagonia. Theſe extenſive countries are deſcribed under their proper heads. All the exports of Spain, moſt articles of which no other European country can ſupply, are eſtimated at only 80,000,000 livres, or 3,333,333l. ſterl. The moſt important trade of Spain is that which it carries on with its American provinces. The chief imports from theſe extenſive countries conſiſt of gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, pearls, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, red-wood, ſkins, rice, medicinal herbs and barks, as ſaſſafras, Peruvian bark, &c. Vanilla, Vicunna wool, ſugar, and tobacco. In 1784, the total amount of the value of Spaniſh goods exported to America, was 195,000,000 reales de vellon; foreign commodities, 238,000,000 r. d. v. The imports from America were valued at 900,000,000 r. d. v. in gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones; and upwards of 300,000,000 in goods. In the Gazeta de Madrid, 1787, (Feb. 20) it was ſtated, that the exports to America (the Indies) from the following 12 harbours, Cadiz, Corunna, Malaga, Seville, St. Lucar, Santander, Canaries, Alicante, Barcelona, Tortoſa, Gipon, St. Sebaſtian, amounted, in 1785, to 767,249,787 r. d. v. the duties paid on theſe exports amounted to 28,543,702 r. d. v. The imports, both in goods and money, from America and the W. India iſlands, amounted in the ſame year to 1,266,071,067 r. d. v. and the duties to 65,472,195 r. d. v. The profits of the merchants from the whole American trade was valued at 5,000,000 dollars.

SPANISH *Creek*, is at the head of St. Mary's river in Florida.

SPANISH *Main*, that part of the coaſt of America, which extends from the Moſquito ſhore, along the northern coaſt of Darien, Carthagena, and Venezuela, to the Leeward Iſles.

SPANISH *River*, a river and ſettlement in Cape Breton Iſland, and the preſent ſeat of government.

SPANISHTOWN, or *St. Jago de la Vega*,

ga, in the county of Middleſex, is the capital of the iſland of Jamaica. It is ſituated on the banks of the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the ſea, and contains about 5 or 600 houſes, and about 5000 inhabitants, including free people of colour. It is the reſidence of the governor or commander in chief, who is accommodated with a magnificent palace. Here the legiſlature ſits, and the court of chancery and the ſupreme judicial courts are held. See *Jago de la Vega*.

SPARHAWK's *Point*, on the northern ſhore of Piſcataqua river, abreaſt of which ſhips can anchor in 9 fathoms.

SPARTA, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, Suſſex co. 117 miles from Philadelphia.

SPARTANBURGH, a county of Pinckney diſtrict, formerly in that of Ninety-Six, S. Carolina, containing 8800 inhabitants, of whom 7907 are whites, and 866 ſlaves. It ſends two repreſentatives, and one ſenator, to the State legiſlature. The court-houſe is 30 miles from Pinckney, 35 from Greenville, and 746 from Philadelphia.

SPEAR *Cape*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, and the ſouth-eaſt limit of St. John's Bay.

SPEIGHT's TOWN, on the W. ſhore of the iſland of Barbadoes, towards the N. part; formerly much reſorted to by ſhips from Briſtol, and from thence called Little Briſtol; but moſt of the trade is now removed to Bridgetown. It is in St. Peter's pariſh, having Sandy Fort and Margaret's Fort about a mile S. and Haywood's Fort on the N. at half the diſtance. N. lat. 10. 9. W. long. 57. 21.

SPENCER, a flouriſhing townſhip in Worceſter county, Maſſachuſetts, taken from Leiceſter, and incorporated in 1753, and contains 1322 inhabitants, and lies 11 miles ſouth-weſtward of Worceſter, on the poſt-road to Springfield, and 58 S. W. of Boſton.

SPESUTIE, a ſmall iſland at the head of Cheſapeak Bay.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town on the S. ſide of the iſland of Cuba, oppoſite to the N. W. part of the cluſter of iſles and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, and about 45 miles north-weſterly of La Trinidad.

SPIRITU SANTO, or *Tampay Bay*, called alſo Hillſborough Bay, lies on the W. coaſt of the peninſula of Eaſt-Florida; has a number of ſhoals and keys at its mouth, and is 9 leagues N. N. W. ¼ W. of Charlotte Harbour, and 56 S. E. by S. ¾ E. of the bay of Apalache. N. lat. 27. 36. W. long. 82. 54.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of Brazil, in S. America. It is ſituated on the ſea-coaſt in a very fertile country, and has a ſmall caſtle and harbour. S. lat. 20. 10. W. long. 41.

SPIRITU SANTO, a lake towards the extremity of the peninſula of E. Florida; ſouthward from the chain of lakes which communicate with St. John's river.

SPLIT ROCK, a rocky point which projects into Lake Champlain, on the W. ſide, about 56 miles N. of Skeenſborough, bears this name. The lake is narrow, and no where exceeding two miles from Skeenſborough to this rock, but here it ſuddenly widens to 5 or 6 miles, and the waters become pure and clear.

SPOTSWOOD, a ſmall town of New-Jerſey, Middleſex co. near the W. ſide of South river, which empties into the Rariton in a S. E. direction. The ſituation is good for extenſive manufactories, and there is already a paper-mill here. It is on the Amboy ſtage-road, 9 miles ſouth-eaſt of Brunſwick, and 10 weſt by ſouth of Middleton Point.

SPOTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Stafford, and E. by Caroline county. It contains 11,252 inhabitants, of whom 5933 are ſlaves.

SPRINGFIELD, a townſhip of Vermont, Windſor co. on the W. ſide of Connecticut river, oppoſite to Charleſton, in New-Hampſhire. It has Weathersfield N. and Rockingham on the S. and contains 1097 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, Hampſhire co. on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river; twenty miles ſouth by eaſt of Northampton, 97 weſt-ſouth-weſt of Boſton, 28 north of Hartford, and 250 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. The townſhip of Springfield was incorporated in 1635 or 1645. It contains 1574 inhabitants, a Congregational church, a court-houſe, and a number of dwelling-houſes, many of which are both commodious and elegant. The town lies chiefly on one long ſpacious ſtreet, which runs parallel with the river. A ſtream from the hills at the eaſtward of the town, falls into this

ſtreet

ſtreet, and forms two branches, which take their courſe in oppoſite directions, one of them running northerly and the other ſoutherly along the eaſtern ſide of the ſtreet, and afford the inhabitants, from one end to the other, an eaſy ſupply of water for domeſtic uſes. Here a conſiderable inland trade is carried on; and there is alſo a paper-mill. The ſuperintendant and ſome of the principal workmen now in the armoury here, were originally manufacturers in Bridgewater, which is famous for its iron-works.

SPRINGFIELD, a townſhip of New-York, Otſego co. 11 miles N. of Otſego, and between it and the lake of that name. It is 61 miles W. of Albany, has a good ſoil, and increaſes in population.

SPRINGFIELD, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, Burlington co. of a good ſoil and famed for excellent cheeſe, ſome farmers make 10,000lbs. in a ſeaſon. The inhabitants are principally Quakers, who have 3 meeting-houſes. The chief place of the townſhip, where buſineſs is tranſacted, is a village called Job's-town, 10 miles from Burlington, and 18 from Trenton. In this townſhip is a hill 3 miles in length, called Mount Piſgah, which furniſhes ſtone for building. Here is alſo a grammar ſchool.

SPRINGFIELD, a townſhip in Eſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Rahway river, which furniſhes fine mill-ſeats; 8 or 10 miles N. W. of Elizabeth Town. Turf for firing is found here.

SPRINGFIELD, the name of 4 townſhips of Pennſylvania, viz. in Buck's, Fayette, Delaware, and Montgomery counties.

SPRUCE *Creek*, urges its winding courſe through the marſhes, from the mouth of Piſcataqua river, 5 or 6 miles up into Kittery, in York co. Diſtrict of Maine.

SPURWING, a river of the Diſtrict of Maine, which runs through Scarborough, to the weſtward of Cape Elizabeth, and is navigable a few miles for veſſels of 100 tons.

SQUAM, a lake, part of which is in the townſhip of Holderneſs, in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire; but the one half of it is in Strafford co. It is about 5 miles long, and 4 broad.

SQUAM, a ſhort river of New-Hampſhire, the outlet of the above lake, which runs a ſouth-weſtern courſe, and joins the Pemigewaſſet at the town of New-Cheſter, and 10 miles above the mouth of the Winnipiſeogee branch.

SQUAM *Beach*, on the ſea-coaſt of New-Jerſey, between Barnegat Inlet and Cranbury New Inlet.

SQUAM *Harbour*, on the N. E. ſide of Cape Ann, Maſſachuſetts. When a veſſel at anchor off Newbury-Port Bar, parts a cable and loſes an anchor with the wind at N. E. or E. N. E. if ſhe can carry double-reefed ſails, ſhe may run S. S. E. 5 leagues, which courſe, if made good, will carry her a little to the eaſtward of Squam Bay. Squam *(Pidgeon Hill)* lies in lat. 42. 40. N. and long. 70. 36.

SQUARE HANDKERCHIEF, (Mouchoir Quarré) an iſland of ſome extent in the Weſt-Indies, which lies between lat. 21. 5. and 21. 24. N. and between long. 70. 19. and 70. 49. W.

SQUEAUGHETA *Creek*, in N. York, a N. head water of Alleghany river. Its mouth is 19 miles N. W. of the *Ichua Town*.

STAATESBURGH, in N. York State, lies on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river, between Rhynbeck and Poughkeepſie; about 31 miles ſouth of Hudſon, and 80 northward of New-York city.

STAEBROECK, a town of Dutch Guiana, in South-America, on the eaſt ſide of Demarara river, a mile and a half above the poſt which commands its entrance. It is the ſeat of government and the depoſitory of the records. The ſtation for the ſhipping extends from the fort to about two miles above the town. They anchor in a line from two to four abreaſt.

STAFFORD, a county of Virginia, bounded north by Prince William co. and eaſt by the Patowmac. It contains 9,588 inhabitants, including 4,036 ſlaves.

STAFFORD, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Tolland co. on the ſouth line of Maſſachuſetts, 12 or 15 miles north-eaſt of Tolland. In this town is a furnace for caſting hollow ware, and a medicinal ſpring, which is the reſort of valetudinarians.

STAFFORD, *New*, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, in Monmouth co. and adjoining Dover on the ſouth-weſt. It conſiſts chiefly of pine barren land, and contains 883 inhabitants.

STAGE *Iſland*, in the Diſtrict of Maine, lies

lies ſouth of Parker's and Arrowſike iſlands, on the N. ſide of Small Point, conſiſting of 8 acres not capable of much improvement; and is only remarkable for being the firſt land inhabited in New England, by a civilized people. It is not now inhabited.

STAMFORD, a townſhip of Vermont, in Bennington co. it corners on Bennington to the ſouth-eaſt, and contains 272 inhabitants, and has good intervale land.

STAMFORD, a poſt-town of Connecticut, Fairfield county, on a ſmall ſtream called Mill river, which empties into Long-Iſland Sound. It contains a Congregational and Epiſcopal church, and about 45 compact dwelling-houſes. It is 10 miles ſouth-weſt of Norwalk; 44 ſouth-weſt of New-Haven; 44 N. E. of New-York; and 139 N. E. of Philadelphia. The townſhip was formerly called *Rippowams*, and was ſettled in 1641.

STAMFORD, a townſhip of N. York, in Ulſter co. taken from Woodſtock, and incorporated in 1792. Of its inhabitants, 127 are electors.

STANDISH, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, on the weſt line of Cumberland co. between Preſumſcut and Saco rivers. It was incorporated in 1785, and contains 716 inhabitants; 18 miles N. W. of Portland, and 163 N. of Boſton.

STANFORD, a townſhip of N. York, Dutcheſs co. taken from Waſhington, and incorporated in 1793.

STANFORD, the capital of Lincoln co. Kentucky; ſituated on a fertile plain, about 10 miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Danville, 40 ſouth by weſt of Lexington, and 52 ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Frankfort. It contains a ſtone court-houſe, a gaol, and about 40 houſes.

STANWIX, *Old Fort*, in the State of New-York, is ſituated in the townſhip of Rome, at the head of the navigable waters of Mohawk river. Its foundation was laid in 1759, by Gen. Broadſtreet, and built upon by the troops of the United States, during the late war. The Britiſh made an unſucceſsful attempt to take it in 1777.

STARKS, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, ſituated on the W. ſide of Kennebeck river, near Norridgewalk.

STARKSBOROUGH, a townſhip in Addiſon co. Vermont, 12 miles E. of Ferriſburg. It contains 40 inhabitants.

STATEN *Iſland*, lies 9 miles S. W. of the city of New York, and conſtitutes Richmond county. The iſland is about 18 miles in length, and at a medium 6 or 7 in breadth, and contains 3835 inhabitants. On the ſouth ſide is a conſiderable tract of level good land; but the iſland in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note, and that is an inconſiderable place. The inhabitants are chiefly deſcendants of the Dutch and French; and are noted for their hoſpitality to ſtrangers, and love of their native ſpot.

STATEN *Land*, an iſland at the extremity of S. America, about 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth. It lies to the eaſtward of the E. point of Terra del Fuego, and from which it is ſeparated by Strait le Maire. The centre of the iſland is in lat. about 54. 30. S. and long. 64. 30. W.

STATESBURG, a poſt-town of S. Carolina, and the capital of Clermont co. ſituated on the E. ſide of Beech Creek, which unites with Shanks Creek, and empties into the Wateree, a few miles below the town. It contains 10 or 12 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Camden, 100 N. by W. of Charleſton, and 663 S. W. of Philadelphia.

STAUNTON, a poſt-town of Virginia, and the capital of Auguſta co. It is ſituated on the S. E. ſide of Middle river, a water of Patowmack, a little to the N. of Maddiſon's Cave. It contains about 160 houſes, moſtly built of ſtone, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 93 miles from the Sweet Springs, 100 miles S. W. by S. of Wincheſter, 126 W. N. W. of Richmond, and 287 from Philadelphia.

STAUNTON, a ſmall river of Virginia, which riſes on the W. ſide of the Blue Ridge, and breaks through that mountain in lat. about 37. 8. N. and uniting with Dan river forms the Roanoke, above the Occoneachy Iſlands, about 100 miles from its ſource. It is alſo called Smith's river.

STAUSEE, *Fort*, juſt above the Falls of Niagara, and 8 miles above Queen's Town.

STEADMAN's *Creek*, in the State of New-York. The main fork of this creek

creek empties into Niagara river, above Fort Schloſſer.

STEEP ROCKS, a curious ledge of perpendicular ſhelly rocks, which form the W. bank of Hudſon's river, with ſome interruptions, for 12 or 13 miles from the Tappan Sea, to within 11 miles of New-York city. Some of theſe ledges are from 150 to 200 feet high. As you paſs down the river from the Tappan Sea, by theſe rocks, the proſpect on every ſide is enchanting. On the N. of the Tappan Sea, a fine broad bay opens to view, ſkirted with high hills; on the S. the river lies under the eye as far as it diſtinguiſhes objects; on the W. are the Steep Rocks, before deſcribed; and on the E. a fine cultivated country.

STEPHENS, a cape, S. W. of Cape Denbigh, on the N. W. coaſt of North-America, and is at the S. E. part of Norton Sound. Stuart's Iſland is oppoſite to it. N. lat. 63. 33. W. long. 162. 19. Between this and Shoal Neſs is ſhoal water.

STEPHENS, a ſhort river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut river, from the N. W. in the town of Barnet.

STEPHENS, *St.* a pariſh of Charleſton diſtrict, S. Carolina; containing 2733 inhabitants, of whom 226 are whites.

STERLING, a plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine; N. W. of Hallowell, and at no great diſtance. It contains 166 inhabitants.

STERLING, in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, was formely a pariſh of Lancaſter, called *Chockſet*, incorporated in 1781; ſituated 12 miles N. E. of Worceſter, and 46 W. of Boſton, and contains 1428 inhabitants. Near the neck of land which divides Wauſhacum Ponds, on the S. ſide, was formerly an Indian fort, of which the veſtiges are nearly diſappeared. On this ſpot was the palace and royal ſeat of Sholan, ſachem of the Naſhaways, proprietor of Naſhawogg.

STEUBEN, a ſmall fort in the N. W. Territory, ſituated at the Rapids of the Ohio, a ſhort diſtance above Clarkſville.

STEUBEN, a new county of New-York, taken from that of Ontario; being that part of Ontario county, bounded by the Pennſylvania line on the S. by the N. bounds of the ſix range of townſhips on the N. by the pre-emption line on the E. and by the Indian line on the W.

STEUBEN, a townſhip of N. York, in Herkemer county; taken from Whiteſtown, and incorporoted in 1792. In 1796 the towns of Floyd and Rome were taken off of this townſhip. Of its inhabitants 417 are electors. The N. weſtern branch of Mohawk river riſes here; and the centre of the town is about 12 miles N. E. of Fort Schuyler, and 32 N. W. of the mouth of Canada Creek.

STEVENS, a ſhort navigable river of the Diſtrict of Maine. It riſes within a mile of Merry Meeting Bay, with which it is connected by a canal lately opened. See *Georgetown*.

STEVENSBURG, a poſt-town of Virginia, ſituated on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton. It contains about 60 houſes; the inhabitants are moſtly of Dutch extraction. It is 10 miles N. by E. of Straſburg, 87 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 45 S. W. by S. of Williamſport, and 200 S. W. of Philadelphia.

STEVENTOWN, W. Cheſter county, New York is bounded weſterly by York Town, and northerly by Dutcheſs co. It contains 1297 inhabitants, of whom 178 are electors.

STEPHENTOWN, a townſhip of good land in New York, in Renſſelaer co. between Lebanon and Scoodack. It is about 14 miles ſquare, and lies 20 miles E. of Albany. Of its inhabitants 624 are electors. The timber on the low land is pine, hemlock, beech, birch, aſh, maple. On the hills, pine, hemlock, black and white oak, walnut and poplar.

STEWART'S *Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean, a cluſter of five iſlands diſcovered by Capt. Hunter, in 1791; and ſo named in honour of Admiral Keith Stewart. S. lat. 8. 26. W. long. 163. 18.

STEY *Point*, on the Labrador coaſt, and N. Atlantic Ocean. N. lat. 58. W. long. 61. 40.

STILL WATER, a townſhip of New York, Albany co. bounded eaſterly by Cambridge, and ſoutherly by Schachtekoke and Anthony's Kill. It contains 3071 inhabitants; of whom 459 are electors, and 61 ſlaves. The village of *Stillwater*, in this townſhip, is ſituated on the W. bank of Hudſon's river; 12 miles

miles from Cohoez Bridge, 12 from Saratoga, 25 N. of Albany, and 12 from Ballſtown Springs. A canal is begun at this place to lead the water of the Hudſon to the mouth of the Mohawk, 14 miles below.

STINKING *Iſlands*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland. N. lat. 49. 28. weſt long. 52. 50.

STISSIK *Mountain*, lies between the State of Connecticut and Hudſon's river, and near it the Mahikander Indians formerly reſided.

STOCKBRIDGE, a townſhip in Windſor co. Vermont, on White river, and contains 100 inhabitants.

STOCKBRIDGE, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, Berkſhire co. 44 miles W. by N. of Springfield, 141 weſt of Boſton, 249 north-eaſt of Philadelphia, and 25 miles eaſt-by-ſouth of Kinderhook, in New-York. The townſhip is the chief of the county; was incorporated in 1739, and contains 1,336 inhabitants.

STOCKBRIDGE, *New*, a tract of land 6 miles ſquare, lying in the ſouth-eaſt part of the Oneida Reſervation, in the State of New-York, inhabited by the Indians, 300 in number, who, ſome years ſince, removed from Stockbridge, Maſſachuſetts, and from this circumſtance are called the *Stockbridge Indians*. This tract was given to theſe Indians by the Oneidas, as an inducement to them to ſettle in their neighbourhood; and is 7 miles ſouth-eaſt of Kahnonwolohale, the principal village of the Oneidas. Theſe Indians are under the paſtoral care of a miſſionary, the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant, whoſe pious labours have been attended with conſiderable ſucceſs. They are generally induſtrious, eſpecially the women, and employ themſelves in agriculture, and breeding of cattle and ſwine. Their farms are generally incloſed with pretty good fences, and under tolerable cultivation. In the fall of 1796, almoſt every family ſowed wheat; and there was a ſingle inſtance this year, of one of the Indian women, named *Eſther*, who wove 16 yards of woollen cloth; who is here mentioned as an example of induſtry, and as having led the way to improvements of this kind. There is little doubt but her example will be followed by others. Their dividend of monies from the United States, amounting to about 300 dollars, has hitherto been expended in erecting a ſaw-mill, and ſupporting an Engliſh ſchool.

STOCK *Creek*, a branch of Peleſon river. See *Waſhington County*, Virginia.

STOCKPORT, a village in Northampton co. Pennſylvania, on the weſt ſide of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river. From this place is a portage of about 18 miles to Harmony, on the eaſt branch of the river Suſquehannah.

STODDARD, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Cheſhire co. diſtant from Portſmouth 99 miles, and about 15 or 18 miles eaſt of Walpole on Connecticut river. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 701 inhabitants.

STODHART *Bay*, near the north-weſt point of the iſland of Jamaica, is to the eaſt of Sandy Bay, and between it and Lucea harbour.

STOKES, a county of Saliſbury diſtrict, North-Carolina; bounded eaſt by Rockingham, and weſt by Surry, and contains 8,528 inhabitants, including 787 ſlaves. Iron ore is found here in conſiderable quantities, and works have been erected on Iron Creek, which manufacture conſiderable quantities. Chief town, Germantown.

STOKES, the chief town of Montgomery co. N. Carolina, near Yadkin river. It contains a court houſe, gaol, and about 20 houſes.

STONE *Arabia*, a village and fine tract of country ſo called, in Montgomery co. New-York, on the north ſide of Mohawk river, between 50 and 60 miles weſtward of Albany. This ſettlement was begun by the Germans in 1709. The land from the river riſes on a beautiful and gradual aſcent for four miles, and the principal ſettlement is on a wide ſpreading hill, at that diſtance from the river. The ſoil is excellent, and the people induſtrious and thriving. It ſuffered much from the Indians in the late war, particularly in 1780.

STONEHAM, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Middleſex co. which was incorporated in 1725, and contains 381 inhabitants. It is about 10 miles north of Boſton.

STONE *Indians*, inhabit ſouth of Fire Fort, on Aſſenebayne river, North America.

STONE *Mountain*, between the States of Tenneſſee and Virginia. The Virginia line interſects it in lat. 36. 30. N. from thence to the place where Watauga river

river breaks through it. See *Tenneſſee*.

STONE *Iſland*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland, is near Cape Broyle, and is one of the three iſlands which lie off Caplin Bay.

STONES, is a boatable water of Tenneſſee, which runs north-weſterly into Cumberland river, ſix miles north-eaſt of Naſhville.

STONES *Fort Gut*, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; eaſtward of Old Road Bay, and between that and Bloody Point. There is a fort on a point of land, on the weſt ſide.

STONEY *Hill*, in Baltimore co. Maryland, is 5 or 6 miles north-weſterly of Whetſtone Fort, at the mouth of Baltimore harbour, and 2 miles ſouth-eaſt of Hooks-Town.

STONEY *Point*, in Orange co. New-York, a ſmall peninſula, projecting in a conſiderable bluff from the weſt bank of Hudſon's river into Haverſtraw bay; about 40 miles north of New-York city, juſt at the ſouthern entrance of the high lands. In the capture of this fortreſs, the brave Gen. Wayne diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

STONEY *Mountains*, in the north-weſt part of N. America, extend from the ſouthward to the northward, and in a north-weſtern direction, from lat. 48. to 68. north. The northern part of this range is called the Mountains of Bright Stones.

STONEY *River*, called by the French *Bayouk Pierre*, empties into the Miſſiſippi 4 miles from Petit Goufre, and 10 from Louiſa Chitto. From the mouth of what is called the fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this diſtance there are ſeveral quarries of ſtone, and the land has a clayey ſoil, with gravel on the ſurface of the ground. On the north ſide of this river the land in general, is low and rich; that on the ſouth ſide is much higher, but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed: both ſides are ſhaded with a variety of uſeful timber.

STONINGTON, a poſt-town and port in New-London co. Connecticut; 14 miles eaſt by ſouth of New-London city, and 251 N. E. of Philadelphia. The harbour ſets up from the Sound, oppoſite to Fiſher's Iſland. The town is ſeparated from Rhode-Iſland by the E. line of the State; and was ſettled in 1658. Here are 6 places of public worſhip; and the number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 5,648.

STONO *Inlet*, on the coaſt of South-Carolina, is to the ſouthward of the channel of Charleſton, at the N. E. corner of John's Iſland, which is bounded by Stono river on the weſtward. It is 6 miles from the S. channel of Charleſton, and from this inlet to that of North Ediſto, the courſe is ſouth-weſt by weſt ½ weſt, diſtant 11 miles.

STORM *Cape*, in the ſtraits of Northumberland, is the northern limit of the mouth of Bay Verte, and forms the ſouth-eaſt corner of the province of New-Brunſwick.

STOUENUCK, a townſhip in Cumberland co. New-Jerſey.

STOUGHTON, called by the Indians, *Pakemitt*, or *Pontipog*, or *Punkapaog*, (that is *taken from a ſpring that ariſeth out of red earth*) a townſhip in Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, incorporated in 1726. It is bounded E. by Braintree, W. by Sharon, and is 15 miles ſouthwardly of Boſton. It contains 16,000 acres of land, and 1,994 inhabitants. Iron ore is found here of an excellent quality, and there is a rolling and ſlitting mill, which manufacture conſiderable quantities of ſteel and iron. Great quantities of charcoal, baſkets and brooms, are ſent from thence to Boſton. Early in the war a large quantity of gun-powder, of an excellent quality, was made in this town, for the American army, from ſalt-petre, the produce of the towns in its vicinity.

STOW, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Middleſex co. incorporated in 1683, and contains 801 inhabitants, and is 25 miles N. W. of Boſton.

STOW, a townſhip of Vermont, Chittenden co. about 25 or 30 miles eaſt of Burlington.

STOWE *Creek*, one of the ſeven townſhips into which Cumberland co. in New-Jerſey, is divided.

STRABANE, two townſhips of Pennſylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Waſhington.

STRAFFORD, a townſhip in Orange co. Vermont, weſt of Thetford, adjoining, having 845 inhabitants.

STRAFFORD, a county of New-Hampſhire, bounded N. and N. W. by Grafton; S. E. by Rockingham, and eaſt by the

the Diſtrict of Maine. It contains 25 townſhips, almoſt wholly agricultural, and has no ſea port. The branches of the Piſcataqua and Merrimack, and other ſtreams water this county; beſides the lakes Winnipiſeogee and Oſſipee. It contains 23,601 inhabitants, of whom 22 are ſlaves. Chief towns, Dover and Durham.

STRAITS *of Beering* or *Bhering*, ſeparate the N. W. part of N. America from the N. E. coaſt of Aſia. Beering's Iſland lies in lat. 55. N. and long. 164. 35. E.

STRASBURG, a poſt-town of Virginia, Shenandoah co. on the north-weſt branch of the north fork of Shenandoah river, and contains a handſome German Lutheran church, and about 60 or 70 houſes. It is 77 miles N. E. by N. of Staunton, 18 ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Winchester, and 210 ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, a town of Lancaſter co. Pennſylvania; ſituated on an eminence, and in the centre of a fertile and well cultivated country, and contains about 60 houſes, ſeveral of which are built of brick. It is about 7 miles weſt from Straſburg Gap, where the road leads through the mountains, 8 miles eaſt of Lancaſter, and 58 weſt of Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, a ſettlement in Kentucky, near the Bullit Lick.

STRATFORD, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire; ſituated on the eaſt bank of Connecticut river, between Cockburn townſhip N. and Northumberland on the mouth of the Upper Amonooſuck on the ſouth. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains 146 inhabitants. It is 58 miles above Hanover.

STRATFORD, a pleaſant poſt-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. on the W. ſide of Stratford river, which contains 2 places for public worſhip, and ſeveral neat and commodious houſes. It is 14 miles ſouth-weſt of New-Haven, 20 N. E. of Norwalk, and 169 N. E. of Philadelphia. The townſhip of Stratford, the *Cupheag* of the Indians, was ſettled in 1638, principally from Maſſachuſetts.

STRATFORD *River*. See *Houſatonic*.

STRATHAM or *Streatham*, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire; ſituated in Rockingham county. Incorporated in 1693, and contains 882 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Portſmouth to Exeter; 12 miles weſt of the former, and 4 eaſt of the latter.

STRATTON, a townſhip of Vermont, Windham co. about 15 miles N. E. of Bennington, having 95 inhabitants.

STRAWBERRY *Gap*, a paſs in the mountains on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter 42 miles weſt of the former, and 16 ſouth-eaſt of the latter.

STRAWBERRY *River*, falls into Lake Ontario; and is thus named from the great quantity of large fruit of that name growing on its banks.

STROUDS, a ſtage on the new road from Lexington in Kentucky, to Virginia. It is 17 miles N. E. of Lexington, and 9 from Holden.

STROUDWATER. See *Caſco Bay*.

STUART'S *Iſland*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, is about 6 or 7 leagues in circuit, about 17 leagues from Cape Denbigh on the continent. N. lat. 63. 35.

STUART TOWN, in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, is ſituated on the eaſtern bank of Connecticut river, between Colebrook on the ſouth, and a tract of 2,000 acres on the north, belonging to Dartmouth college.

STUMSTOWN, a ſmall town of Pennſylvania, Dauphin co. on a branch of Little Swatara. It contains about 20 houſes, and a German Lutheran and Calvaniſt church united. It is 24 miles E. N. E. of Harriſburg, and 89 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

STURBRIDGE, a townſhip in the S. W. corner of Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 28,929 acres, divided from Woodſtock and Union on the ſouth, in Connecticut by the State line, and on the north by Brookfield. It was incorporated in 1738, and contains 1704 inhabitants. The butter and cheeſe made here have obtained high credit in the markets. It is 70 miles ſouth-weſt by weſt of Boſton, and 22 ſouth-weſt of Worceſter.

STURGEON *Creek*. See *Kittery*.

STYX, a ſmall branch of Patowmac river where it is called Cohongoronto. It riſes in the Laurel Thickets, in the Alleghany mountains; runs north, and empties oppoſite to Laurel Creek.

SUCCESS, a bay alſo called *Good Succeſs*, on Terra del Fuego, or the weſtern ſhore of Strait le Maire. S. lat. 54. 50. W. long. 65. 25. Cape Succeſs, on the

the point of this bay, lies in lat. 55. 1. S. and long. 65. 27. W.

SUCCESS, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, in Grafton co. N. E. of the White Mountains on the eaſt line of the State, incorporated in 1773.

SUCK *Creek* empties into Tenneſſee river from the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, at the *Suck*, or *Whirl*, were the river is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards. It is a few miles north from the Georgia north-line. See *Tenneſſee*, and *Shallow Ford*.

SUCKLING *Cape*, on the N. W. part of N. America; off which, and to the N. E. end of Kaye's Iſland, is a muddy bottom with from 43 to 27 fathoms water. The ſouth weſt point of Kaye's Iſland is in lat. 59. 49. N. and long. 143. 2. W.

SUDBURY, a county of New Brunſwick, on the W. ſide of St. John's river, towards its mouth.

SUDBURY, a townſhip of Vermont, in Rutland co. having Orwell on the weſt. It contains 258 inhabitants.

SUDBURY, *Eaſt*, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Middleſex co. on the poſt-road 19 miles weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1780, and contains 801 inhabitants.

SUDBURY, *Weſt*, or *Sudbury*, a townſhip weſt of Eaſt-Sudbury, and 25 miles weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 1,290 inhabitants.

SUDBURY *Canada*, in York co. Diſtrict of Maine, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Androſcoggin river, and ſouthward of Andover. In 1796, it was erected into a townſhip called Bethel, and has two pariſhes.

SUE, *La*, a powerful nation of Indians inhabiting weſtward of Lake Superior, and the Miſſiſippi. Warriors 20,000.

SUER, *Fort le*, in Louiſiana, is on the weſtern bank of the Miſſiſippi, and eaſterly of Fort L'Huillier, on St. Peter's river.

SUFFIELD, a pleaſant poſt town of Connecticut, Hartford county, having a handſome church and ſome reſpectable dwelling-houſes. It is on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, on the great poſt-road from Boſton to New-York, 10 miles ſouth of Springfield, 17 N. of Hartford, and 232 N. E. of Philadelphia. This townſhip was purchaſed of two Indian ſachems for £30, and in 1670, was granted to Major John Pyncheon, by the aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts.

SUFFOLK, a county of Maſſachuſetts, ſo named from that in England, in which governor Winthrop lived, before he emigrated to America. It contained in 1790, 23 townſhips, 6,335 houſes, 13,038 families, 44,875 inhabitants. In 1793, the county was divided; and now the new county, Norfolk, comprehends all the towns except Boſton, Chelſea, Hull, and Hingham. Suffolk was conſtituted a county, May 10, 1643. See *Maſſachuſetts* and *Boſton*.

SUFFOLK, a co. of N. York, L. Iſland, is about 100 miles long, and 10 broad, & comprehends all that part of the State bounded eaſterly and ſoutherly by the Atlantic Ocean, northerly by the Sound, and weſterly by Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, Cold Spring harbour, and the eaſt bounds of the townſhip of Oyſter Bay; the line continued ſouth to the Atlantic Ocean, including the Iſle of Wight, now called Gardner's Iſland, Shelter Iſland, Plumb Iſlands, Robin's Iſland, and the Gull Iſlands. Fiſher's Iſland alſo belongs to it. It contains 16,440 inhabitants, of whom 1,098 are ſlaves. There are 9 townſhips, and 2,609 of the inhabitants are electors. Suffolk county court-houſe, is 15 miles from Southampton, 27 from Sagg Harbour, and 80 from New-York city.

SUFFOLK, a poſt-town of Virginia, in Nanſemond co. on the eaſt ſide of the river Nanſemond. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 40 houſes. The river is thus far navigable for veſſels of 250 tons. It is 28 miles weſt by ſouth of Portſmouth, 83 E. S. E. of Peterſburgh, 110 ſouth-eaſt of Richmond, and 386 from Philadelphia.

SUFFRAGE, a townſhip of N. York, ſituated in Otſego co. on the north ſide of Suſquehannah river; taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796.

SUGAR *Creek*, or *Cæſar's Creek*, a conſiderable branch of Little Miami river.

SUGAR *Hill*, a ragged eminence, the top of which overlooks and commands the whole works of Ticonderoga, where the waters of Lake George empty into Lake Champlain, and oppoſite to Fort Independence, in the State of Vermont.

Gen.

Gen. Burgoyne made a lodgment on this hill, which the Americans eſteemed inacceſſible; and thus forced Gen. St. Clair to abandon the fort in June, 1777.

SUGAR *River*, in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, riſes in Sunapee lake, and, after a ſhort courſe weſterly, empties into Connecticut river, at Clermont, and oppoſite to Aſhcutney mountain in Vermont. There is a ſtrong expectation of uniting this river, by a ſhort canal, with Contocook, which falls into Merrimack river at Boſcawen.

SUGAR-LOAF *Bay*, on the north-eaſt ſide of Juan Fernandes Iſland; 100 leagues to the weſt of the coaſt of Chili.

SUGAR, a river of Veragua, which empties into the Bay of Honduras.

SULLIVAN, a townſhip of Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, containing 220 inhabitants.

SULLIVAN, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, Hancock co. and on Frenchman's Bay, 12 miles north-weſt of Goldſborough, 38 W. S. W. of Penobſcot, 310 north-eaſt of Boſton, and 645 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. The townſhip contains 504 inhabitants. See *Waukeague*.

SULLIVAN, a county of Tenneſſee, in Waſhington diſtrict. In 1795, it contained, according to the State cenſus, 3,457 inhabitants, of whom 777 were ſlaves.

SULLIVAN's *Iſland*, one of the three iſlands which form the north part of Charleſton harbour, in S. Carolina. It is about 7 miles ſouth-eaſt of Charleſton.

SULPHUR *Creek*, *Little*, one of the ſouthern upper branches of Green river in Kentucky; and lies ſouth-weſt of another branch called Bryant's Lick creek. Near this is a ſulphur ſpring.

SULPHUR *Iſlands*. See *Margaret's Iſles*.

SULPHUR *Mountain*, a noted mountain in the iſland of Guadaloupe, famous for exhalations of ſulphur, and eruptions of aſhes. On the E. ſide are 2 mouths of an enormous ſulphur pit; one of theſe mouths is 100 feet in diameter; the depth is unknown.

SUMANYSTOWN, a village of Pennſylvania, in Montgomery co. ſituated on the E. ſide of Great Swamp creek, which empties into the Schuylkill above Norriton. It is 33 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

SUMNER, a county of Tenneſſee, in Mero diſtrict. According to the State cenſus of 1795, it contained 6,370 inhabitants, of whom 1,076 were ſlaves.

SUNAPEE, a lake and mountain in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire. The lake is about 8 or 9 miles long, and 3 broad, and ſends its waters through Sugar river weſt, 14 miles to Connecticut river. The mountain ſtands at the ſouth end of the lake.

SUNBURY, a county of the Britiſh province of New-Brunſwick. It is ſituated on the river St. John, at the head of the Bay of Fundy; and contains 8 townſhips, viz. Conway, Gage-Town, Burton, Sunbury, St. Anne's, Wilmot, Newton, and Maugerville. The 3 laſt of theſe were ſettled from Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, &c. The lands are generally pretty level, and tolerably fertile, abounding with variety of timber.

SUNBURY, the chief town of Northumberland co. Pennſylvania; ſituated near where Fort Auguſta was erected, on the E. ſide of Suſquehannah river, juſt below the junction of the E. and W. branches of that river, in lat. about 40. 52. N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-houſe, brick gaol, a Preſbyterian and German Lutheran church, and about 100 dwelling-houſes. Here the river is about half a mile broad, and at the ferry oppoſite Northumberland, about a mile higher, is ¾ths of a mile. It is about 76 miles above Reading, and 120 N. W. of Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, a port of entry and poſt-town of Georgia, beautifully ſituated in Liberty co. at the head of St. Catharine's Sound, on the main, between Medway and Newport rivers, about 15 miles S. of Great Ogeechee river. The town and harbour are defended from the fury of the ſea by the N. and S. points of St. Helena and St. Catharine's Iſlands; between is the bar and entrance into the ſound: the harbour is capacious and ſafe, and has water enough for ſhips of great burden. It is a very pleaſant healthy town, and is the reſort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the ſickly months. It was burnt during the late war, but has ſince been rebuilt. An academy was eſtabliſhed here in 1788, which has been under an able inſtructor, and proved a very uſeful inſtitution. It is 40 miles S. of Savannah, and 974 from Philadelphia.

SUNCOOK, a ſmall plantation in York co. Diſtrict of Maine, which with Bromfield contains 250 inhabitants.

SUNDERLAND, a townſhip of Vermont, Bennington co. 16 miles N. E. of Bennington, and contains 414 inhabitants. A lead mine has been lately diſcovered in this townſhip.

SUNDERLAND, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Hampſhire co. on the E. ſide of Connecticut river, about 10 miles N. of Hadley and 100 W. of Boſton. There is here a handſome Congregational church, and 73 houſes, lying chiefly on one ſtreet. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 462 inhabitants.

SUPAY URCO, or *Devil's Hill*, a remarkable eminence in the province of Quito, in Peru, between the vallies of Chugui-pata, and thoſe of Paute. It has its name from a fabulous ſtory of enchantment, propagated by a ſuperſtitious Spaniard. It is thought to contain rich mines.

SUPERIOR, *Lake*, formerly termed the Upper Lake, from its northern ſituation. It may juſtly be termed the Caſpian Sea of America, and is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt body of freſh water on the globe. According to the French charts it is 1,500 miles in circumference. A great part of the coaſt is bounded by rocks and uneven ground. It is ſituated between 46. and 50. N. lat. and between 84. 30. and 92. W. long. The water is very clear, and tranſparent. If the ſun ſhines bright, it is impoſſible through this medium to look at the rocks at the bottom, above a minute or two. Although the water, at the ſurface, is much warmed by the heat of the ſun, yet, when drawn up at about a fathom depth, it is very cold. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean. There are many iſlands in this lake; two of them have each land enough, if proper for cultivation, to form a conſiderable province; eſpecially Iſle Royal, which is not leſs than 100 miles long, and in many places 40 broad. The natives ſuppoſe theſe iſlands to be the reſidence of the Great Spirit. Many rivers empty their waters into this mighty reſervoir; of theſe, one is called *Nipegon*, another *Michipicooton*; which are deſcribed under their reſpective heads. This lake diſcharges its waters from the S. E. corner through the Straits of St. Marie, which are about 40 miles long, into Lake Huron. Lake Superior, although about 40 rivers empty into it, many of which are large, yet it does not appear that one-tenth part of the waters which it receives, is diſcharged by the abovementioned ſtrait: great part of the waters evaporate; and Providence doubtleſs makes uſe of this inland ſea to furniſh the interior parts of the country with that ſupply of vapours, without which, like the interior parts of Africa, they muſt have been a mere deſert. A number of tribes live around Lake Superior, but little is known reſpecting them. The following extract from the journal of a late traveller will be acceptable to the curious.

"Mr. M——, about the year 1790, departed from Montreal with a company of about 100 men, under his direction, for the purpoſe of making a tour through the Indian country, to collect furs, and to make ſuch remarks on its ſoil, waters, lakes, mountains, manners and cuſtoms of its inhabitants as might come within his knowledge and obſervation. He purſued his route from Montreal, entered the Indian country, and coaſted about 300 leagues along the banks of Lake Superior, from thence to the *Lake of the Woods*, of which he took an actual ſurvey, and found it to be 36 leagues in length; from thence to the lake *Ounipique*, of which he has alſo a deſcription. The tribes of the Indians which he paſſed through, were called the *Maſkego* tribe, *Shepeweyau*, *Cithiniſtinee*, *Great Belly Indians*, *Beaver Indians*, *Blood Indians*, the *Black feet Tribe*, the *Snake Indians*, *Oſſnobians*, *Shiveytoon Tribe*, *Mandon Tribe*, *Paunees*, and ſeveral others, who in general were very pacific and friendly towards him, and are great admirers of the beſt hunting horſes, in which the country abounds. The horſes prepared by them for hunters, have large holes cut above their natural noſtrils, for which they give as a reaſon, that thoſe prepared in this manner will keep their breath longer than the others, which are not thus prepared: from experience, knowledge is gained, and the long practice of this cuſtom, conſequent on theſe trials, muſt have convinced them of the truth and utility of the experiment; otherwiſe we can hardly

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ſuppoſe they would torture their beſt horſes in this manner, if ſome advantage was not derived from the meaſure. In purſuing his route, he found no difficulty in obtaining a guide to accompany him from one nation to the other, until he came to the *Shining Mountains*, or *Mountains of Bright Stones*, where, in attempting to paſs, he was fruſtrated by the hoſtile appearance of the Indians who inhabit that part of the country. The conſequence of which was, he was diſappointed in his intention and obliged to turn his back upon them. Having collected a number of Indians, he went forward again, with an intention to force his way over thoſe mountains, if neceſſary and practicable, and to make his way to Cook's river, on the N. W. coaſt of America, ſuppoſed by him to be about 300 leagues from the mountains; but the inhabitants of the mountains again met him with their bows and arrows, and ſo ſuperior were they in numbers to his little force, that he was obliged to flee before them. Finding himſelf thus totally diſappointed in the information he was in hopes to obtain, he was obliged to turn his back upon that part of the country for which his thirſting heart had long panted. Cold weather coming on, he built huts for himſelf and party in the *Oſſnobian* country, and near to the ſource of a large river, called the *Oſſnobian river*, where they tarried during the continuance of the cold ſeaſon, and until ſome time in the warmer months. Previous to his departure from Montreal, he had ſupplied himſelf with ſeveral kinds of ſeeds, and before his huts he laid out a ſmall garden, which the natives obſerving, called them ſlaves, for digging up the ground, nothing of that kind being done by them, they living wholly on animal food; bread is unknown to them; to ſome he gave ſome remnants of hard bread, which they chewed and ſpit out again, calling it rotten wood. When his onions, &c. were ſomewhat advanced in their growth, he was often ſurprized to find them pulled up; determining therefore to know from what cauſe it proceeded, he directed his men to keep watch, who found that the Indian children, induced by motives of curioſity, came with ſticks, thruſt them through the poles of his fence, to aſcertain and ſatisfy themſelves, what the things of the white men were, and in what manner they grew, &c. The natives of this country have no fixed or permanent place of abode, but live wholly in tents made of buffaloe and other hides, and with which they travel from one place to another like the Arabs; and ſo ſoon as the feed for their horſes is expended, they remove their tents to another fertile ſpot, and ſo on continually, ſcarcely ever returning to the ſame ſpots again."

SURINAM, a province or diſtrict in South America, belonging to the Dutch. See *Dutch Guiana*.

SURINAM, a beautiful river of South-America, and in Dutch Guiana; three-quarters of a mile wide at its mouth; navigable for the largeſt veſſels 12 miles, and for ſmaller veſſels 60 or 70 miles further. Its banks, quite to the water's edge, are covered with evergreen mangrove trees, which render the proſpect very delightful. The entrance is guarded by a fort and two redoubts, but not of any great ſtrength. At 6 miles up, the Commanwine falls into it, and on the point of land between the two rivers are the forts. The town of Surinam is in lat. 6. 10. N. and long. 55. 22. W. The beſt anchorage is under Zelandia Fort.

SURRY, a county of N. Carolina, in Saliſbury diſtrict; bounded eaſt by Stokes, and weſt by Wilkes. It contains 7,191 inhabitants, including 698 ſlaves. The Moravian ſettlements of Wachovia are in this county. Near the river Yadkin is a forge, which manufactures bar-iron. The Ararat or Pilot Mountain, about 16 miles north-weſt of Salem, draws the attention of every curious traveller in this part of the State. It is diſcernible at the diſtance of 60 or 70 miles, overlooking the country below. It was anciently called the Pilot, by the Indians, as it ſerved them for a beacon, to conduct their routes in the northern and ſouthern wars. On approaching it, a grand diſplay of nature's workmanſhip, in rude dreſs, is exhibited. From its broad baſe, the mountain riſes in eaſy aſcent, like a pyramid, near a mile high, to where it is not more than the area of an acre broad; when, on a ſudden, a vaſt ſtupendous rock, having the appearance of a large caſtle, with its battlements, erects its perpendicular height to upwards of 300 feet, and ter-

minates in a flat, which is generally as level as a floor. To aſcend this preci pice, there is only one way, which, through cavities and fiſſures of the rock, is with ſome difficulty and danger ef fected. When on the ſummit, the eye is entertained with a vaſt, delightful proſpect of the Apalachian mountains, on the north, and a wide, extended level country below, on the ſouth; while the ſtreams of the Yadkin and Don, on the right and left hand, are diſcovered at ſeveral diſtant places, winding their way, through the fertile low grounds, towards the ocean.

SURRY, a county of Virginia, bounded north by James river, which ſeparates it from Charles City county, eaſt by Iſle of Wight, and weſt by Prince George's county. It contains 6,227 inhabitants, of whom 3,097 are ſlaves.

SURRY, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, in Cheſhire county, containing 448 inhabitants. It lies eaſt of Walpole, adjoining, and was incorporated in 1769.

SUSQUEHANNAH *River*, riſes in Lake Uſtayantho, in the State of New-York, and runs in ſuch a ſerpentine courſe that it croſſes the boundary line between the States of Pennſylvania and New-York, three times. It receives the Tyoga river in N. lat. 41. 57. Afterwards it proceeds ſouth-eaſt to Wyoming, without any obſtruction by falls, and then ſouth-weſt over Wyoming falls, till, at Sunbury, in lat. 41. it meets the weſt branch of Suſquehannah, which is navigable 90 miles from its mouth. From Sunbury the river is paſſable with boats to Harriſburg and Middleton on the Swatara. About 15 miles above Harriſburg, it receives the Juniatta, from the north-weſt, proceeding from the Alleghany mountains, and flowing through a broken country. Hence it takes its courſe about ſouth-eaſt, until it falls into the head of Cheſapeak Bay, juſt below Havre de Grace. It is about a mile wide at its mouth, and navigable only 20 miles, the navigation being obſtructed beyond that by the Rapids. The inland navigation between Schuylkill and Suſquehannah, will bring by water to Philadelphia, the trade of a moſt fertile country of about 1000 miles ſquare, or 6,000,000 acres of land. If this can be accompliſhed, an inland navigation may be eaſily made to the Ohio and to Lake Erie, which would at once open a communication with above 2,000 miles extent of weſtern country, viz. with all the great lakes, together with the countries which lie on the waters of Miſſiſippi, Miſſouri, and all their branches. The water communication between Schuylkill and Suſquehannah, which is the ſoul of all this, will be about 60 miles, as the navigation muſt go, although the diſtance on a line is only 40 miles. This tract is cut by two creeks, the Quitapahilla and the Tulpehoken. Theſe two creeks lead within 4 miles of each other; the level of their head waters is nearly the ſame, and the ſpace between them makes the height of land, or, as it is commonly called, the *crown land* between the two rivers, which is nearly on a plain, and the bottom of the canal, through which the navigation muſt paſs, will no where riſe more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the two creeks above mentioned, nor ſo much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Suſquehannah or Schuylkill. The Company, inſtituted the 29th of Sept. 1791, has a capital of 1000 ſhares at 400 dollars each, payable at ſuch time as the Company ſhall direct. The work is already commenced. Coal of an excellent quality is found on ſeveral parts of this river, particularly at Wyoming.

SUSSEX, the north-weſternmoſt co. of New-Jerſey. It is mountainous and healthy, and has ſeveral iron mines; and works have been erected for the manufacture of bar and pig iron. It produces excellent crops of wheat; and in no part of the State are greater herds of cattle. The produce is floated down the Delaware, in boats and rafts. Here are 5 Preſbyterian churches, 2 for Anabaptiſts, 1 for German Lutherans, and 1 for Quakers. It contains 12 townſhips; the chief of which are Newton, Greenwich, Hardyſton, Knowltown, and Oxford. The population is 19,500 including 439 ſlaves. It is bounded N. E. by the State of New-York, N. W. by Delaware river, which ſeparates it from Northampton co. in Pennſylvania, and ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by Morris and Hunterdon counties. Paulin's Kill is here navigable for ſmall craft 15 miles. The Muſconetcony, which divides the county from Hunterdon, is capable of beneficial improvements, as

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is the Pequeſt or Pequaſet, between the above-mentioned rivers. The court-houſe in this county is 1[illegible] miles ſouth weſt of Hamburg; 38 N. E. of Eaſton, in Pennſylvania; 41 ſouth-weſt of Goſhen, in New-York; and 108 N. by E. of Philadelphia. The village at this place is called Newton.

SUSSEX, a county of Virginia; bounded N. E. by Surry, and ſouth-weſt by Dinwiddie. It contains 10,554 inhabitants, including 5,387 ſlaves.

SUSSEX, a maritime county of Delaware State, bounded weſt and ſouth by the State of Maryland, north-eaſt by Delaware Bay, eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, and north by Kent co. It contains 20,488 inhabitants, including 4,025 ſlaves. Cape Henlopen is the north-eaſtern part of the county. Chief town Georgetown.

SUTTON, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Hilliſborough co. containing 520 inhabitants. It was firſt called Perryſtown, and was incorporated in 1784.

SUTTON, a townſhip in Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, 46 miles W. S. W. of Boſton, and 10 miles S. by E. of Worceſter. It was incorporated in 1718, and contains 2,642 inhabitants. Here are 10 griſt mills, 6 ſaw-mills, 3 fulling-mills, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and 7 trip-hammers. There are 5 ſcythe and ax-makers, one hoe-maker, ſeveral who work at nail-making, and 6 works for making pot-aſh. Here are found ginſeng and the cohuſh-root. The cavern, commonly called *Purgatory*, in the ſouth-eaſtern part of the town, is a natural curioſity. Bodies of ice are found here in June, although the deſcent is to the ſouth.

SWALLOW *Iſland*, in the Pacific Ocean, S. lat. 10. E. long. from Paris, 162. 30.; diſcovered by Roggewein, 1722.

SWAMSCOT, or *Great River*, to diſtinguiſh it from another much leſs, alſo called *Exeter River*, riſes in Cheſter, in New Hampſhire, and after running through Sandown, Poplin, Brentwood, and a conſiderable part of Exeter, affording many excellent mill-ſeats, tumbles over a fall 20 or 30 rods in length, and meets the tide from Piſcataqua harbour, in the centre of the townſhip of Exeter. The ſmaller river riſes in Brentwood and joins Great river about a third of a mile above Exeter. Here are caught plenty of alewives and ſom oyſters. Swamſcot is the Indian nam of Exeter.

SWAN *Iſland*, in the Diſtrict of Maine, divides the waters of Kennebeck river, three miles from the Chops of Merry-Meeting Bay. It is ſeven miles long, and has a navigable channel on both ſides, but that to the eaſt is moſtly uſed. It was the ſeat of the ſachem *Kenebis* The river itſelf probably took its name from the race of Sagamores of the name of Kenebis.

SWANNANO, the eaſt head water of French Broad river, in Tenneſſee. Alſo the name of a ſettlement within about 60 miles of the Cherokee nation.

SWANNSBOROUGH, the chief town of Onſlow co. Wilmington diſtrict, N. Carolina.

SWANSEY, a townſhip in Cheſhire co. New-Hampſhire, adjoining Chelterfield on the E. 97 miles weſterly of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 1157 inhabitants.

SWANSEY, a townſhip in Briſtol co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 1784 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1667, and lies 51 miles ſoutherly of Boſton.

SWANTON, a townſhip of Vermont, Franklin co. on the E. bank of Lake Champlain, on the ſouth ſide of Miſchiſcoui river. This townſhip has a cedar ſwamp in the N. W. part of it, towards Hog Iſland. The Miſchiſcoui is navigable for the largeſt boats 7 miles, to the falls in this town.

SWANTOWN, in Kent co. Maryland, is about 3 miles S. eaſterly of Georgetown.

SWEDESBOROUGH, a ſmall poſt-town of New Jerſey, Glouceſter co. on Racoon Creek, 3 miles from its mouth, in Delaware river, 11 S. by W. of Woodbury, 17 N. by E. of Salem, and 20 ſoutherly of Philadelphia.

SWEDISH AMERICA. The Swedes had anciently ſettlements on Delaware river, and the Swediſh church in Philadelphia is the oldeſt in that city. The only American ſettlement they have now, is the ſmall iſland of *Bartholomew*, or *Barthelemi*, in the Weſt-Indies, which is about 30 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth. It was obtained from France in 1785, and gave riſe to the Swediſh Weſt-India Company.

SWEET SPRINGS, in Virginia, 30 miles E. by N. of Greenbriar, 93 weſt of Staunton, and 380 S. W. of Philadelphia.

delphia. In the ſettlement around theſe ſprings, a poſt-office is kept.

SWETARA, or *Swatara*, a river of Pennſylvania, which falls into the Suſquehannah from the N. E. about 7 miles S. E. of Harriſburg.

SYDNEY, or *Cape Breton Iſland*; which ſee.

SYDNAY, in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, is 37 miles from Pownalborough, 98 from Hallowell, and 203 from Boſton.

SYMSBURY. See *Simſbury*.

SYPOMBA, an iſland on the coaſt of Brazil, in S. America, about 7 leagues N. E. of St. John's Iſland, and N. W. from a range of iſlands which form the great Bay of Para.

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TAAWIRRY, one of the two ſmall iſlands within the reef of the iſland of Otaheite, in the South Pacific Ocean. Theſe iſlands have anchorage within the reef that ſurrounds them.

TABAGO, an iſland in the Bay of Panama, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. It is mountainous, and abounds with fruit trees. N. lat. 7. 30. W. long. 60. 16.

TABASCO, an iſland in the S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, is about 36 miles long, and about 7 broad; and on it is built the town of Tabaſco, in lat. 17. 40. N. and long. 93. 39. W. It is the capital of a rich province of its name, and is ſituated at the mouth of the river Grijalva, 90 miles E. of Eſpirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of Mexico. It is not large, but is well built, and is conſiderably enriched by a conſtant reſort of merchants and tradeſmen at Chriſtmas. The river Grijalva divides itſelf near the ſea into two branches, of which the weſtern falls into the river Tabaſco, which riſes in the mountains of Chiapa, and the other continues its courſe till within 4 leagues of the ſea, where it ſubdivides and ſeparates the iſland from the continent. Near it are plains which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the mountain cow, ſo called from its reſembling that creature, and feeding on a ſort of moſs found on the trees near great rivers.

TABOGUILLA, or *Little Tabago*, in the bay of Panama, a ſmaller iſland than Tabago, and near it. The channel between them is narrow but good, through which ſhips paſs to Point Chama or Nata.

TABOOYAMANOO, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſubject to Huaheine, one of the Society Iſlands.

TACAMES, a bay on the coaſt of Peru, in lat. about 1. 6. N. and 3 leagues to the N. E. of Point Galera.

TACHIFI *Point*, on the coaſt of New Mexico, is 18 miles from the town of Pomaro.

TACONNET *Fall*. See *Fort Halifax*.

TACUNGA. See *Latacunga*.

TADOUSAC, a ſmall place in Lower Canada, at the mouth of the river Saguenay, or Sagaenai on the north ſhore of the river St. Lawrence. Here a conſiderable trade has been carried on with the Indians, they bringing their furs and exchanging them for European cloths, utenſils and trinkets. It is 98 miles below Quebec. N. lat. 48. W. long. 67. 35. See *Saguenay River*.

TAENSA, a ſettlement in Weſt-Florida, on the eaſtern channel of the great Mobile river, on a high bluff, and on the ſcite of an ancient Indian town, which is apparent from many artificial mounds of earth and other ruins. It is about 30 miles above Fort Conde, or city of Mobile, at the head of the bay. Here is a delightful and extenſive proſpect of ſome flouriſhing plantations. The inhabitants are moſtly of French extraction, and are chiefly tenants. The *myrica inodora*, or wax-tree, grows here to the height of 9 or 10 feet, and produces excellent wax for candles.

TAGAPIPE, a caſtle erected on a point of land in the Bay of All Saints, in Brazil. It is pretty conſiderable, and adds greatly to the ſtrength of St. Salvadore.

TAGO, *Sant*, or *Tiago Point*, on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, is between, Salagua and the White Rock.

TAHOORA, or *Tahoorowa*, one of the ſmalleſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, 3 leagues from the ſouth-weſt part of Mowee. N. lat. 20 38. W. long 156. 33.

TALAHASOCHTE, a conſiderable town of the Seminole Indians, ſituated on the elevated eaſt banks of the Little river St. John, near the bay of Apalache, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 75 miles from the Alachua ſavanna. Here are near 30 habitations conſtructed of frame work,

work, and covered with the bark of the cypreſs tree, after the mode of the Cuſcowilla, and a ſpacious and neat council-houſe. Theſe Indians have large handſome canoes, which they form out of the trunks of cypreſs trees, ſome capacious enough to hold 20 or 30 warriors. In theſe they deſcend the river on trading and hunting expeditions on the ſea-coaſt, iſlands, and keys, quite to the Point of Florida; and ſometimes croſs the Gulf and go to the Bahama Iſlands, and even to Cuba, and bring returns of ſpirituous liquors, coffee, ſugar, and tobacco.

TALAPOOSEE, or *Tallapooſee*, the great north-eaſt branch of the Alabama or Mobile river, in Florida. It riſes in the high lands near the Cherokees, and runs through the high country of the Oakfuſkee tribes in a weſtwardly direction and is full of rocks, falls, and ſhoals, until it reaches the Tuckabatches, where it becomes deep and quiet; from thence the courſe is weſt about 30 miles to Little Tallaſie; where it unites with the Cooſa, or Cooſa Hatcha. At Coolſome, near Otaſſe, a Muſcogulge town, this river is 300 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep. The water is clear and ſalubrious. In moſt maps, the lower part of this river is called *Oakfuſkie*.

TALASSEE, or *Tallaſſee*, a county conſiſting of a tract of land bounded by Eaſt-Florida on the ſouth, from which the head water of St. Mary's river partly ſeparates it; north by Alatamaha river, eaſt by Glynn and Camden counties, and weſterly by a line which extends from the weſtern part of Ekanſanoka Swamp, in a N. E. direction till it ſtrikes the Alatamaha river, at the mouth of the Oakmulgee. It is ſaid that the State of Georgia had extinguiſhed the Indian claim to this tract of land, but it has been given up to the Indians as the price of peace; for which that State makes a claim for 50,000l. with intereſt. ſince the treaty, upon the United States.

TALASSEE, a town of the Upper Creeks, in the Georgia weſtern territory, on the ſouth ſide of Talapooſe river, diſtant about 3 days journey from Apalachicola on Chata Uche river. It is alſo called Big Talaſſee.

TALBERT'S *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Georgia, the north point of which is in lat. about 30. 44. N. where St. Mary's river empties into the ocean between this iſland and Amelia iſland on the N.

TALBOT, an iſland on the coaſt of Eaſt-Florida. The ſands at the entrance of Naſſau lie three miles off the ſouth-eaſt point of Amelia Iſland, and from the N. E. point of Talbot Iſland.

TALBOT, a county of Maryland, on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, bounded E. by Choptank river, which divides it from Caroline county, and ſouth by the ſame river, which ſeparates it from Dorcheſter. It contains 13,084 inhabitants, of whom 4,777 are ſlaves. The ſoil is rich and fertile.

TALCAGUAMA, a cape on the coaſt of Chili, 11 leagues N. E. of the iſland of St. Mary, and 2 northward of Port St. Vincent.

TALCAGUAMA *Port*, is 6 miles within the above point of its name, and is one of two good roads in the bay of Conception.

TALLOW *Point*, a mark for anchoring in the harbour of Port Royal, on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſland of Jamaica.

TALOO *Harbour*, on the N. ſide of the iſland of Eimeo, in the South Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 17. 30. W. long. 150.

TAMALEQUE, an inland city, in the province of St. Martha, on the coaſt of Terra Firma. It is ſituated on the banks of Magdalena river, and carries on a trade on that river from New Granada to Carthagena, from whence it is diſtant above 150 miles.

TAMAR, *Cape*, is the N. W. point of a large bay and harbour on the north ſhore of the Straits of Magellan, within the cape. The ſouth-eaſt point of the bay is named Providence. S. lat. 52. 51. W. long. 75. 40.

TAMARIKA, an iſland on the coaſt of Brazil, northward of Pernambuco, and about 24 miles in length. It is 2 miles N. of Pornovello, and has a harbour and good freſh water. S. lat. 7. 56. W. long. 35. 5.

TAMATAMQUE, called by the Spaniard's *Villa de las Palmas*, a town of Santa Martha, in Terra Firma, S. America; ſituated on the eaſtern bank of Santa Martha river, about 28 miles above Teneriffe.

TAMBO *Land*, on the coaſt of Peru, extends about 9 miles from Cape Remate to Playa de los Perdrices, or the Partridge Strand, about 9 miles. There is clear and good anchorage upon this ſtrand, under a row of high, ridgy, and ſandy hills. On making them from the

ſea, they reſemble a covey of partridges juſt riſing; hence the name of the coaſt.

TAMMANY'S, *St.* a village on Dan river in Virginia, 15 miles from Gill's Bridge, 7 from Mecklenburg court-houſe, 42 from Halifax court-houſe, in North-Carolina, and 398 from Philadelphia.

TAMMANY, *Fort St.* or *St. Mary's*, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, on the S. line of Georgia. See *St. Mary's*.

TAMMATA-PAPPA, a low iſland of the N. Pacific Ocean, ſaid to be near the Sandwich Iſlands.

TAMOU *Iſland*, one of the ſmall iſlets which form part of the reef on the E. ſide of Ulietea Iſland, one of the Society Iſlands.

TAMPA. See *Spiritu Santo*.

TAMWORTH, a townſhip in the northern part of Strafford co. New-Hampſhire. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 266 inhabitants.

TANBANTY *Bay*, on the coaſt of Brazil, has a good road, ſheltered by the ſands that lie off within 3 miles of the ſhore. It is one of thoſe places between Point Negro and Point Luena.

TANEYTOWN, a ſmall poſt-town of Maryland, in Frederick co. between Piney Run and Pine Creek, on which are a number of mills and ſome iron-works. It lies 27 miles N. by E. of Frederickſtown, and 121 W. S.W. of Philadelphia.

TANELA, or *Tonela*, a tract of ſhore on the weſt coaſt of Mexico, on the N. Pacific Ocean, commencing near the Sugar Loaf Hill, about 6 miles within the land, bearing N. E. and S. W. with the burning mountain of Lacatecolula, about 18 miles up the river Limpa.

TANGOLA, an iſland in the N. Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico; affording good anchorage and plenty of wood and water. It is about 60 miles weſtward of Guatimala. It is alſo named *Tangolatango*.

TANGUEY, or *Tonguey*, on the coaſt of Chili, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 30 miles from Limari, and in lat. 30. 30. N.

TANSA, a branch of the river Mobile, 3 leagues below the Alabama branch.

TAOO, the moſt ſoutherly of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, is about 10 leagues in circuit, and ſo elevated as to be ſeen at the diſtance of 12 leagues.

TAOUKA, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Society Iſlands. S. lat. 14. 30. W. long. 145. 9.

TAPANATEPEQUE, a town of Guaxaca, and audience of Mexico. It ſtands at the foot of the mountains Quelenos, at the bottom of a bay in the South Sea; and is repreſented as one of the pleaſanteſt places in this country, and the beſt furniſhed with fleſh, fowl and fiſh, being contiguous both to the ſea and a river, amidſt rich farms, each of which being ſtocked with between 1000 and 4000 head of cattle. Here are delightful walks of orange, lemon, citron, fig and other fruit trees.

TAPARICA, a long iſland on the weſt ſide of the entrance into the Bay of All Saints, in Brazil. See *Babia*.

TAPAYO, a town of S. America, on the ſouth bank of Amazon river, eaſterly from the mouth of Madeira river.

TAPPAHANNOCK, a poſt-town and port of entry of Virginia, in Eſſex co. between Dangerfield on the north and Hoſkin's creek on the ſouth, and on the ſouth-weſt bank of Rappahannock river, 54 miles from Richmond, 67 from Williamſburg, and 263 from Philadelphia. It is alſo called *Hobbes' Hole*; which ſee. It is laid out regularly, on a rich plain, and contains about 100 houſes, an epiſcopal church, a court-houſe, and gaol; but is rather unhealthy. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 160,673 dollars.

TAPAYOS. See *Tapuyes*.

TAPPAN, a town of New-York, in the ſouth-eaſt part of Orange co. about 4 miles from the north bank of Hudſon's river, and at the ſouth end of the Tappan ſea. Here is a reformed Proteſtant Dutch church. Major Andre, adjutant-general of the Britiſh army ſuffered here as a ſpy, Oct. 2, 1780; having been taken on his way to New-York, after concerting a plan with major-general Arnold for delivering up Weſt Point to the Britiſh.

TAPPAN *Sea*, or *Bay*, a dilatation of Hudſon's river, in the State of New-York, oppoſite the town of Tappan, and 35 miles north of New-York city; immediately ſouth of and adjoining Haverſtraw Bay. It is 10 miles long and 4 wide; and has on the north ſide fine quarries of a reddiſh free-ſtone, uſed for buildings and grave-ſtones; which are a ſource of great wealth to the proprietors. See *Steep Rocks*.

TAPUYES,

TAPUYES, or *Tapayos*, the moſt conſiderable nation of the native Brazilians, in S. America, that have not yet been conquered by the Portugueſe. They ſpread themſelves a great way inland to the W. and are divided into a great number of tribes or cantons, all governed by their own kings.

TARAHUMARY, a province of New Spain, 1200 miles diſtant from the capital.

TARBOROUGH, a poſt-town of N. Carolina; ſituated on the W. ſide of Tar river, about 85 miles from its mouth, 140 from Ocrecock Inlet, 110 N. by E. of Fayetteville, 37 S. of Halifax, 112 S. by W. of Peterſburg in Virginia, and 420 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 50 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. Large quantities of tobacco, of the Peterſburg quality, pork, beef, and Indian corn are collected here for exportation.

TARIJA, or *Chichas*, one of the fourteen juriſdictions belonging to the archbiſhopric of Plata, in Peru. It lies about 90 miles ſouth of Plata, and its greateſt extent being about 105 miles. The temperature of the air is various: in ſome parts hot, and in others cold; ſo that it has the advantage of corn, fruits and cattle. This country abounds every where in mines of gold and ſilver; but eſpecially that part called Chocayas. Between this province and the country inhabited by the wild Indians, runs the large river Tipuanys, the ſands of which being mixed with gold, are waſhed, in order to ſeparate the grains of that metal.

TAR, or *Pamlico River*, a conſidera ble river of N. Carolina, which purſues a ſouth-eaſt courſe, and paſſing by Waſhington, Tarborough and Greenville, enters Pamlico Sound in lat. 35. 22. N. It is navigable for veſſels drawing 9 feet water to the town of Waſhington, 40 miles from its mouth; and for ſcows or flats carrying 30 or 40 hhds. 50 miles farther to the town of Tarborough. According to the report of a committee, appointed by the legiſlature of N. Carolina, to inquire into the practicability of improving the inland navigation of the State, it is ſuppoſed that this river, and Fiſhy Creek, a branch of it, may be made navigable 40 miles above Tarborough.

TARPAULIN *Cove*, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, lies about 3 leagues N. N. W. of Holmes's Hole, in Martha's Vineyard. It is high water here at full and change, two minutes after ten o'clock; 5 fathoms water.

TARRYTOWN, a conſiderable village in Phillips's Manor, New York, on the E. ſide of Hudſon's river, 30 miles N. of New York city. Under a large tree, which is ſhewn to travellers as they paſs the river, is the ſpot where the unfortunate Major Andre was taken; who was afterwards executed at Tappan.

TARSTOWN. See *Lewiſburg*, Pennſylvania.

TARTE's *Rapids*, *La*, on the river Ohio, lie 40 miles above the mouth of the Great Kanhaway. See *Ohio*.

TATMAGOUCHE, or *Tatamagouche*, a place in Nova-Scotia, on a ſhort bay which ſets up ſoutherly from the Straits of Northumberland; about 25 miles from Onſlow, and 21 from the iſland of St. John's. See *Southampton*. It has a very good road for veſſels, and is known alſo under the names *Tatamaganabou*.

TATNAM *Cape*, the eaſtern point of Haye's river, in Hudſon's Bay. N. lat. 57. 35. W. long. 91. 30.

TATOO-E-TEE, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of the Ingraham Iſles, called by Capt. Ingraham *Franklin*, and by Capt. Roberts, *Blake*. It lies 7 or 8 leagues W. by N. of Nooheeva.

TAUMACO, an iſland about 1250 leagues from Mexico, where De Quiros ſtayed ten days. One of the natives named above 60 iſlands round it. Some of the names follow, viz. Manicola, Chicayano, larger than Taumaco, and about 300 miles from it; Guatopo, 150 miles from Taumaco; Tucopia, at 100, where the country of Manicola lay. The natives had, in general, lank hair; ſome were white, with red hair; ſome mulattoes, with curled hair; and ſome woolly like negroes. De Quiros obſerves that in the bay of Philip and James, were many black ſtones, very heavy, ſome of which he carried to Mexico, and upon aſſaying them, they found ſilver.

TAUNTON, a river which empties into Narraganſet Bay, at Tiverton, oppoſite the N. end of Rhode-Iſland. It is formed by ſeveral ſtreams which riſe in Plymouth county, Maſſachuſetts. Its courſe is about 50 miles from N. E.

Its

to S. W. and it is navigable for ſmall veſſels to Taunton.

TAUNTON, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, and the capital of Briſtol co. ſituated on the W. ſide of Taunton river, and contains 40 or 50 houſes, compactly built, a church, court-houſe, gaol, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1792. It is 36 miles S. by E. of Boſton, 21 E. of Providence, 21 northerly of Bedford, and 312 N. E. of Philadelphie. The townſhip of Taunton was taken from Raynham, and incorporated in 1639, and contains 3804 inhabitants. A ſlitting-mill was erected here in 1776, and for a conſiderable time the only one in Maſſachuſetts, and was then the beſt ever built in America. The annual production of 3 mills now in this townſhip is not leſs than 800 tons of iron; about 50 tons are cut, and 300 hammered into nails, and the remainder is wrought into ſpades and ſhovels; of which laſt article 200 dozen are rolled annually. Mr. Samuel Leonard rolled the firſt ſhovel ever done in America. This invention reduces the price one half. Wire-drawing, and rolling ſheet-iron for the tin-manufacture, are executed here. There is alſo a manufactory of a ſpecies of ochre, found here, into a pigment of dark yellow colour.

TAUNTON *Bay*, in the Diſtrict of Maine, is ſix miles from Frenchman's Bay.

TAVERNIER *Key*, a ſmall iſle, one of the Tortugas, 2 miles from the S. W. end of Key Largo, and 5 N. E. of Old Matacombe. To the northward of this laſt iſland is a very good road.

TAWANDEE *Creek*, in Northumberland co. Pennſylvania, runs N. E. into the E. branch of Suſquehannah, 12 miles S. E. of Tioga Point.

TAWAS, an Indian tribe in the N. W. Territory, 18 miles up the Miami of the Lake. Another tribe of this name, inhabit higher up the ſame river, at a place called the Rapids.

TAWIXTWI, *The Engliſh*, or *Picque-Town*, in the N. W. Territory, is ſituated on the N. W. bank of the Great Miami, 35 miles below the 5 mile portage, to the Miami of the Lake, and 68 S. W. by S. of Miami Fort. It was taken in 1752 by the French. N. lat. 40. 41. W. long. 84. 48.

TEACHES, a ſmall iſland cloſe to the E. ſhore of Northampton co. Virginia, and N. by E. of Parramore Iſland.

TECOANTEPEC, or *Tecuantepeque*, or *Teguantepeque*, a large bay on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, on the ſouth ſide of the Iſthmus from the Bay or Gulf of Campeachy, in the S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico; and bounded W. by Point Angelos. The port town of its name, lies in lat. 15. 28. N. and long. 96. 15. W.

TEHUACAN, a city of New Spain, 120 miles S. E. of Mexico.

TEKY *Sound*, on the coaſt of Georgia, to the ſouth of Savannah river, is a capacious road, where a large fleet may anchor in from 10 to 14 fathoms water, and be land-locked, and have a ſafe entrance over the bar of the river. The flood tide is generally 7 feet.

TELICA, a burning mountain on the W. coaſt of New Mexico, ſeen at N. N. E. over the ridge of Toſta. It is one of the range of volcanoes which are ſeen along the coaſt from Fort St. John's to Tecaantepeck, and is 18 miles from Volcano del Vejo, or Old Man's Burning Mountain; and there are two others between them, but not ſo eaſily diſcerned, as they do not often emit ſmoke.

TELLICO *Block-Houſe*, in Tenneſſee, ſtands on the north bank of Tenneſſee river, immediately oppoſite the remains of Fort Loudon; and is computed to be 900 miles, according to the courſe of the river, from its mouth, and 32 miles ſouth of Knoxville in Tenneſſee. It was erected in 1794, and has proved a very advantageous military poſt. It has lately been eſtabliſhed, by the United States, as a trading poſt with the Indians.

TELLIGUO, *Great*, in the State of Tenneſſee, was ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Chota branch of Tenneſſee river, about 25 miles N. E. of the mouth of Holſton river, and 5 ſouth of the line which marked Lord Granville's limits of Carolina. This was a Britiſh factory, eſtabliſhed after the treaty of Weſtminſter, in 1729.

TELLIGUO *Mountains*, lie ſouth of the above place, and ſeem to be a part of what are now called the Great Iron Mountains, in the lateſt maps.

TEMPIE, a place in New Galicia, 200 leagues N. W. of the city of Mexico.

TEMPLE, a townſhip of New Hampſhire, Hillſborough co. north of New Ipſwich, and 70 miles weſterly of Portſmouth.

mouth. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 520 inhabitants.

TEMPLE *Bay*, on the Labrador coaſt, oppoſite Belle Iſle. A Britiſh ſettlement of this name was deſtroyed by the French, in October, 1796.

TEMPLETON, a townſhip in the N. W. part of Worceſter co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 950 inhabitants. It was granted as a bounty to the ſoldiers in king Philip's war, and was called Narraganſet No. 6, until its incorporation in 1762. It is 63 miles W. by N. W. of Boſton, and 28 N. by W. of Worceſter.

TENCH'S *Iſland*, in the South Pacific Ocean, was diſcovered in 1790, by Lieut. Ball, and lies in lat. 1. 39. S. and long. 151. 31. W. It is low, and only about 2 miles in circuit, but is entirely covered with trees, including many of the cocoa-nut kind. It abounds with inhabitants, and the men appear to be remarkably ſtout and healthy.

TENERIFFE, a town of Santa Martha and Terra Firma, in S. America, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the great river Santa Martha, below its confluence with Madalena, about 135 miles from the city of Santa Martha, towards the ſouth the road from which capital to Teneriffe is very difficult by land, but one may go very eaſily and agreeably from one to the other partly by ſea, and partly by the above mentioned river.

TENNANT'S *Harbour*, on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine, lies about three leagues from George's Iſlands.

TENNESSEE, a large, beautiful, and navigable river of the State of Tenneſſee, called by the French *Cherokee*, and abſurdly by others Hogohegee river, is the largeſt branch of the Ohio. It riſes in the mountains of S. Carolina, in about lat. 37. and purſues a courſe of about 1000 miles, ſouth and ſouth weſt nearly to lat. 34. receiving from both ſides a number of large tributary ſtreams. It then wheels about to the north in a circuitous courſe, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for veſſels of great burden to the *Muſcle Shoals*, 250 miles from its mouth. It is there about three miles broad, full of ſmall iſles, and only paſſable in ſmall boats or batteaux. From theſe ſhoals to the *Whirl*, or *Suck*, the place where the river is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards, and breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, and the navigation for large boats all the way excellent. The higheſt point of navigation upon this river is Tellico-Block-Houſe, 900 miles from its mouth according to its meanders. It receives Holſton river 22 miles below Knoxville, and then running W. 15 miles receives the Clinch. The other waters which empty into Tenneſſee, are Duck and Elk rivers, and Crow Creek, on the one ſide; and the Occachappo, Chickamauga and Hiwaſſee rivers on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſtern ſides. In the Tenneſſee and its upper branches are great numbers of fiſh, ſome of which are very large and of an excellent flavour. The river to which the name Tenneſſee was formerly confined, is that part of it which runs northerly, and receives Holſton river 20 miles below Knoxville. The Coyeta, Chota, and Chilawee Indian towns are on the weſt ſide of the river; and the Talaſſe town on the eaſt ſide.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States of America, and, until 1796, called the *Tenneſſee Government*, or *Territory of the United States South of the Ohio*. It is in length 400 miles, and in breadth 104; between lat. 35. and 36. 30. N. and long. 81. 28. and 91. 38. W. It is bounded N. by Kentucky and part of Virginia; E. by North-Carolina; S. by Georgia; W. by the Miſſiſippi. It is divided into 3 diſtricts, viz. Waſhington, Hamilton, and Mero, which are ſubdivided into 13 counties, viz. Waſhington, Sullivan, Greene, Carter, Hawkins, Knox, Jefferſon, Sevier, Blount, Grainger, Davidſon, Sumner, Robertſon, and Montgomery. The firſt four belong to Waſhington diſtrict, the next five to that of Hamilton, and the four latter to Mero diſtrict. The two former diſtricts are divided from the latter, by an uninhabited country of 91 miles in extent; that is, from the block-houſes, at the point formed by the junction of the river Clinch with the Tenneſſee, called South-Weſt Point, to Fort Blount upon Cumberland river, through which there is a waggon road, opened in the ſummer of 1795. There are few countries ſo well watered with rivers and creeks. The principal rivers are the Miſſiſippi, Tenneſſee, Cumberland, Holſton, and Clinch. The tract called the Broken Ground, ſends immediately into the Miſſiſippi,

Miſſiſippi, the Wolf, Hatchee, Forked-Deer, Obian or Obean, and Reelfoot; which are from 30 to 80 yards wide at their mouths; moſt of the rivers have exceedingly rich low grounds, at the extremity of which is a ſecond bank, as on moſt of the lands of the Miſſiſippi. Beſides theſe rivers, there are ſeveral ſmaller ones, and innumerable creeks, ſome of which are navigable. In ſhort, there is hardly a ſpot in this country, which is upwards of 20 miles diſtant from a navigable ſtream. The chief mountains are Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, and Unaka, adjoining to one another, from the eaſtern boundary of the State, and ſeparate it from N. Carolina; their direction is nearly from N. E. to S. W. The other mountains are Clinch and Cumberland. It would require a volume to deſcribe the mountains of this State, above half of which is covered with thoſe that are uninhabitable. Some of theſe mountains, particularly the Cumberland, or Great-Laurel Ridge, are the moſt ſtupendous piles in the United States. They abound with ginſeng and coal. The caverns and caſcades in theſe mountains are innumerable. The *Enchanted Mountain*, about two miles ſouth of Braſs Town, is famed for the curioſities on its rocks. There are on ſeveral rocks a number of impreſſions reſembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horſes, and human beings, as viſible and perfect as they could be made on ſnow or ſand. The latter were remarkable for having uniformly ſix toes each; one only excepted, which appeared to be the print of a negro's foot. By this we muſt ſuppoſe the originals to have been the progeny of Titan or Anak. One of theſe tracks was very large, the length of the foot 16 inches, the diſtance of the extremes of the outer toes 13 inches, the proximate breadth behind the toes 7 inches, the diameter of the heel-ball 5. One of the horſe tracks was likewiſe of an uncommon ſize, the tranſverſe and conjugate diameters, were 8 by 10 inches; perhaps the horſe which the Great Warrior rode. What appears the moſt in favour of their being the real tracks of the animals they repreſent, is the circumſtance of a horſe's foot having apparently ſlipped ſeveral inches, and recovered again, and the figures having all the ſame direction, like the trail of a company on a journey. If it be a *luſus naturæ*, the old dame never ſported more ſeriouſly. If the operation of chance, perhaps there was never more apparent deſign. If it were done by art, it might be to perpetuate the remembrance of ſome remarkable event of war, or engagement fought on the ground. The vaſt heaps of ſtones near the place, ſaid to be tombs of warriors ſlain in battle, ſeem to favour the ſuppoſition. The texture of the rocks is ſoft. The part on which the ſun had the greateſt influence, and which was the moſt indurated, could eaſily be cut with a knife, and appeared to be of the nature of the pipe ſtone. Some of the Cherokees entertain an opinion that it always rains when any perſon viſits the place, as if ſympathetic nature wept at the recollection of the dreadful cataſtrophe which thoſe figures were intended to commemorate. The principal towns are Knoxville, the ſeat of government, Naſhville, and Joneſborough, beſides 8 other towns, which are as yet of little importance. In 1791, the number of inhabitants was eſtimated at 35,691. In November, 1795, the number had increaſed to 77,262 perſons. The ſoil is luxuriant, and will afford every production, the growth of any of the United States. The uſual crop of cotton is 800lbs. to the acre, of a long and fine ſtaple; and of corn, from 60 to 80 buſhels. It is aſſerted, however, that the lands on the ſmall rivers, that empty into the Miſſiſippi, have a decided preference to thoſe on Cumberland river, for the production of cotton, rice, and indigo. Of trees, the general growth is poplar, hickory, black and white walnut, all kinds of oaks, buck-eye, beech, ſycamore, black and honey locuſt, aſh, horn-beam, elm, mulberry, cherry, dogwood, ſaſſafras, poppaw, cucumber tree, and the ſugar tree. The undergrowth, eſpecially on low lands, is cane; ſome of which are upwards of 20 feet high, and ſo thick as to prevent any other plant from growing. Of herbs, roots, and ſhrubs, there are Virginia and Seneca ſnakeroot, ginſeng, angelica, ſpice-wood, wild plum, crab-apple, ſweet anniſe, red-bud, ginger, ſpikenard, wild hop and grape vines. The glades are covered with wild rye, wild oats, clover, buffaloe graſs, ſtrawberries and pea-vines. On the

the hills, at the head of rivers, and in ſome high cliffs of Cumberland, are found majeſtic red cedars; many of theſe are four feet in diameter, and 40 feet clear of limbs. The animals are ſuch as are found in the neighbouring States. The rivers are well ſtocked with all kinds of freſh water fiſh; among which are trout perch, cat-fiſh, buffaloe-fiſh, red-horſe, eels, &c. Some cat-fiſh have been caught which weighed upwards of 100 pounds: the weſtern waters being more clear and pure than the eaſtern rivers, the fiſh are in the ſame degree more firm and ſavory to the taſte. The climate is temperate and healthful; the ſummers are very cool and pleaſant in that part which is contiguous to the mountains that divide this State from N. Carolina; but on the weſtern ſide of the Cumberland Mountains the heat is more intenſe, which renders that part better calculated for the production of tobacco, cotton and indigo. Lime-ſtone is common on both ſides of Cumberland Mountain. There are no ſtagnant waters; and this is certainly one of the reaſons why the inhabitants are not afflicted with thoſe bilious and intermitting fevers, which are ſo frequent and often fatal, near the ſame latitude on the coaſt of the ſouthern States. Whatever may be the cauſes, the inhabitants have been remarkably healthy ſince they ſettled on the waters of Cumberland river. The country abounds with mineral ſprings. Salt licks are found in many parts of the country. [See *Campbell's Saline*s.] Iron ore abounds in the diſtricts of Waſhington and Hamilton, and fine ſtreams to put iron-works in operation. Iron ore was lately diſcovered upon the ſouth of Cumberland river, about 30 miles below Naſhville, and a furnace is now erecting. Several lead mines have been diſcovered, and one on French Broad has been worked; the ore produced 75 per cent in pure lead. The Indians ſay that there are rich ſilver mines in Cumberland Mountain, but cannot be tempted to diſcover any of them to the white people. It is ſaid that gold has been found here; but the mine from which that metal was extracted is now unknown to the white people. Ores and ſprings ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur are found in various parts. Saltpetre caves are numerous; and in the courſe of the year 1796, ſeveral tons of ſaltpetre were ſent to the Atlantic markets. This country furniſhes all the valuable articles of the ſouthern States. Fine waggon and ſaddle horſes, beef cattle, ginſeng, deer-ſkins and furs, cotton, hemp, and flax, may be tranſported by land; alſo iron, lumber, pork and flour may be exported in great quantities, now that the navigation of the Miſſiſippi is opened to the citizens of the United States. But few of the inhabitants underſtand commerce, or are poſſeſſed of proper capitals; of courſe it is as yet but badly managed. However, being now an independent State, it is to be hoped that the eyes of the people will ſoon be opened to their true intereſt, and agriculture, commerce and manufactures will each receive proper attention. The Preſbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Chriſtians; in 1788, they had 23 large congregations, who were then ſupplied by only 6 miniſters. There are alſo ſome Baptiſts and Methodiſts. The inhabitants have paid great attention to the intereſts of ſcience: beſides private ſchools, there are 3 colleges eſtabliſhed by law; Greenville in Green's co. Blount at Knoxville, and Waſhington in the county of that name. Here is likewiſe a "Society for promoting Uſeful Knowledge." A taſte for literature is daily increaſing. The inhabitants chiefly emigrated from Pennſylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies weſt of the Blue Ridge. The anceſtors of theſe people were generally of the Scotch nation; ſome of whom emigrated firſt to Ireland, and from thence to America. A few Germans and Engliſh are intermixed. In 1788, it was thought there were 20 white perſons to one negro; and the diſproportion is thought to be far greater now. This country was included in the 2d charter of king Charles II. to the proprietors of Carolina. In a ſubſequent diviſion, it made a part of N. Carolina. It was explored about the year 1745, and ſettled by about 50 families in 1754; who were ſoon after driven off or deſtroyed by the Indians. Its ſettlement re-commenced in 1765. The firſt permanent ſettlement took place near Long-Iſland of Holſton, and upon Watauga, about 1774; and the firſt appearance of any perſons from it, in the public councils of N. Carolina,

was

was in the convention of that State in 1776. In the year 1780, a party of about 40 families, under the guidance and direction of James Robertſon, (ſince Brig. Gen. Robertſon of Mero diſtrict) paſſed through a wilderneſs of at leaſt 300 miles to the French Lick, and there founded Naſhville. Their neareſt neighbours were the ſettlers of the infant State of Kentucky, between whom and them, was a wilderneſs of 200 miles. From the year 1784, to 1788, the government of N. Carolina over this country was interrupted by the aſſumed State of Frankland; but in the year 1789, the people returned to their allegiance. In 1789, N. Carolina ceded this territory to the United States, on certain conditions, and Congreſs provided for its government. A convention was held at Knoxville, in 1796, and on the 6th of Feb. the conſtitution of the State of Tenneſſee was ſigned by every member of it. Its principles promiſe to enſure the happineſs and proſperity of the people. The following are the diſtances on the new road from Naſhville in Davidſon co. to Fort Campbell, near the junction of Holſton with the Tenneſſee.

	Miles.
From Naſhville to Stoney river	9
Big Spring - -	6
Cedar Lick - -	4
Little Spring - -	6
Barton's Creek - -	4
Spring Creek - -	5
Martin's Spring -	5
Blair's Spring - -	5
Buck Spring - -	12
Fountaines - -	8
Smith's Creek - -	6
Coney River - -	11
Mine Lick - -	9
Falling Creek - -	9
War Path - -	7
Bear Creek - -	18
Camp Creek - -	8
King's Spring - -	16
Grovet's Creek - -	7
The foot of Cumb. Mount.	2
Through the mountain to Emmery's river, a branch of the Peleſon	11
To the Pappa Ford of the Peleſon or Clinch river	12
To Campbell's Station near Holſtein -	10
To the Great Iſland	100
To Abingdon in Waſh co.	35
To Richmond in Virginia	210
Total	635

By this new road, a pleaſant paſſage may be had to the weſtern country with carriages, as there will be only the Cumberland mountain to paſs, and that is eaſy of aſcent; and beyond it, the road is generally level and firm, abounding with fine ſprings of water. The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this State are the Cherokees and Chickaſaws.

TENSAW, a ſettlement near Mobile Bay, inhabited by 90 American families, that have been Spaniſh ſubjects ſince 1783.

TEOWENISTA *Creek*, runs ſoutherly about 28 miles, then weſterly 6 miles, and empties into Alleghany river about 18 miles from its mouth, and nearly 5 below the Hickory town.

TEPEASA, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

TEQUAJO, or *Tiquas*, a province of Mexico, according to ſome Spaniſh travellers, being about lat. 37. where they found 16 villages.

TEQUEPA, a part of the coaſt of New-Mexico, about 18 leagues N. W. of Acapulco.

TEQUERY *Bay*, on the ſouth-eaſt part of the coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, between Cape Cruiz, and Cape Maizi, at the eaſt end. It affords good anchorage and ſhelter for ſhips, but is not much frequented.

TERMINA, *Laguna*, or *Lake of Tides*, lies at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the ſouth-weſt part of the Gulf of Mexico. It is within Trieſte and Beef Iſland, and Port Royal Iſland. The tide runs very hard in, at moſt of the channels between the iſland; hence the name.

TERRA *Blanca*, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

TERRA *de Latraton*, that is, the *Ploughman* or *Labourer's Land*, the name given by the Spaniards to Labrador or New-Britain, inhabited by the Eſquimaux.

TERRA *del Fuego Iſland*, or *Land of Fire*, at the ſouth extremity of S. America, is ſeparated from the main on the N. by the Straits of Magellan, and contains about 42,000 ſquare miles. This is the largeſt of the illands ſouth of the Straits, and they receive this name on account of the vaſt fires and ſmoke which the firſt diſcoveries of them perceived. The iſland of Staten Land lies on the eaſt. They are all barren and mountainous;

mountainous; but there have been found ſeveral ſorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds on the lower grounds and iſlands that are ſheltered by the hills. Here are found Winter's bark, and a ſpecies of arbutus which has a very well taſted red fruit of the ſize of ſmall cherries. Plenty of cellery is found in ſome places, and the rocks are covered with very fine muſcles. A ſpecies of duck as large as a gooſe, and called the loggerhead duck at the Falkland Iſlands, is here met with, which beats the water with its wings and feet, and runs along the ſea with inconceivable velocity; and there are alſo geeſe and falcons.

TERRA FIRMA, or *Caſtile del Oro*, the moſt northern province of S. America, 1,400 miles in length, and 700 in breadth; ſituated between the equator and 12 N. lat. and between 60 and 82 W. long. bounded N. by the N. Atlantic Ocean, here called the North Sea, E. by the ſame ocean and Surinam, S. by Amazonia and Peru, and W. by the N. Pacific Ocean. It is called Terra Firma from being the firſt part of the continent diſcovered by the Spaniards, and is divided into Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Venezuela, Comana, Paria, New Granada, and Popayan. The chief towns are Porto Bello, Panama, Carthagena, and Popayan. The principal bays of this province in the Pacific Ocean, are thoſe of Panama and St. Michael, in the North Sea, Porto Bello, Sino, Guiara, &c. The chief rivers are the Darien, Chagre, Santa, Maria, Conception, and Oronoko. The climate here, eſpecially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and ſultry during the whole year. From the month of May, to the end of Nov. the ſeaſon called winter by the inhabitants, is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain and tempeſts, the clouds precipitating the rain with ſuch impetuoſity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is conſequently flooded; and this, together with the exceſſive heat, ſo impregnates the earth with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, the air is extremely unwholeſome. The ſoil of this country is very different, the inland parts being very rich and fertile, and the coaſts ſandy and barren. It is impoſſible to view without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriancy of the plains, and the towering height of the mountains. This country produces corn, ſugar, tobacco, &c. and fruits of all kinds. This part of S. America was diſcovered by Columbus in his third voyage to America. It was ſubdued and ſettled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after deſtroying, with great inhumanity, ſeveral millions of the natives.

TERRA FIRMA *Proper*, or *Darien*, a ſubdiviſion of Terra Firma. Chief towns, Porto Bello, and Panama. See *Darien*.

TERRA *Magellanica*. See *Patagonia*.

TERRA *Nieva* near Hudſon's Straits, is in lat. 62. 4. N. and long. 67. W. high water, at full and change, a little before 10 o'clock.

TERRITORY *North-Weſt of the Ohio*, or *North-Weſtern Territory*, a large part of the United States, is ſituated between 37 and 50 N. lat. and between 81. 8. and 98. 8. W. long. Its greateſt length is about 900 miles, and its breadth 700. This extenſive tract of country is bounded north by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; eaſt by the lakes and Pennſylvania; ſouth by the Ohio river; weſt by the Miſſiſippi. Mr. Hutchins, the late geographer of the United States, eſtimates that this tract contains 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water; this deducted, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres, belonging to the Federal Government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt; except a narrow ſtrip of land bordering on the ſouth of Lake Erie, and ſtretching 120 miles weſt of the weſtern limit of Pennſylvania, which belongs to Connecticut. But a ſmall portion of theſe lands is yet purchaſed of the natives, and to be diſpoſed of by Congreſs. Beginning on the meridian line, which forms the weſtern boundary of Pennſylvania, ſeven ranges of townſhips have been ſurveyed and laid off by order of Congreſs. As a north and ſouth line ſtrikes the Ohio in an oblique direction, the termination of the 7th range falls upon that river, 9 miles above the Muſkingum, which is the firſt large river that falls into the Ohio. It forms this junction 172 miles below Fort Pitt, including the windings of the Ohio, though, in a direct line, it is but 90 miles. That part of this territory in which the Indian title is extinguiſhed, and

and which is settling under the government of the United States, is divided into five counties as follows:

Counties.	*When erected.*
Washington,	1788 July 26th.
Hamilton,	1790 Jan. 2d.
St. Clair,	1790 April 27th.
Knox,	1793 June 20th.
Wayne,	1796.

These counties have been organized with the proper civil and military officers. The county of St. Clair is divided into three districts, viz. the district of Cahokia, the district of Prairie-du-rochers, and the district of Kaskaskias. Courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, country courts of common pleas, and courts of probate, to be held in each of these districts, as if each was a distinct county; the officers of the county to act by deputy, except in the district where they reside. The principal rivers in this territory are Muskingum, Hockhocking, Sciota, Great and Little Miami, Blue and Wabash, which empty into the Ohio; Au Vase, Illinois, Ouisconsing, and Chippeway, which pay tribute to the Mississippi, besides a number of smaller ones. St. Lewis, Kennomic, St. Joseph's, Barbue, Grand, Miami of the Lakes, Sandusky, Cayahoga, and many others which pass to the lakes. Between the Kaskaskias and Illinois rivers, which are 84 miles apart, is an extensive tract of level, rich land, which terminates in a high ridge, about 15 miles before you reach the Illinois river. In this delightful vale, are a number of French villages, which, together with those of St. Genevieve, and St. Louis, on the western side of the Mississippi, contained, in 1771, 1273 fencible men. The number of souls in this large tract of country, has not been ascertained. From the best data the author has received, the population may be estimated, five years ago, as follows:

Indians, (supposed)	65,000	1792.
Ohio Company purchase,	2,500	do.
Col. Symmes' settlements,	2,000	do.
Galliopolis, (French settlements) opposite the Kanhawy river,	1,000	do.
Vincennes and its vicinity, on the Wabash,	1,500	do.
Carry over	72,000	
Brought over	72,000	
Kaskaskias and Cahokia,	680	1790.
At Grand Ruisseau, village of St. Philip, and Prairie-du-rochers,	240	do.
Total	72,920	

In 1790, there were in the town of Vincennes, about 40 American families and 31 slaves, and on the Mississippi, 40 American families and 73 slaves, all included in the above estimate. On the Spanish or western side of the Mississippi, there were, in 1790, about 1800 souls, principally at Genevieve, and St. Louis. The lands on the various rivers which water this territory, are interspersed with all the variety of soil which conduces to pleasantness of situation, and lays the foundation for the wealth of an agricultural and manufacturing people. Large level bottoms, or natural meadows, from 20 to 50 miles in circuit, are found bordering the rivers, and variegating the country in the interior parts. These afford as rich a soil as can be imagined, and may be reduced to proper cultivation with very little labour. The prevailing growth of timber, and the most useful trees, are maple or sugar-tree, sycamore, black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, chesunt; white, black, Spanish, and chesnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horse chesnut, honey-locust, elm, cucumber trees, lynn tree, gum tree, iron wood, ash, aspin, sassafras, crab-apple tree, paupaw or custard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark spice, and leather wood bushes. White and black oak, and chesnut, with most of the above-mentioned timbers, grow large and plenty upon the high grounds. Both the high and low lands produce great quantities of natural grapes of various kinds, of which the settlers universally make a sufficiency for their own consumption, of rich red wine. It is asserted in the old settlement of St. Vincent, where they have had opportunity to try it, that age will render this wine preferable to most of the European wines. Cotton is said to be the natural production of this country, and to grow in great perfection. The sugar maple is the most valuable tree, for an inland country. Any number of inhabitants may be forever supplied with a sufficiency of sugar, by preserving

ſerving a few trees for the uſe of each family. A tree will yield about ten pounds of ſugar a year, and the labour is very trifling. Springs of excellent water abound in this territory; and ſmall and large ſtreams, for mills and other purpoſes, are actually interſperſed, as if by art, that there be no deficiency in any of the conveniencies of life. Very little waſte land is to be found in any part of this tract of country. There are no ſwamps but ſuch as may be readily drained, and made into arable and meadow land; and though the hills are frequent, they are gentle, and ſwelling no where high or incapable of tillage. They are of a deep rich ſoil, covered with a heavy growth of timber, and well adapted to the production of wheat, rye, indigo, tobacco, &c. The communication between this country and the ſea, will be principally in the 4 following directions: 1. The route through the Scioto and Muſkingum to Lake Erie, and ſo to the river Hudſon; deſcribed under New-York head. 2. The paſſage up the Ohio and Monongahela to the portage above mentioned, which leads to the navigable waters of the Patowmack. This portage is 30 miles, and will probably be rendered much leſs by the execution of the plans now on foot for opening the navigation of thoſe waters. 3. The Great Kanhaway, which falls into the Ohio from the Virginia ſhore, between the Hockhocking and the Scioto, opens an extenſive navigation from the ſouth-eaſt, and leaves but 18 miles portage from the navigable waters of James' river, in Virginia. This communication, for the country between Muſkingum aud Scioto, will probably be more uſed than any other for the exportation of manufactures, and other light and valuable articles, and eſpecially, for the importation of foreign commodities, which may be brought from the Cheſapeak to the Ohio much cheaper than they are now carried from Philadelphia to Carliſle, and the other thick ſettled back counties of Pennſylvania*. 4. But the current down the Ohio and Miſſiſippi, for heavy articles that ſuit the Florida and Weſt-India markets, ſuch as corn, flour, beef, lumber, &c. will be more frequently loaded than any ſtreams on earth. The diſtance from the Scioto to the Miſſiſippi, is 800 miles; from thence to the ſea, is 900. This whole courſe is eaſily run in 15 days; and the paſſage up thoſe rivers is not ſo difficult as has uſually been repreſented. It is found, by late experiments, that ſails are uſed to great advantage againſt the current of the Ohio; and it is worthy of obſervation, that in all probability ſteam boats will be found to do infinite ſervice in all our extenſive river navigation. No country is better ſtocked with wild game of every kind. The rivers are well ſtored with fiſh of various kinds, and many of them are of an excellent quality. They are generally large, though of different ſizes; the cat-fiſh, which is the largeſt, and of a delicious flavour, weighs from 6 to 80 pounds. The number of old forts, found in this weſtern country, are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much ſpeculation. They are moſtly of an oblong form, ſituated on ſtrong, well choſen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpoſe, theſe were thrown up, is uncertain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the leaſt viſible difference in the age or ſize of the timber growing on or within theſe forts, and that which grows without; and the oldeſt natives have loſt all tradition reſpecting them. The poſts eſtabliſhed for the protection of the frontiers, and their ſituation, may be ſeen on the map. By an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purpoſes of temporary government, was erected into one diſtrict, ſubject, however, to a diviſion, when circumſtances ſhall make it expedient. The ordinance of Congreſs, of July 13th, 1787, article 5th, provides that there ſhall be formed in this territory, not leſs than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States ſhall become fixed and eſtabliſhed as follows, viz. the weſtern State in the ſaid territory ſhall be bounded on the Miſſiſippi, the Ohio and Wabaſh rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabaſh and Poſt Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the ſaid territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Miſſiſippi. The middle State ſhall be

* A gentleman of much obſervation, and a great traveller in this country, is of opinion that this communication, or route, is chimerical.

bounded by the ſaid direct line, the Wabaſh from Poſt Vincents to the Ohio; by the Ohio by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the ſaid territorial line, and by the ſaid territorial line. The eaſtern State ſhall be bounded by the laſt mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennſylvania, and the ſaid territorial line: Provided however, and it is further underſtood and declared, that the boundaries of theſe 3 States ſhall be ſubject ſo far to be altered, that if Congreſs hereafter ſhall find it expedient, they ſhall have authority to form 1 or 2 States, in that part of the ſaid territory which lies N. of an E. and W. line drawn through the ſoutherly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan; and when any of the ſaid States ſhall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, ſuch State ſhall be admitted by its delegates into the Congreſs of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all reſpects whatever; and ſhall be at liberty to form a permanent conſtitution and State goverment; provided the conſtitution and government ſo to be formed ſhall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in theſe articles; and ſo far as it can be conſiſtent with the general intereſt of the confederacy, ſuch admiſſion ſhall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a leſs number of free inhabitants in the State, than 60,000. See *the Map*. The ſettlement of this country has been checked, for ſeveral years paſt, by the unhappy Indian war, an amicable termination of which took place on the 3d of Auguſt, 1795, when a treaty was formed at Grenville, between Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs of the following tribes of Indians, viz. the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel river, Weeas, Kickapoos, Pian-Kaſhaws and Kaſkaſkias. By the third article of this treaty, the Indians cede to the United States, for a valuable conſideration, all lands lying eaſtward and ſouthward of a line "beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running thence up the ſame to the portage between that and the Tuſcarawas branch of the Muſkingum; thence down that branch to the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence; thence weſterly to a fork of that branch of the great Miami river, running into the Ohio, where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami of the lake; thence a weſterly courſe to Fort Recovery, which ſtands on a branch of the Wabaſh, then ſouth-weſterly in a direct line to the Ohio, ſo as to interſect that river oppoſite the mouth of Kentucky or Catawa river." Sixteen tracts of land of 6 and 12 miles ſquare, interſperſed at convenient diſtances in the Indian country, were, by the ſame treaty, ceded to the United States, for the convenience of keeping up a friendly and beneficial intercourſe between the parties. The United States, on their part, "relinquiſh their claims to all other Indians lands northward of the river Ohio, eaſtward of the Miſſiſippi, and weſtward and ſouthward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States and the king of Great-Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783. But from this relinquiſhment, by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1ſt. The tract of 150,000 acres near the rapids of the Ohio river, which has been aſſigned to Gen. Clark, for the uſe of himſelf and his warriors. 2d. The poſt of St. Vincents on the river Wabaſh, and the lands adjacent; of which the Indian title has been extinguiſhed. 3d. The land at all other places in poſſeſſion of the French people and other white ſettlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguiſhed, as mentioned in the third article; and 4th. The poſt of Fort Maſſac, towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which ſeveral parcels of land ſo excepted, the ſaid tribes relinquiſh all the title and claim which they or any of them may have." Goods to the value of 20,000 dolls. were delivered the Indians at the time this treaty was made; and goods to the amount of 9,500 dolls. at firſt coſt in the U. States, are to be delivered annually to the Indians at ſome convenient place northward of the Ohio. A trade has been opened, ſince this treaty, by a law of Congreſs, with the forementioned tribes of Indians, on a liberal footing, which promiſes to give permanency to this treaty, and ſecurity to the frontier inhabitants.

TESTIGOS, iſlands near the coaſt of New Andaluſia, in Terra Firma, on the ſouth

ſouth coaſt of the Caribbean Sea, in the Weſt-Indies. Several ſmall iſlands at the eaſt end of the iſland of Margarita lie between that iſland and thoſe called Teſtigos. N. lat. 11. 6. W. long. 61. 48.

TETEROA *Harbour*, on the W. ſide of the iſland of Ulietea, one of the Society Iſlands. S. lat. 16. 51. W. long. 151. 27.

TETHUROA, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 24 miles from Point Venus in the iſland of Otaheite. S. lat. 17. 4. W. long. 149. 30.

TETZEUCO, a brackiſh lake in Mexico. See *Mexico*.

TEUSHANUSHSONG-GOGHTA, an Indian village on the northern bank of Alleghany river, in Pennſylvania, 5 miles north of the ſouth line of the State, and 14 E. S. E. of Chatoughque Lake.

TEWKSBURY, called by the Indians, *Wameſit*, or *Pawtukett*, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Middleſex co. on Concord river, near its junction with Merrimack river, 24 miles northerly of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1734, and contains 958 inhabitants.

TEWKSBURY, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, Hunterdon co. The townſhips of Lebanon, Readington, and Tewkſbury contain 4,370 inhabitants, including 268 ſlaves.

THAMES *River*, in Connecticut, is formed by the union of Shetucket and Little, or Norwich rivers, at Norwich Landing, to which place it is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burden; and thus far the tide flows. From this place the Thames purſues a ſoutherly courſe 14 miles, paſſing by New-London on its weſt bank, and empties into Long-Iſland Sound; forming the fine harbour of New-London.

THATCHER'S *Iſland*, lies about a mile eaſt of the ſouth-eaſt point of Cape Ann, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, and forms the northern limit of Maſſachuſetts Bay; and has 2 light-houſes. Cape Ann light-houſe lies in lat. 43. 36. north, and long. 70. 47. weſt.

THEAKIKI, the eaſtern head water of Illinois river, riſes about 8 miles S. of Fort St. Joſeph. After running thro' rich and level lands, about 112 miles, it receives Plein river in lat. 41. 48. N. and from thence the confluent ſtream aſſumes the name of Illinois. In ſome maps it is called *Huakita*.

THETFORD, a townſhip in the ſouth-eaſt corner of Orange co. Vermont, on the weſtern bank of Connecticut river, about 10 miles north of Dartmouth College, and contains 862 inhabitants.

THOMAS's *Bay*, on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. It affords ſome ſhelter from the S. and S. E. winds.

THOMAS *Iſland, St.* or the *Danes Iſland*, is the largeſt and moſt northerly of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, and is about 9 miles long and 3 broad. It has a ſandy ſoil and is badly watered, but enjoys a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in time of peace, in the contraband way; and privateers in time of war ſell their prizes here. A large battery has been erected for its defence, mounted with 20 pieces of cannon. N. lat. 18. 22. W. long. 64. 51. It has a ſafe and commodious harbour, and lies about 30 miles eaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico.

THOMAS *Iſland, St.* on the weſt coaſt of New-Mexico. N. lat. 20. 10. weſt long. 113. 5.

THOMAS, *St.* a town of Guiana in S. America, ſituated on the banks of the Oroonoko. N. lat. 75. W. long. 62. 36.

THOMAS, *Port St.* a harbour of the bay of Honduras, on the Spaniſh Main; from which goods are ſhipped to Europe.

THOMAS, *St.* the chief town of New-Andaluſia, or Paria, in the northern diviſion of Terra Firma.

THOMAS, *St.* a pariſh of Charleſton diſtrict, in S. Carolina. It contains 3,836 inhabitants; of whom 397 are whites, and 3,405 ſlaves.

THOMASTOWN, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, Lincoln co. on the weſt ſide of Penobſcot Bay, and about 4 leagues from Franklin Iſland, at the mouth of the river St. George, which divides this town from Warren and Cuſhing, to the weſtward. A conſiderable river in the ſouth-eaſt part of the townſhip is called Weſſoweſſgeeg. From the hill of Madambettocks may be ſeen iſlands and lands to a great diſtance; and near it there is thought to be plenty of iron ore; but no attempts have been made to aſcertain its quality. The grand ſtaples of Thomaſtown are lime and lumber. Limeſtone is very common, and ſpots of land, or rather rock, of ſix rods ſquare, are frequently ſold for 100 dollars. There are now about 35 kilns erected, each of which, on an average, will produce 200 fifty gallon caſks. Theſe kilns, if burned only

three times a year, (though many are five or ſix times) will furniſh about 21,000 caſks; which neat, after all expenſes, about 6 ſhilling a caſk. Too much attention being paid to this buſineſs, prevents a due cultivation of the lands. There are now owned on the river 12 brigs, ſchooners, and ſloops, equal to about 1,100 tons, employed in foreign and coaſting voyages. On the river, and its ſeveral ſtreams, are a number of tide and other griſt and ſaw mills, which afford great profit to their owners. A fort with a number of cannon, and a regular garriſon of provincials, was formerly ſtationed about 5 miles below the head of the tide. Few veſtiges of the fort now remain; but in place of it an elegant building was erected in 1794, by the Hon. Henry Knox, Eſq. The ſettlement of Thomaſtown began about 1720, in 1777 it was incorporated, in 1790 it contained 801 inhabitants; and it was computed to contain in 1796 above 1,200. There are here no public ſchools conſtantly kept, though there are ſeveral private ones throughout the year. There are two churches, the one for Baptiſts, who are the moſt numerous, and the other for Congregationaliſts. Here is alſo a ſocial library. The compact part of the town is 7 miles ſoutherly of Camden, 7 eaſt of Warren, 39 N. E. by E. of Wiſcaſſet, 215 N. E. of Boſton, and 564 N. E. of Philadelphia.

THOME, *St.* or *St. Thomas*, a plain in the centre of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the Weſt-Indies, on the ſouth ſide of the firſt chain of the mountains of Cibao, near which Artibonite river takes its riſe. It is contiguous to the north of that of St. John of Maguana. The fort of St. Thomas was erected here, near the head of the Artibonite, by Chriſtopher Columbus to protect the mines againſt the Indians. There is now no veſtige of the fort remaining.

THOMPSON, a townſhip of Windham co. in the north-eaſt corner of Connecticut; having the town of Killingly on the ſouth, the State of Rhode-Iſland eaſt, and that of Maſſachuſetts on the north; from which laſt it receives Quinabaug and Five-mile rivers.

THOPICANOS, a ſmall river of the N. W. Territory, which runs ſouthward to Wabaſh river, into which it enters a few miles eaſtward of Ouixtanon.

THORNTON, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire in Grafton co. at the head of Merrimack river, which contains 385 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1781.

THOULOUSE, *Port*, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton, near the entrance of the Strait of Fronſac or Canſo, lies between the gulf called Little St. Peter and the iſlands of St. Peter. It was formerly called Port St. Peter, and is 60 miles weſt of Gabaron Bay.

THOUSAND *Iſles* are ſituated in St. Lawrence, or Iroquois river, a little north of Lake Ontario.

THOUSAND *Lakes*, a name given to a great number of ſmall lakes near the Miſſiſippi, a little to the N. E. of St. Francis river, which is about 60 miles above St. Anthony's Falls. The country about theſe lakes, though but little frequented, is the beſt within many miles for hunting; as the hunter ſeldom fails returning loaded beyond his expectation. Here the river Miſſiſippi is not above 90 yards wide.

THREE *Brothers*, three iſlands within the river Eſſequibo, on the E. coaſt of S. America.

THREE *Iſlands Bay*, or *Harbour*, on the E. coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia, in the Weſt-Indies.

THREE *Points, Cape*, on the coaſt of Guiana, in S. America. N. lat. 10. 38. W. long. 61. 57.

THREE *Rivers*, in Canada. See *Trois Rivieres*.

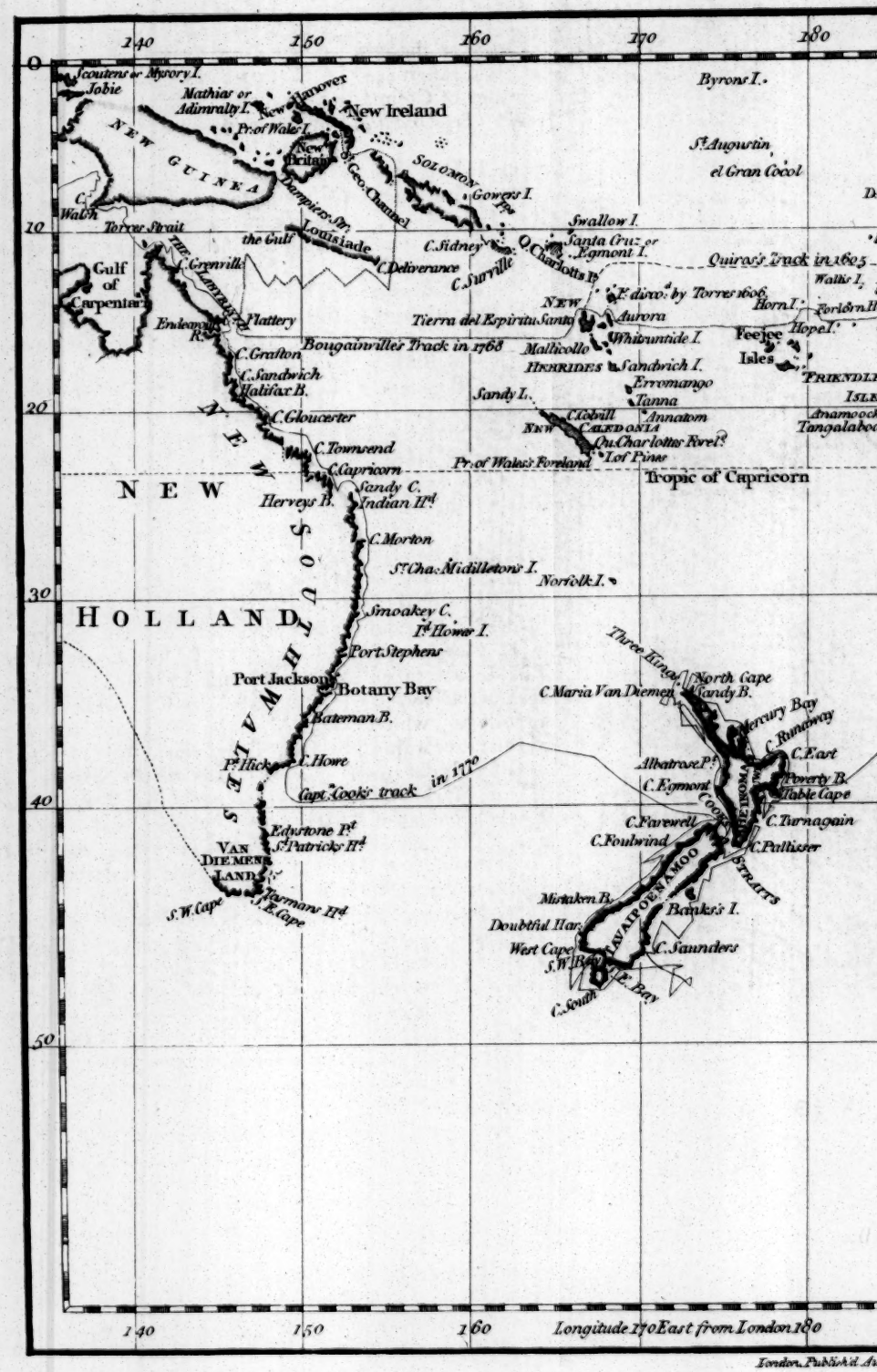
THREE *Siſters*, three ſmall iſles on the W. ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay, which lie between Weſt river and Parker's iſland.

THRUM *Cap*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, a ſmall circular iſle, not more than a mile in circumference, 7 leagues N. 62° W. from Lagoon iſland. High water, at full and change, between 11 and 12 o'clock. S. lat. 18. 35. W. long. 139. 48.

THULE, *Southern*, an iſland in the S. Atlantic Ocean, the moſt ſouthern land ever diſcovered; hence the the name. S. lat. 59. 34. W. long. 27. 45.

THURMAN, a townſhip in Waſhington county, New-York; taken from Queenſburg, and incorporated in 1792.

THUNDER *Bay*, in Lake Huron, lies about half way between Sagana Bay and the N. W. corner of the lake; it is about 9 miles acroſs either way; and is thus



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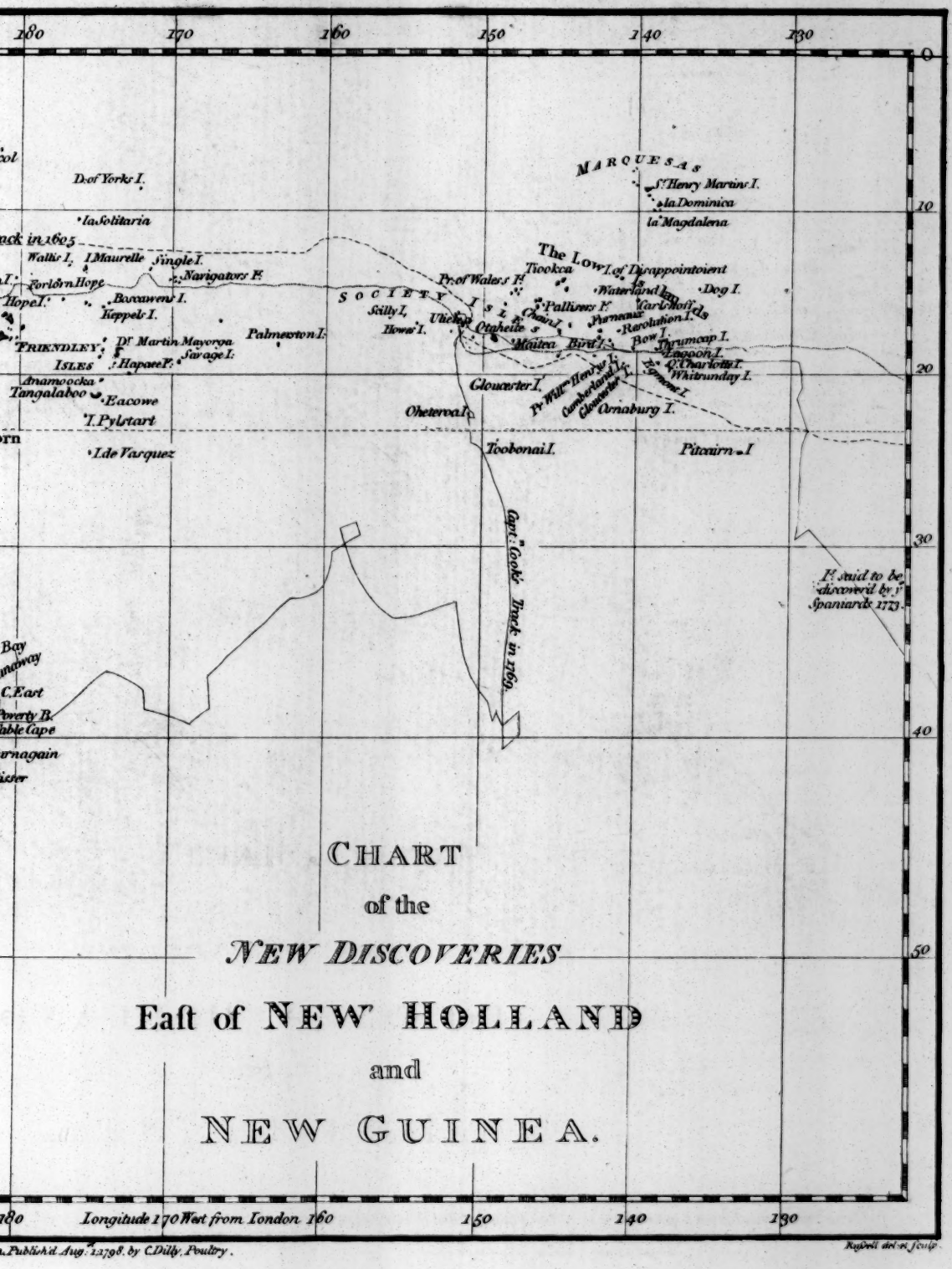

CHART
of the
NEW DISCOVERIES
East of NEW HOLLAND
and
NEW GUINEA.

Published Aug.t 12 1798. by C. Dilly, Poultry.

Rapkell del.et Sculp.

thus called from the thunder frequently heard there.

TROGA *Point*, or *Cape*, on the weſt coaſt of New-Mexico, is a rough head land, 8 leag. from the valley of Colima.

TIANADERHA *River*. See *Unadilla River*.

TIAOGU, an ancient Indian town, about 150 miles up the Suſquehannah river.

TIBER *Creek*, a ſmall ſtream which runs ſoutherly through the city of Waſhington, and empties into Patowmac river. Its ſource is 236 feet above the level of the tide in the creek; the waters of which, and thoſe of Reedy Branch, may be conveyed to the Preſident's houſe, and to the capitol.

TIBERON, *Cape*, a round black rock on the S.W. part of the ſouthern peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, and forms the N. W. limit of the bay of Tiberon.

TIBERON, or *Tiburon*, a bay and village on the S. W. part of the iſland of St. Domingo. The bay is formed by the cape of its name on the N. W. and Point Burgau on the S. E. a league and three-fourths apart. The ſtream, called a river, falls in at the head of the bay, on the weſtern ſide of the village; which ſtands on the high road, and, according to its courſe along the ſea ſhore, 10 leagues ſouth of Cape Dame Marie, 20 from Jeremie, and 32 by the winding of the road from Les Cayes. The cape is in lat. 18. 20. 30. N. and in long. 76. 12. 40. W. The exports from Cape Tiberon, from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the ſame year, were 1000lbs white ſugar—377,800lbs brown ſugar—600,002lbs coffee—13,672lbs cotton—1,088lbs indigo—and ſmall articles to a conſiderable amount Total value of duties on exportation, 2,465 dollars 76 cents.

TIBERON, a fort, near the town or village above-mentioned; taken by the French, the 21ſt March, 1795.

TICKLE *Harbour*, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland, fifteen leagues from Bonaventura Port.

TICKLE *Me Quickly*, a name given by Britiſh ſeamen to a fine, little, ſandy bay of Terra Firma, on the Iſthmus of Darien, at the N. W. end of a reef of rocks, having good anchorage and ſafe landing. The extremity of the rocks on one ſide, and the Samballas Iſlands (the range of which begins from hence) on the other ſide, guard it from the ſea, and ſo form a very good harbour. It is much frequented by privateers.

TICONDEROGA, in the State of New-York, built by the French in the year 1756, on the north ſide of a peninſula, formed by the confluence of the waters iſſuing from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. Its name ſignifies *Noiſy*, in the Indian language, and was called by the French *Corillor*. Mount Independence, in Addiſon co. Vermont, is about 2 miles S.E. of it, and ſeparated from it by the narrow ſtrait which conveys the waters of Lake George and South river into Lake Champlain. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it, being defended on 3 ſides by water ſurrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a ſwamp, and where that fails, the French erected a breaſt-work 9 feet high. This was the firſt fortreſs attacked by the Americans during the revolutionary war. The troops under Gen. Abercrombie were defeated here in the year 1758, but it was taken the year following by Gen. Amherſt. It was ſurpriſed by Cols. Allen and Arnold, May 10, 1775, and was retaken by Gen. Burgoyne in July, 1777.

TIERRA *Auſtral del Eſpiritu Santo*, called by Bougainville, *The Archipelago of the Great Cyclades*, and by Captain Cook, *The New Hebrides*, may be conſidered as the eaſtern extremity of the vaſt Archipelago of *New Guinea*.—Theſe iſlands are ſituated between the latitudes of 14° 29′ and 20° 4′ S. and between 169° 41′ and 170° 21′ E. long. from Greenwich, and conſiſt of the following iſlands, ſome of which have received names from the different European navigators, and others retain the names which they bear among the natives; viz. Tierra Auſtral del Eſpiritu Santo, St. Bartholomew, Mallicollo, Pic de l'Etoile, Aurora, Iſle of Lepers, Whitſuntide, Ambrym, Paoon, Shepherds Iſles, Sandwich, Erromango, Immer, Tana, Erronan, Annetom, Apee, Three Hills, Montagu, Hinchinbrook, and Erromanga. Quiros, who firſt diſcovered theſe iſlands, in 1606, deſcribes them, as "richer and more fertile than Spain, and as populous as they are fertile; watered with fine rivers, and producing ſilver, pearls, nutmegs, mace, pepper,

pepper, ginger, ebony of the firſt quality, wood for the conſtruction of veſſels, and plants which might be fabricated into ſail-cloth and cordages, one ſort of which is not unlike the hemp of Europe." The inhabitants of theſe iſlands, he deſcribes, as of ſeveral different races of men; black, white, mulatto, tawny, and copper-coloured; a proof, he ſuppoſes, of their intercourſe with various people. They uſe no fire-arms, are employed in no mines, nor have they any of thoſe means of deſtruction which the genius of Europe has invented. Induſtry and policy ſeem to have made but little progreſs among them: they build neither towns nor fortreſſes; acknowledge neither king nor laws, and are divided only into tribes, among which there does not always ſubſiſt a perfect harmony. Their arms are the bow and arrows, the ſpear and the dart, all made of wood. Their only covering is a garment round the waiſt, which reaches to the middle of the thigh. They are cleanly, of a lively and grateful diſpoſition, capable of friendſhip and inſtruction. Their houſes are of wood, covered with palm leaves. They have places of worſhip and burial. They work in ſtone, and poliſh marble, of which there are many quarries. They make flutes, drums, wooden ſpoons, and from the mother of pearl, form chiſſels, ſciſſars, knives, hooks, ſaws, hatchets, and ſmall round plates for necklaces. Their canoes are well built and neatly finiſhed. Hogs, goats, cows, buffaloes, and various fowls and fiſh, for food, are found in abundance on and about theſe iſlands. Added to all theſe and many other excellencies, theſe iſlands are repreſented as having a remarkably ſalubrious air, which is evinced by the healthy, robuſt appearance of the inhabitants, who live to a great age, and yet have no other bed than the earth. Such is the deſcription which Quiros gives of theſe iſlands, in and about which he ſpent ſome months, and which he repreſents to the King of Spain as "the moſt delicious country in the world; the garden of Eden, the inexhauſtible ſource of glory, riches, and power to Spain." On the north ſide of the largeſt of theſe iſlands, called *Eſpiritu Santo*, is a bay, called *San Felipe* and *Sant-Yago*, which, ſays Quiros, "penetrates 20 leagues into the country; the inner part is all ſafe, and may be entered with ſecurity, by night as well as by day. On every ſide, in its vicinity, many villages may be diſtinguiſhed, and if we may judge by the ſmoke which riſes by day, and the fires that are ſeen by night, there are many more in the interior parts." The harbour in this bay, was named by Quiros, *La Vera Cruz*, and is a part of this bay, and large enough to admit 1000 veſſels. The anchorage is on an excellent bottom of black ſand, in water of different depths, from 6 to 40 fathoms, between two fine rivers.

TIGNARES, the chief town of the captainſhip of Rio Grande in Brazil.

TIMMISKAMAIN *Lake*, in Lower-Canada, is about 30 miles long and 10 broad, having ſeveral ſmall iſlands. Its waters empty into Utawas river, by a ſhort and narrow channel, 30 miles N. of the N. part of Nepiſſing lake. The Indians named Timmiſcamaings reſide round this lake.

TINICUM, two townſhips of Pennſylvania; the one in Buck's county, the other in that of Delaware.

TINKER'S *Iſland*, one of the Elizabeth Iſlands, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, off Buzzard's Bay, 8 miles from the main land of Barnſtable county. It is the ſecond in magnitude, and the middle one of the 3 largeſt. It is about 3 miles long from north to ſouth, and about a mile and a half broad from eaſt to weſt; and between this and Naſhawn Iſland is a channel for ſloops and ſmall veſſels, as there is alſo between it and Slocum's Iſland, about a mile farther to the weſtward.

TINMOUTH, a townſhip of Nova-Scotia on the eaſtern coaſt. It was formerly called Pictou, and lies about 40 miles from Truro. See *Pictou*.

TINMOUTH, a townſhip of Vermont, Rutland c. and contains 935 inhabitants.

TINSIGNAL, a rich ſilver mine in the province of Coſta Rica; which ſee.

TINTA, a juriſdiction in the empire of Peru; wherein is the famous ſilver mine called Condonoma. See *Cancas*.

TINTAMARE, a river of Nova-Scotia, which is navigable 3 or 4 miles up for ſmall veſſels.

TINTO, a river of Terra Firma, 29 leagues to the eaſt of Cape Honduras.

TIOGA, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Luzern co.

TIOGA,

TIOGA, a co. of New-York, bounded east by Otſego, weſt by Ontario, north by Onondago, and ſouth by the State of Pennſylvania. It contains the towns of Newtown, Union, Chemung, Owego, Norwich, Jerico, and Chenengo, in which are 1,165 electors, according to the State cenſus of 1796. The courts of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace for the county are held on the firſt Tueſdays in May, October, and February, in every year, alternately, at Chenengo, in the town of Union, and at Newtown Point, in the town of Chemung. Some curious bones have been dug up in this county. About 12 miles from Tioga Point, the bone or horn of an animal was found, 6 feet 9 inches long, 21 inches round, at the long end, and 15 inches at the ſmall end. It is incurvated nearly to an arch of a large circle. By the preſent ſtate of both the ends, much of it muſt have periſhed; probably 2 or 3 feet from each end.

TIOGA *Point*, the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga river with the eaſt branch of Suſquehannah river. It is about 5½ miles ſoutherly from the line which divides New-York State from Pennſylvania, and is about 150 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 20 S. E. of Newtown. The town of Athens ſtands on this point of land.

TIOGA *River*, a branch of the Suſquehannah, which riſes in the Allegany Mountains, in about lat. 42. and running eaſtwardly, empties into the Suſquehannah at Tioga Point, in lat. 41. 57. It is navigable for boats about 50 miles. There is ſaid to be a practicable communication between the ſouthern branch of the Tioga, and a branch of the Alleghany, the head waters of which are near each other. The Seneca Indians ſay they can walk 4 times in a day, from the boatable waters of the Alleghany, to thoſe of the Tioga, at the place now mentioned.

TIOUGHNIOGA *River*. See *Chenengo River*.

TIOOKEA, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, one of thoſe called George's Iſlands. S. lat. 14. 27. W. long. 144. 56.

TIPUANY's *River*. See *Tarija*.

TISBURY, a ſmall fiſhing town on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Martha's Vineyard, 9 miles from Chilmark, and 97 from Boſton. The townſhip was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1142 inhabitants. It is in Duke's county, Maſſachuſetts, and in 1796 the eaſterly part was incorporated into a ſeparate townſhip.

TISCAN, a village of Quenca, and department of Alanſis, in Quito, in South-America, which was entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake, but the inhabitants eſcaped, and removed to a ſafer ſituation. The marks of this dreadful convulſion of nature are ſtill viſible.

TITICACA, an iſland of S. America, in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru.

TITICACA, or *Chucuito*, a lake of Charcas, in Peru; and is the largeſt of all the known lakes in S. America. It is of an oval figure, with an inclination from N. W. to S. E. and about 80 leagues in circuit. The water is, in ſome parts, 70 or 80 fathoms deep. Ten or twelve large, beſides a greater number of ſmaller ſtreams fall into it. The water of this lake, though neither ſalt nor brackiſh, is muddy, and has ſomething ſo nauſeous in its taſte, as not to be drank. One of the moſt ſplendid temples in the empire was erected on an iſland in this lake, by the Yncas. The Indians, on ſeeing the violent rapacity of the Spaniards, are thought to have thrown the immenſe collection of riches in the temple, into this lake. But theſe valuable effects were thrown into another lake, in the valley of Orcos, 6 leagues S. of Cuſco, in water 23 or 24 fathoms deep. Towards the S. part of Titicaca Lake, the banks approach one another, ſo as to form a kind of bay, terminating in a river, called El Deſaguadero, or the drain; and afterwards forms the Lake of Paria, which has no viſible outlet. Over the river El Deſaguadero ſtill remains the bridge of ruſhes, invented by Capac-Yupanqui, the fifth Ynca, for tranſporting his army to the other ſide, in order to conquer the provinces of Collaſuyo. The Deſaguadero is here between 80 and 100 yards in breadth, flowing with a very impetuous current, under a ſmooth, and, as it were, ſleeping ſurface. The Ynca, to overcome this difficulty, ordered 4 very large cables to be made of a kind of graſs, which covers the lofty heaths and mountains of that country, and by the Indians called Ichu: ſo that theſe cables

were the foundation of the whole ſtructure. Two of theſe being laid acroſs the water, faſcines of dry juneira, and totora, two ſpecies of ruſhes, were faſtened together, and laid acroſs the cables. On this again the two other cables were laid, and covered with ſimilar faſcines ſecurely faſtened on, but of a ſmaller ſize than the firſt, and arranged ſo as to form a level ſurface. And by this means the Ynca procured a ſafe paſſage for his army. This bridge of ruſhes, which is about five yards broad, and one yard and a half above the ſurface of the water, is carefully repaired, or rebuilt, every ſix months by the neighbouring provinces, in purſuance of a law made by that Ynca; and ſince often confirmed by the kings of Spain, on account of its vaſt uſe, it being the channel of intercourſe between thoſe provinces on each ſide the Deſaguadero.

TIVERTON, a townſhip of Rhode-Iſland, in Newport co. having the eaſtern Paſſage and part of Mount Hope Bay on the W. and N.W. the State of Maſſachuſetts on the N. and E. and Little-Compton townſhip on the ſouth. It contains 2,453 inhabitants, including 25 ſlaves. It is about 13 miles N. N. E. of Newport.

TIZON, a river in the N. W. part of S. America, 600 miles from New-Spain. In a journey made thus far, in 1606, the Spaniards found ſome large edifices, and met with ſome Indians who ſpoke the Mexican language, and who told them, that a few days journey from that river, towards the N. was the kingdom of Tollan, and many other inhabited places, whence the Mexicans migrated. It is, indeed, confirmed by Mr. Stewart, in his late travels, that there are civilized Indians in the interior parts of America. Beyond the Miſſouri, he met with powerful nations, who were courteous and hoſpitable, and appeared to be a poliſhed and civilized people, having regularly built towns, and enjoying a ſtate of ſociety not far removed from the European; and indeed to be perfectly equal wanted only iron and ſteel.

TLASCALA, or *Los Angelos*, a province of New-Spain. See *Angelos*.

TOA, one of the two rivers, Bajamond being the other, which empty into the harbour of Porto Rico, in the iſland of that name in the Weſt-Indies.

TOAHOUTU, one of the two ſmall iſlands to the N. eaſtward of the S. end of Otaha Iſland, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

TOAMENSING, two townſhips of Pennſylvania; the one in Montgomery co. the other in that of Northampton.

TOBAGO, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, which, when in the hands of the Dutch, was called *New Valcheren*, is about 10 leagues to the N. of Trinidad, and 40 S. of Barbadoes. Its length is about 32 miles, but its breadth only about 12, and its circumference about 80 miles. The climate is not ſo hot as might be expected ſo near the equator; and it is ſaid that it lies out of the courſe of thoſe hurricanes that have ſometimes proved ſo fatal to the other Weſt-India Iſlands. It has a fruitful ſoil, capable of producing ſugar, and indeed every thing elſe that is raiſed in the Weſt-India Iſlands, with the addition (if we may believe the Dutch) of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous ſprings; and its bays and rivers are ſo diſpoſed as to be very commodious for all kinds of ſhipping. The value and importance of this iſland, appears from the extenſive and formidable armaments ſent thither in ſupport of their different claims. It ſeems to have been chiefly poſſeſſed by the Dutch, who defended their pretenſions againſt both England and France, with the moſt obſtinate perſeverance. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, it was declared neutral; though by the treaty of 1763, it was yielded up to Great Britain; but in June, 1781, it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the treaty of 1783; and captured by the Britiſh in 1793. N. lat. 11. 16. W. long. 60. 30.

TOBAGO *Iſland, Little*, near the N. E. extremity of Tobago Iſland, in the Weſt-Indies. It is about two miles long, and one broad.

TOBY's *Creek*, and eaſtern branch of Alleghany river, in Pennſylvania: its ſouthern head water is called Little Toby's Creek. It runs about 55 miles in a W. S. W. and W. courſe, and enters the Alleghany about 20 miles below Fort Franklin. It is deep enough for batteaux for a conſiderable way up, thence by a ſhort paſſage to the W. branch of Suſquehannah, by which a good communication is formed between Ohio,

Ohio, and the eaſtern parts of Pennſylvania.

TOCAYMA, a city of Terra Firma, and in New Granada.

TOGOSAHATCHEE *Creek*, a water of Oakmulgee river, in Georgia.

TOLLAND, a county of Connecticut, bounded N. by the State of Maſſachuſetts, S. by New-London co. E. by Windham, and W. by Hartford co. It is ſubdivided into 9 townſhips, and contains 13,106 inhabitants, including 47 ſlaves. A great proportion of the county is hilly, but the ſoil is generally ſtrong and good for grazing.

TOLLAND, the chief town of the above county, was incorporated in 1715, and is about 18 miles N. E. of Hartford. It has a Congregational church, court-houſe, gaol, and 20 or 30 houſes, compactly built, in the centre of the town.

TOLU, a town of Terra Firma, S. America, with a harbour on a bay of the N. Sea. The famous balſam of the ſame name comes from this place; 114 miles S. W. of Carthagena. N. lat. 9. 36. long. 75. 22.

TOMACO, a large river of Popayan, and Terra Firma, S. America, about 9 miles N. E. of Galla Iſle. About a league and a half within the river is an Indian town of the ſame name, and but ſmall, the inhabitants of which commonly ſupply ſmall veſſels with proviſions, when they put in here for refreſhment.

TOMAHAWK *Iſland*, on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia, is 24 miles N. E. of Seal's Bay.

TOMBA *River*, on the coaſt of Peru, is between the port of Hilo and the river of Xuly or Chuly. There is anchorage againſt this river in 20 fathoms, and clean ground. Lat. 17. 50. S.

TOMBIGBEE *River*, is the dividing line between the Creeks and Chactaws. Above the junction of Alabama and Mobile rivers, the latter is called the Tombigbee river, from the fort of Tombigbee, ſituated on the weſt ſide of it, about 96 miles above the town of Mobile. The ſource of this river is reckoned to be 40 leagues higher up, in the country of the Chickaſaws. The fort of Tombigbee was captured by the Britiſh, but abandoned by them in 1767. The river is navigable for ſloops and ſchooners, about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile: 130 American families are ſettled on this river, that have been Spaniſh ſubjects ſince 1783.

TOMINA, a juriſdiction in the archbiſhopric of La Plata in Peru. It begins about 18 leagues S. E. from the city of Plata; on its eaſtern confines dwell a nation of wild Indians, called Chiriguanos. It abounds with wine, ſugar and cattle.

TOMISCANING, a lake of N. America, which ſends its waters ſouth-eaſtward through Ottawas river, into Lake St. Francis in St. Lawrence river. The line which ſeparates Upper from Lower Canada, runs up to this lake by a line drawn due north, until it ſtrikes the boundary line of Hudſon's Bay, or New-Britain.

TOMPSONTOWN, a village of Pennſylvania, in Mifflin co. containing about a dozen houſes. It is 22 miles from Lewiſtown.

TOM'S *Creek*, in New Jerſey, which ſeparates the towns of Dover and Shrewſbury.

TONDELO, a river at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, in the S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico; 15 miles due weſt of St. Annes, and 24 eaſt of Guaſickwalp. It is navigable for barges and other veſſels of from 50 to 60 tons.

TONEWANTO, the name of a creek and Indian town, in the north-weſtern part of New-York. The creek runs a weſtward courſe and enters Niagara river oppoſite Grand Iſland, 8 miles N. of Fort Erie. It runs about 40 miles, and is navigable 28 miles from its mouth. The town ſtands on its S. ſide, 18 miles from Niagara river. Alſo the Indian name of Fiſhing Bay, on Lake Ontario.

TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in circuit, but rather oblong, and wideſt at the eaſt end. It has a rocky coaſt, except to the N. ſide, which is full of ſhoals and iſlands, and the ſhore is low and ſandy. It furniſhes the beſt harbour or anchorage to be found in theſe iſlands. The iſland is all laid out in plantations, between which are roads and lanes for travelling, drawn in a very judicious manner for opening an eaſy communication from one part of the iſland to another. S. lat. 21. 9. W. long. 174. 46. Variation of the needle, in 1777, was 9. 53. E.

TONICAS. See *Point Coupee*.

TONTI, an iſland at the mouth of Lake

Lake D'Urfe, at the eaſtern extremity of Lake Ontario, is within the Britiſh territories; 11 miles N. E. of Point au Goelans, and 12 W. of Grand Iſland, having ſeveral iſles between it and the latter.

TONTI, or *Tonty*, a river which empties through the N. ſhore of Lake Erie; 22 miles W. by N. of Riviere a la Barbue.

TONTORAL, *Cape*, on the coaſt of Chili, in S. America, 15 leagues to the N. of Guaſca, and in lat. 27. 30. S.

TOOBAUAI, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, not more than 5 or 6 miles acroſs in any part. S. lat. 23. 25. W. long. 149. 23.

TOOSCHCONDOLCH, an Indian village on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, of conſiderable importance in the fur-trade; ſituated on a point of land between two deep ſounds. N. lat. 53. 2. W. long. 131. 30.

TOOTOOCH, a ſmall low iſland in Nootka Sound, on the N. W. coaſt of North-America, on the eaſtern ſide of which is a conſiderable Indian village; the inhabitants of which wear a garment apparently compoſed of wool and hair, moſtly white, well fabricated, and probably by themſelves.

TOPIA, a mountainous, barren part of New-Biſcay province in Mexico, North-America; yet moſt of the neighbouring parts are pleaſant, abounding with all manner of proviſions.

TOPSFIELD, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Eſſex co. containing 780 inhabitants. It is 8 miles weſterly of Ipſwich, and 39 N. by E. of Boſton.

TOPSHAM, a townſhip of Vermont, in Orange co. weſt of Newbury, adjoining. It is watered by ſome branches of Wait's river, and contains 162 inhabitants.

TOPSHAM, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Lincoln co. 32 miles in circumference, and more than 25 miles is waſhed by water. It is bounded on the N. W. by Little river; N. by Bowdoin, and Bowdoinham; E. by Cathance and Merry Meeting Bay; S. and S. W. by Amariſcoggin river, which ſeparates it from Brunſwick in Cumberland county. The inhabitants amount to 826 ſouls, and they live in ſuch eaſy circumſtances, that none have ever been ſo poor as to ſolicit help from the pariſh. It was incorporated in 1764. A few Engliſh attempted to ſettle here in the end of the laſt, or beginning of the preſent century. Theſe were cut off by the natives. Some families ventured to ſettle in this hazardous ſituation in 1730; from which period, until the peace of 1763, the inhabitants never felt wholly ſecure from the natives. It is 37 miles S. by W. of Hallowell, and 156 N. by E. of Boſton; and is nearly in lat. 44. N. and long. 70. W.

TORBAY, a town on the eaſtern coaſt of Nova-Scotia; 22 miles S. W. of Roaring Bull Iſland, and 100 N. E. of Halifax.

TORBEK, a village on the ſouth ſide of the ſouth peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo; 3 leagues N. W. of Avache Iſland.

TORMENTIN *Cape*, on the W. ſide of the Straits of Northumberland, or Sound, between the iſland of St. John's and the E. coaſt of Nova Scotia, is the N. point of the entrance to Bay Vert. It is due weſt from Governor's Iſland, on the S. E. coaſt of the iſland of St. John's. In ſome maps this point is called *Cape Storm*.

TORONTO, a Britiſh ſettlement on the north-weſtern bank of Lake Ontario, 53 miles N. by W. of Fort Niagara. N. lat. 44. 1. W. long. 79. 10.

TORRINGTON, or *Bedford's Bay*, on the ſouthern coaſt of Nova-Scotia, and its entrance is at America Point, about 3 miles N. of the town of Halifax. It has from 10 to 13 fathoms at its mouth, but the bay is almoſt circular, and has from 14 to 50 fathoms water in it. A prodigious ſea ſets into it in winter.

TORRINGTON, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles N. of Litchfield.

TORTOISES, *the River of*, lies 10 miles above a lake 20 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad, which is formed by the Miſſiſippi in Louiſiana and Florida. It is a large fine river, which runs into the country a good way to the N. E. and is navigable 40 miles by the largeſt boats.

TORTUE, an iſland on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo, towards the N. W. part, about 9 leagues long from E. to W. and 2 broad. The W. end is nearly 6 leagues from the head of the bay of Moſtique. The free-booters and buccaniers drove the Spaniards from this iſland in 1632; in 1638, the Spaniards

niards maſſacred all the French colony; and in 1639, the buccaniers retook Tortue. In 1676, the French took poſſeſſion of it again.

TORTUGAS, *Dry*, ſhoals to the weſtward, a little ſoutherly from Cape Florida, or the S. Point of Florida, in South-America. They are 134 leagues from the bar of Penſacola, and in lat. 24. 32. N. and long. 83. 40. W. They conſiſt of 10 ſmall iſlands or keys, and extend E. N. E. and W. S. W. 10 or 11 miles; moſt of them are covered with buſhes, and may be ſeen at the diſtance of four leagues. The ſouth-weſt key is one of the ſmalleſt, but the moſt material to be known, is in lat. 24. 32. N. and long. 83. 40. W. From the S. W. part of this key, a reef of coral rocks extends about a quarter of a mile; the water upon it is viſibly diſcoloured.

TORTUGAS HARBOUR, *Turtle's Harbour*, or *Barraco de Tortugas*, on the coaſt of Brazil, in S. America, is 60 leagues at E. S. E. from the point or cape of Arbraſec, or Des Arbres Sec, and the ſhore is flat all the way from the gulf of Maranhao.

TORTUGAS, an iſland ſo named from the great number of turtle found near it, is near the N. W. part of the iſland of St. Domingo. See *Tortue*.

TORTUGAS, or *Sal Tortuga*, is near the W. end of New-Andaluſia and Terra Firma. It is uninhabited, although about 30 miles in circumference, and abounding with ſalt. N. lat. 11. 36. W. long. 65. It is 14 leagues to the weſt of Margaritta Iſland, and 17 or 18 from Cape Blanco on the main. There are many iſlands of this name on the north coaſt of South-America.

TORTUGAS *Point*, on the coaſt of Chili, and in the South Pacific Ocean, is the ſouth point of the port of Coquimbo, and 7 or 8 leagues from the Pajaros Iſlands. Tortugas road is round the point of the ſame name, where ſhips may ride in from 6 to 10 fathoms, over a bottom of black ſand, near a rock called the Tortugas. The road is well ſheltered, but will not contain above 20 or 30 ſhips ſafely. Ships not more than 200 tons burden may careen on the Tortugas rock.

TOSQUIATOSSY *Creek*, a north head water of Alleghany river, whoſe mouth is eaſt of Squeaughta Creek, and 17 miles north-weſterly of the *Ichua Town*; which ſee.

TOTOWA, a place or village at the Great Falls in Paſſaik river, New-Jerſey.

TOTTERY, a river which empties through the ſouth-eaſtern bank of the Ohio, and is navigable with batteaux to the Ouaſiato Mountains. It is a long river, and has few branches, and interlocks with Red Creek, or Clinche's river, a branch of the Tenneſſee. It has below the mountains, eſpecially for 15 miles from its mouth, very good land.

TOULON, a townſhip of New-York, in Ontario co. In 1796, 93 of the inhabitants were electors.

TOWERHILL, a village in the townſhip of South-Kingſtown, Rhode-Iſland, where a poſt-office is kept. It is 10 miles weſt of Newport, and 282 from Philadelphia.

TOWNSHEND, a townſhip of Windham co. Vermont, weſt of Weſtminſter and Putney, containing 676 inhabitants.

TOWNSHEND, a townſhip of Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 993 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1732, and lies 45 miles northward of Boſton.

TOWNSHEND, a harbour on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine, where is a bold harbour, having 9 fathoms water, ſheltered from all winds. High water, at full and change, 45 minutes after 10 o'clock.

TRACADUCHE, now *Carleton*, on the northern ſide of Chaleur Bay, is about 5 leagues from the great river Caſquipibiac in a S. W. direction, and is a place of conſiderable trade in cod-fiſh, &c. Between the townſhip and the river Caſquipibiac, is the ſmall village of Maria.

TRANQUILLITY, a place in Suſſex co. New-Jerſey, 8 miles ſoutherly of Newtown.

TRAP, a village in Talbot co. Maryland; about 6 miles S. E. of Oxford.

TRAP, *The*, a village of Pennſylvania, in Montgomery co. having about a dozen houſes, and a German Lutheran and Calviniſt church united. It is 9 miles from Morriſtown, 11 from Pottſgrove, and 26 from Philadelphia.

TRAP, a village of Maryland, in Somerſet co. ſituated at the head of Wicomico Creek, a branch of the river Wicomico, 7 miles ſouth-weſt of Saliſbury, and 6 north of Princeſs Ann.

TRAPTOWN,

TRAPTOWN, a village of Maryland, in Frederick co. ſituated on Cotoctin Creek, between the South and Cotoctin Mountains, and 7 miles ſouth-weſterly of Fredericktown.

TRAVERSE *Bay, Great*, lies on the N. E. corner of Lake Michigan. It has a narrow entrance, and ſets up into the land ſouth-eaſtward, and receives Traverſe river from the E.

TREADHAVEN *Creek*, a ſmall branch of Choptank river.

TREASURY *Iſlands*, form a part of Mr. Shortland's *New-Georgia*, (Surville's Archipelago of the Arſacides) lying from 6. 38. to 7. 30. S. lat. and from 155. 34. to 156. E. long. from Greenwich. See *Arſacides*, &c.

TRENCHE MONT *River*, a ſmall river of the iſland of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It empties into the ſea 3 or 4 leagues to the weſtward of the eaſtern extremity of the iſland.

TRECOTHIC, a townſhip in Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, incorporated in 1769.

TRENT, a ſmall river of N. Carolina, which falls into Neus river, at Newbern. It is navigable for ſea veſſels, 12 miles above the town, and for boats 20. See *Neus*.

TRENTON, is one of the largeſt towns in New-Jerſey, and the metropolis of the the State, ſituated in Hunterdon co. on the E. ſide of Delaware river, oppoſite the falls, and nearly in the centre of the State from N. to S. The river is not navigable above theſe falls, except for boats which will carry from 500 to 700 buſhels of wheat. This town, with Lamberton, which joins it on the ſouth, contains between 200 and 300 houſes, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Here the legiſlature ſtatedly meets, the ſupreme court ſits, and moſt of the public offices are kept. The inhabitants have lately erected a handſome court-houſe, 100 feet by 30, with a ſemi-hexagon at each end, over which is a baluſtrade. Here are alſo a church for Epiſcopalians, one for Preſbyterians, one for Methodiſts, and a Quaker meeting-houſe. In the neighbourhood of this pleaſant town, are a great many gentlemen's ſeats, finely ſituated on the banks of the Delaware, and ornamented with taſte and elegance. Here is a flouriſhing academy. It is 12 miles S. W. of Princeton, 30 from Brunſwick, and 30 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 15. W. long. 74. 15.

TRENTON, a ſmall poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, Hancock co. 12 miles W. by S. of Sullivan, 31 N. E. by E. of Penobſcot, 286 N. E. of Boſton, and 633 N. E. of Philadelphia. This town is near Deſert Iſland; and in a part of it called *The Narrows*, were about 40 families in 1796.

TRENTON, the chief town of Jones' county, N. Carolina, ſituated on the S. ſide of Trent river. It contains but few houſes, beſides the court-houſe and gaol. It is 521 miles from Philadelphia.

TREPASSI *Bay*, or *Treſpaſſes Bay*, and *Harbour*, on the ſouth ſide of Newfoundland Iſland, near the S. E. part, and about 21 miles to the N. weſtward of Cape Race, the S. E. point of the iſland. The harbour is large, well ſecured, and the ground good to anchor in.

TRIANGLE *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland, one of the Bahamas. N. lat. 20. 51. W. long. 69. 53.

TRIANGLE *Shoals*, lie to the weſtward of the peninſula of Yucatan, near the E. ſhore of the Bay of Campeachy, nearly W. of Cape Condecedo. N. lat. 17. 5. W. long. 111. 59.

TRIESTE *Bay*, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, is nearly due ſouth from Bonair Iſland, one of the little Antilles, to the eaſt of Curaſſou Iſland.

TRIESTE *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, weſtward of Port Royal Iſland, about 3 leagues from E. to W. The creek which ſeperates it from Port Royal Iſland is ſcarcely broad enough to admit a canoe. Good freſh water will be got by digging 5 or 6 feet deep in the ſalt ſand; at a leſs depth it is brackiſh and ſalt, and at a greater depth than 6 feet it is ſalt again.

TRINIDAD, a ſmall iſland in the S. Atlantic Ocean, due E. off Spiritu Santo, in Brazil. S. lat. 20. 30. W. long. 41. 20. It is alſo called Trinity.

TRINIDAD, or *Trinidada Iſland*, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, at the north part of S. America. It partly forms the Gulf of Paria, or Bocca del Drago, and is much larger than any other upon the coaſt. It is 36 leagues in length, and 18 or 20 in breadth, but the climate is rather unhealthy, and little of it is cleared.

cleared. The current ſets ſo ſtrong along the coaſt from E. to W. as to render moſt of its bays and harbours uſeleſs. It produces ſugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fruit, ſome cotton, and Indian corn. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the iſland, and extorted money from the inhabitants. It was captured by the Britiſh in February, 1797. It is ſituated between 59. and 62. W. long. and in 10 N. lat. The N. E. point lies in lat. 10. 28. N. and long. 59. 37. W. The chief town is St. Joſeph.

TRINIDAD, LA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the banks of the river Belen, 12 miles from the ſea; but the road is almoſt impaſſable by land. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala, and 24 eaſt of La Conception. N. lat. 13. W. long. 91. 40.

TRINIDAD, LA, on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien, lies eaſtward of Bocca del Toro, and ſome cluſters of ſmall iſlands, and S. W. of Porto Bello and Fort Chagre. N. lat. 8. 30. W. long. 81. 30.

TRINIDAD, or *La Sonſonate Port*, a town on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, about 65 miles S. E. of Petapa, and 162 from the town of Guatimala. All the goods that are ſent from Peru and Mexico to Acaxatla, about 12 miles from it, are brought to this port. It is 9 miles from the town to the harbour, which is much frequented, and is a place of great trade; being the neareſt landing to Guatimala for ſhips that come from Peru, Panama, and Mexico.

TRINIDAD, LA, one of the ſea-ports on the ſouth part of the iſland of Cuba, in the Weſt-Indies; ſituated N. W. from the weſt end of the groupe of iſlands called Jardin de la Reyna. N. lat. 21. 40. W. long. 80. 50.

TRINIDAD, LA, an open town of Veragua, and audience of Mexico, in N. America.

TRINIDAD *Channel*, has the iſland of Tobago on the N. W. and that of Trinidad on the ſouth.

TRINIDAD, or *Trinity*, a town of New-Granada, and Terra Firma, in S. America, about 23 miles N. E. of St. Fe.

TRINITY *Bay*, on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland Iſland, between lat. 47. 53. 30. and 48. 37. N.

TRINITY *Port*, a large bay of Martinico Iſland, in the Weſt-Indies, formed on the ſouth-eaſt by Point Caravelle.

TRINITY *Iſle*, lies near the coaſt of Patagonia, in S. America, eaſtward of York Iſlands. S. lat. 50. 37.

TRINITY *Iſl.*, the north-eaſternmoſt of the ſmall iſlands on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the peninſula of Alaſka, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, N. E. of Foggy Iſlands.

TRIO, a cape on the coaſt of Brazil, S. America.

TRISTO, a bay on the north coaſt of S. America, is W. S. W. of the river Turiano. It has good anchorage and is well ſheltered from the ſwell of the ſea.

TRIVIGILLO *Bay*, in the Gulf of Honduras, or ſouth ſhore of the Gulf of Mexico, is within the iſland of Pines. Dulce river lies a little to the weſt.

TROCADIE, a ſmall iſland on the N. coaſt of the iſland of St. John's, lying off the mouth of Shimene Port, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

TROIS *Rivieres*, a bay at the eaſt end of the above-mentioned Iſland of St. John's, and weſt of Cape Breton Iſland. Three ſtreams fall into it from different directions; hence its name. N. lat. 46. 5. W. long. 62. 15.

TROIS *Rivieres*, or the *Three Rivers*, or *Treble River*, a town of Lower Canada, ſettled by the French in 1610; and is ſo called from the junction of three waters a little below the town, where they fall into the river St. Lawrence. The town ſtands on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, at that part of the river called Lake St. Pierre. It is but thinly inhabited; is commodiouſly ſituated for the fur trade, and was formerly the ſeat of the French government, and the grand mart to which the natives reſorted. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile country, about 50 miles ſouth-weſt of Quebec. The inhabitants are moſtly rich, and have elegant, well furniſhed houſes, and the country round wears a fine appearance. N. lat. 46. 51. W. long. 75 15.

TROMPEAUR, *Cape*, *del Enganna*, or *Falſe Cape*, is the eaſternmoſt point of the iſland of St. Domingo. N. lat. 18. 25. W. long. from Paris 71.

TROPIC *Keys*, are ſmall iſlands or rocks, on the north of Crab Iſland, and off the eaſt coaſt of Porto Rico Iſland. A number of tropic birds breed here, which

which are a ſpecies never ſeen but between the tropics.

TROQUOES, a bay at the ſouthern extremity of the eaſtern part of Lake Huron, ſeparated from Matchudoch Bay on the N. E. by a broad promontory.

TROQUQUA, an iſland on the north coaſt of S. America, in the mouth of a ſmall bay near Cape Seco, a ſhort way S. E. from the eaſt point of the bay or river Taratura.

TROU JACOB, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo. From this to Cape Beate, or Cape a Foux, the ſhore is rocky.

TROU, LE, a ſettlement in the northern part of the French diviſion of the iſland of St. Domingo. It is 5½ leagues E. of Ouanaminthe, and 2 S. E. of Limonade. N. lat. 19. 35. W. long. from Paris 74. 22.

TROY, a poſt-town of New-York, Renſſelaer co. 6 miles north of Albany, 3 S. of Lanſinburg city, and 271 from Philadelphia. The townſhip of Troy is bounded E. by Peterſburg, and was taken from Renſſelaerwyck townſhip, and incorporated in 1791. In 1796, 550 of the inhabitants were electors. Seven years ago, the ſcite of the flouriſhing village of Troy was covered with flocks and herds, and the ſpot on which a ſchool, containing 160 ſcholars, is now erected, was then probably a ſheepfold. The ſchool is under the direction of 3 ſchoolmaſters, and is a very promiſing ſeminary.

TRURO, a town of Nova-Scotia, ſituated in Halifax co. at the head of the Baſin of Minas, oppoſite to, and 3 miles ſoutherly of, Onſlow; 40 miles N. by W. of Halifax, and 40 from Pictou. It was ſettled by the North-Iriſh, ſome Scotch, and the deſcendants of North-Iriſh. Through this town runs the river called by the Indians Shubbenacadie, navigable for boats to within 9 miles of Fort Sackville.

TRURO, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Barnſtable county, lies between lat. 41. 57. and 42. 4. N. and between long. 70. 4. and 70. 13. W. It is on the eaſternmoſt part of the peninſula of Cape Cod, 57 miles S. E. of Boſton, in a ſtraight line, but as the road runs it is 112, and 40 from the courthouſe of Barnſtable. It is the *Pamet* of the Indians, and and after its ſettlement in 1700 was ſome time called *Dangerfield*; it was incorporated under its preſent name in 1709, and contains 1,193 inhabitants. Only one family of Indians remained a few years ſince, and lived on *Pamet Point*. In the valley called *Great Hollow*, a creek ſets up from the bay, at the mouth of which is a tide harbour. The other landing places are of ſmall note. *Pamet Harbour* is about 100 yards wide at the mouth, but is wider within; and if repaired would be of public utility. It lies above 3 leagues S. E. of Cape-Cod harbour. The hill on which the meeting-houſe ſtands branches from the high land of Cape-Cod, well known to ſeamen. The mountain of clay in Truro, in the midſt of ſandy hills, ſeems to have been placed there by the God of Nature, to ſerve as a foundation for a light-houſe, which if erected might ſave the lives of thouſands, and millions of property. The ſoil of Truro is, in moſt places, ſandy, like Provincetown; and the inhabitants derive their principal ſubſiſtence from the ſea, which here abounds with vaſt variety of fiſh. Great part of their corn and vegetables are procured from Boſton and the neighbouring towns. Two inhabitants of Truro, Captains David Smith and Gamaliel Collings, were the firſt who adventured to Falkland Iſlands in purſuit of whales. This voyage, which was crowned with ſucceſs, was undertaken in 1774, by the advice of Admiral Montague of the Britiſh navy. The whalemen of Truro now viſit the coaſt of Guinea and Brazil. Many of the maſters of ſhips employed from Boſton and other ports, are natives of Truro. The elderly men and ſmall boys remain at home to cultivate the ground; the reſt are at ſea ⅔ds of the year. The women are generally employed in ſpinning, weaving, knitting, &c.

TRUXILLO, a bay, harbour, and town, at the bottom of St. Giles's Bay, on the coaſt of Honduras, in the gulf of that name. The bay is about 6 miles broad, being deep and ſecure, and defended by a caſtle; but it has little trade. The town ſtands about a league from the North Sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, with ſome iſlands before them, form the harbour. The country is exceedingly fruitful in corn and grapes, and notwithſtanding the heat of the climate, very populous. The city is defended by a thick wall towards

wards the ſea, and is inacceſſible but by a narrow, ſteep aſcent. The caſtle joins to the wall, and ſtands on a hill. Behind the city are high mountains. It lies 300 miles N. E. of Amapalla. N. lat. 15. 20. W. long. 85. 56.

TRUXILLO, the firſt dioceſe in the audience of Lima, in Peru.

TRUXILLO, a bay or harbour, and one of the principal cities of the province of the ſame name in Peru, is 11 leagues from Chocope, and 80 N. W. of Lima; and according to Ulloa, the city lies in lat. 8. 6. 3. S. and long. 77. 30. W. It ſtands in the valley of Chimo, on a ſmall river, about half a league from the ſea; is ſurrounded with a brick wall, and from its circuit may be claſſed among cities of the third order. Two leagues to the northward is the port of Guanchaco, the channel of its trade. The houſes make an elegant appearance, being generally of brick, with ſtately balconies and ſuperb porticos.

TRUXILLO, or *Noſtra Seniora de la Paz*, a town of New-Granada (Venezuela) and Terra Firma, in S. America, 215 miles ſouth of Maracaibo Lake; on the ſouthernmoſt bank of which Lake is a village, called Truxillo, dependent on this city. The city is in lat. 9. 21. N. and long. 69. 15. W.

TRYON *Mountains*, in N. Carolina, lie N. W. of the town of Saliſbury, on the borders of the State of Tenneſſee.

TUAPE, the chief town of the diviſion of Senora, in New-Mexico.

TUBAI, a ſmall iſland, one of the Society Iſlands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is about 4 or 5 leagues to the N. by W. or N. N. W. from Bolabola. S. lat. 16. 12. W. long. 151. 44.

TUCAPEE, on the coaſt of Chili, and the W. ſide of S. America, is on the S. Atlantic Ocean, 10 leagues N. N. E. from Rio Imperial, and 10 to the iſland of Santa Maria, or St. Mary.

TUCKABATCHEES, a town of the Creek nation of Indians.

TUCKAHOC *Creek*, in Maryland, Talbot co. a branch of Choptank river.

TUCKERTON, the port of entry for the diſtrict of Little Egg Harbour, in the State of New-Jerſey.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, ſo called from a tribe of Indians, and in the S. W. diviſion of Paraguay. It is bounded N. partly by Los Chicas, in Peru, and partly by Chaco; S. by Cayo and Pampas; E. by Paraguay Proper, and Rio de la Plata; and W. by St. Jago, in Chili, and the S. end of Chicas; extending itſelf from Rio Vermejo to Rio Quarto, almoſt from lat. 24. to 34. ſouth, and from E. to W. where broadeſt, from the river Salado to the ridge of the Cordillera, ſeparating it from Chili, almoſt from long. 62. to 69. 30. W. The climate is healthy and temperate. The lands are rich and well cultivated, eſpecially towards Chili, with ſome deſert cantons towards the Magellanic ſide. Its two principal rivers are Dolce and Salado, that is, the ſweet and ſalt ones; beſides innumerable ſmaller ſtreams. The natives are ſomewhat civilized by the Spaniards, and cover themſelves with their woollen and cotton manufactures, and live in villages.

TUCUYO, a town of New-Granada, and Terra Firma in N. America. It ſtands in a valley of the ſame name, every where ſurrounded by mountains. The air is very healthy, and the ſoil fruitful, and a river divides the place. It is 200 miles S. of Maracaibo city. N. lat. 7. 10. W. long. 68. 36.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a town of New-Hampſhire, in Strafford co. ſituated on the N. E. ſide of Lake Winipiſeogee, adjoining Wolfborough, containing 109 inhabitants.

TUGELO *River*, in Georgia, is the main branch of Savannah river. The other great branch is Keowee, which joining with the other, 15 miles N. W. of the northern boundary of Wilke's co. form the Savannah. Some branches of the Tugelo riſe in the State of Tenneſſee. A reſpectable traveller relates that in ten minutes, having walked his horſe moderately, he taſted of Tugelo, Apalachicola, and Hiwaſſee rivers.

TUICHTENOONA *Creek*, in the State of New-York, is 16 miles above Schenectady. E. of the creek is a curious Indian inſcription.

TULLY, one of the military townſhips of Onondago co. New-York, having Sempronious on the weſt, and Fabius on the eaſt. It is within the juriſdiction of Pompey, and lies 29 miles S. E. of the ferry on Cayuga Lake.

TULPEHOCKEN, a branch of the Schuylkill, which empties into that river at Reading. Alſo, the name of a town of Pennſylvania, in Lancaſter co. 6 miles weſt of Middletown, and 65 north-

north-weſt of Philadelphia. Tulpehocken creek or river, and Quitapahilla, lead within 4 miles of each other. The water communication between Schuylkill and Suſquehannah muſt be formed over a tract of country of about 40 miles in extent, from river to river, in a ſtraight line; but about 60 miles as the navigation muſt go. This tract is cut by the above 2 creeks. The bottom of the canal, through which the navigation muſt paſs, will not here riſe more than 30 feet above the level of the head waters of the above 2 creeks; nor ſo much as 200 feet above the level of the waters of Suſquehannah or Schuylkill.

TUMBEZ, a town in the road to Lima and Peru, in South-America, 7 leagues from Salto, a place for landing of goods conſigned to this place, and in lat. 3. 12. 16. S. Near this town is a river of the ſame name, which empties into the bay of Guayaquil. It has near 70 cane houſes.

TUMBLING *Dam*, on Delaware river, is about 22 miles above Trenton.

TUNBRIDGE, a townſhip of Vermont, Orange co. 12 miles weſt of Thetford. It contains 487 inhabitants.

TUNIA, a city of New-Granada, in Terra Firma.

TUNJA, a town of New-Granada and Terra Firma, in South America. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fruitful. It is about 30 miles ſouth-weſt of Truxillo. N. lat. 4. 51. W. long. 72. 10.

TUNKERS. See *Ephrata*.

TUNKHANNOCK, a townſhip and creek in Luzerne co. Pennſylvania. The creek is a water of Suſquehannah.

TUPINAMBAS, the name of a famous nation who inhabited Brazil on its firſt diſcovery by the Portugueſe. They left their chief abode about Rio de Janeiro, and wandered up to the parts near the Amazon, where the Tapayos are now the deſcendants of that brave people. Their migration and hiſtory are fully deſcribed by Father Dacunha.

TURA *Bamba*, a ſpacious plain of Peru, in S. America, at the extremity of which ſtands the city of Quito. To this plain there is a road from Guayaquil.

TURBET, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, on Suſquehannah river. See *Northumberland County*.

TURIANO, a river on the north-coaſt of South America, 3 leagues to the eaſt of the iſlands Barbarata. Near it is a ſalt pond which furniſhes all the coaſt with ſalt, and there is harbour and road for ſhips to ride in.

TURKISH *Iſlands*, a groupe of little iſlands, called alſo *Ananas*, ſince they are the iſlands of *Don Diego Luengo*, thus called by him who diſcovered them. They are more than 30 leagues north of Point Iſabelique, on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo.

TURKEY, a ſmall town of New-Jerſey, Eſſex co. 14 miles north weſterly of Elizabeth-Town, and 179 north-eaſt of Philadelphia.

TURKEY *Foot*, in Youghiogany river, is the point of junction of the great S. Branch, Little Croſſings from the ſouth-eaſt, and North Branch from the northward. It is 35 miles from the mouth of the river, 22 miles S. S. W. of Berlin, in Pennſylvania, and 36 north eaſt of Morgantown. N. lat. 39. 44.

TURKEY *Point*, a promontory on the north ſide of Lake Erie, lies oppoſite to Preſque Iſle, on the ſouth ſide, about 50 miles acroſs.

TURKEY *Point*, at the head of Cheſapeak Bay, is a point of land formed by the waters of the bay on the north-weſt, and thoſe of Elk river on the ſouth-eaſt. It is about 15½ miles ſouth-weſt of Elkton, and 44 north-eaſt of Annapolis. Here the Britiſh army landed, in Auguſt, 1777, before they advanced to Philadelphia.

TURKS *Iſlands*, ſeveral ſmall iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, about 35 leagues north-eaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, and about 60 to the ſouth-eaſt of Crooked Iſland. The Bermudians frequently come hither and make a great quantity of ſalt, and the ſhips which ſail from St. Domingo commonly paſs within ſight of them. N. lat. 21. 18. W. long. 71. 5.

TURNER, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, Cumberland co. on the weſt bank of Androſcoggin river, which divides it from Green in Lincoln co. It was incorporated in 1786, contains 349 inhabitants, and lies 172 miles north of Boſton, and 31 ſouth-weſt of Hallowell.

TURTLE *Iſland*, in the ſouth Pacific Ocean, is nearly a league long, and not half ſo broad. It is ſurrounded by a reef of coral rocks, that have no ſoundings without them. S. lat. 19. 49. W. long. 177. 57.

TURTLE *Creek*, in Pennſylvania, a ſmall

ſmall ſtream which empties through the E. bank of Monongahela river, about 12 miles from the mouth of that river, at Pittſburg. At the head of this creek, General Braddock engaged a party of Indians, the 9th of July, 1755, on his way to Fort du Queſne, now Pittſburg, where he was repulſed, himſelf killed, his army put to flight, and the remains of the army brought off the field by the addreſs and courage of Colonel, afterwards General Waſhington.

TURTLE *River*, in Georgia, empties into St. Simon's Sound, and its bar has a ſufficiency of water for the largeſt veſſel that ſwims. At its mouth is the town of Brunſwick, which has a noble and capacious harbour. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. The lands on the banks of this river are ſaid to be excellent.

TURY, a river on the coaſt of Brazil, in S. America, 40 leagues E. S. E. of the river Cayta. The iſland of St. John lies juſt off the river's mouth, and makes a very good harbour on the inſide of it. But the paſſage both in and out, is difficult, and no pilots are to be had.

TUSCALOMSA, a river of W. Florida. See *Pearl River*.

TUSCARORA *Creek*, a ſmall ſtream of Pennſylvania, which empties through the S. W. bank of Juniatta river, 12 miles ſouth-eaſtward of Lewiſtown.

TUSCARORA *Villages*, lie a mile from each other, 4 miles from Queenſtown, in Upper Canada, containing together about 40 decayed houſes. Veſtiges of ancient fortifications are viſible in this neighbourhood. The Indian houſes are about 12 feet ſquare; many of them are wholly covered with bark, others have the walls of logs, in the ſame manner as the firſt ſettlers among white people built their huts, having chimnies in which they keep comfortable fires. Many of them, however, retain the ancient cuſtom of having the fire in the centre of the houſe. The lands in the vicinity are of a good quality.

TUSCARORAS, a tribe of Indians in the State of New-York. They migrated from North-Carolina, about the year 1712, and were adopted by the Oneidas, with whom they have ſince lived, on the ſuppoſition that they were originally the ſame tribe, from an affinity which there is in their language. They now conſiſt of about 400 ſouls, their village is between Kahnanwolohale and New-Stockbridge, on Tuſcarora or Oneida Creek. They receive an annuity of about 400 dollars from the United States.

TUSKARAWI, the ancient name of a head water of Muſkingum river. It is alſo called Tuſcarawas.

TUTAPAN, a large town on the W. coaſt of New-Mexico, in the N. Pacific Ocean. From the river Sacatulca, the high and rugged land extends N. W. 25 leagues.

TWELVE ISLES, or *Twelve Apoſtles*, iſles on the S. ſide of Lake Superior, and on the S. ſide of the mouth of Weſt Bay.

TWENTY MILE *Creek*, an eaſtern branch of Tombigbee river, in Georgia, which runs firſt a S. by E. courſe, then turns to the S. W. Its mouth lies in about lat. 33. 33. N. and long. 88. W.

TWENTY FIVE MILE *Pond*, a ſettlement in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine. See *Titcomb*.

TWIGHTWEES, a tribe of Indians, in the N. W. Territory, inhabiting near Miami river and Fort. Warriors 200. See *Wawiachtonos*.

TYBEE *Iſland*, on the coaſt of Georgia, lies at the mouth of Savannah river, to the ſouthward of the bar. It is very pleaſant, with a beautiful creek to the W. of it, where a ſhip of any burden may lie ſafe at anchor. A light-houſe ſtands on the iſland, 80 feet high, and in lat. 32. N. and long. 81. 10. W. The light houſe is 7 miles E. S. E. ½ E. from Savannah, and 6 S. W. ½ W. from Port Royal.

TYBOINE, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Cumberland county.

TYGART'S *Valley*, in Pennſylvania, lies on Monongahela river.

TYGER, a ſmall river of S. Carolina, riſes in the Alleghany Mountains, and, taking a S. E. courſe nearly parallel to Enoree river, empties into Broad river, 5 miles above the Enoree.

TYNGSBOROUGH, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Middleſex co. on Merrimack river, 31 miles north of Boſton.

TYRINGHAM, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Berkſhire co. It contains 1397 inhabitants, lies 14 miles from the ſhire town, and 140 weſt of Boſton.

TYRONE, two townſhips of Pennſylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Cumberland.

TYRREL, a maritime county of Edenton diſtrict, N. Carolina; bounded N. by Roanoke river and Albemarle Sound, and ſouth by Beaufort. It is generally a low, flat, and ſwampy country, and contains 4744 inhabitants, including 1176 ſlaves.

U

UCAH, *Port*, on the N. W. Coaſt of North-America, is ſituated on Waſhington's Iſland, ſouth of Port Geyer, and north of Port Sturgis. At its mouth are Needham's Iſles. The middle of the entrance of this bay is in lat. 52. 25. N.

UCAYALA *River*, a ſouth branch of Amazon river.

UCHE, an Indian town ſituated on the Chata Uche river. It is ſituated, according to Bartram, on a vaſt plain, and is the largeſt, moſt compact, and beſt ſituated Indian town he ever ſaw. The habitations are large, and neatly built; the walls of the houſes are conſtructed of a wooden frame, then lathed and plaiſtered inſide and out with a reddiſh well tempered clay or mortar, which gives them the appearance of red brick walls; and the roofs are neatly covered with cypreſs bark, or ſhingles. The town appears populous and thriving, full of youth and young children; and is ſuppoſed to contain about 1500 inhabitants. They are able to muſter 500 gun-men or warriors. Their national language is radically different from the Creek or Muſcogulge tongue, and is called the Savanna or Savanuca tongue. It is ſaid to be the ſame or a dialect of the Shawaneſe. Although in confederacy with the Creeks, they do not mix with them; and are of importance enough to excite the jealouſy of the whole Muſcogulge confederacy, and are uſually at variance, yet are wiſe enough to unite againſt a common enemy to ſupport the intereſt of the general Creek confederacy.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſlands in the S. Paciſic Ocean, is about 7 or 8 leagues from the iſland of Huaheine, at S. W. by W. There are 9 uninhabited iſlands weſt of it. The ſouth end lies in lat. 16. 55 S. and long. 151. 20 W.

ULLOA, or *St. John de Ulloa*, near the weſt ſhore of the Gulf of Mexico.

ULSTER, a mountainous and hilly county of New-York, containing all that part of the State bounded eaſterly by the middle of Hudſon's river, ſoutherly by the county of Orange, weſterly by the State of Pennſylvania, and the weſt branch of Delaware river, and northerly by the county of Albany. In 1790, it contained 29,397 inhabitants, including 2,906 ſlaves. In 1796, there were 4,429 of the inhabitants qualified to be electors. It is divided into 16 townſhips. Chief town, Kingſton. A part of this county and that of Otſego, were erected into a ſeparate county, January, 1797.

ULYSSES, one of the military townſhips in Onondago co New-York, ſituated at the ſouthern end of Cayuga Lake, having Hector on the weſt, and Dryden on the eaſt, which laſt townſhip is included within the juriſdiction of Ulyſſes, which was incorporated in 1794. In 1796, 38 of the inhabitants were electors.

UMBAGOG, a large lake of New-Hampſhire, next in ſize to Lake Winipiſeogee. It lies in Grafton co. and a ſmall part of it in the Diſtrict of Maine.

UNADILLA, a river of the State of New-York, called alſo *Tianaderha*, runs ſouthward, and joining the Main Branch, forms Chenengo river.

UNADILLA, a townſhip of New-York, Otſego co. on the northern ſide of the main branch of Chenengo river. It is about 110 miles ſouth weſt of Albany; and, in 1796, 502 of its inhabitants were electors. In the ſame year, the townſhips of Suffrage, Otſego, and Butternuts, were taken from this townſhip, and incorporated.

UNAKA *Mountain*. See *Tenneſſee*.

UNAMI, a tribe of the Delaware Indians, conſidered to be the head of that nation.

UNDERHILL, a townſhip of Vermont, Chittenden co. 12 miles eaſt of Colcheſter, and contains 65 inhabitants.

UNION, a county of South-Carolina, Pinckney diſtrict, containing 7,693 inhabitants, of whom 6,430 are whites, and 1,215 ſlaves. It ſends two repreſentatives and one ſenator to the State legiſlature. Chief town Pinckneyville.

UNION, a rocky townſhip in Tolland co. Connecticut, weſt of Woodſtock, and about 12 miles N. E. of Tolland.

UNION, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine,

Maine, Lincoln co. containing 200 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1786, and lies 290 miles from Boſton.

UNION, a poſt-town of the State of New-York, Tioga co. on the N. ſide of Suſquehannah river, and weſt of the mouth of the Chenango, 122 miles S. E. by E. of Williamſburg, on Geneſſee river, 24 E. N. E. of Athens, or Tioga Point, 92 S. W. of Cooperſtown, and 340 N. by W. of Philadelphia. In 1796, there were in the township, 284 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

UNION *River*, or *Plantation*, *No.* 6, in the Diſtrict of Maine, is ſituated in Hancock co. 25 miles N. E. of Penobſcot.

UNION *River*, in the county of Hancock, Diſtrict of Maine, empties into Blue Hill Bay, on the E. ſide of Penobſcot Bay. Long-Iſland, in this bay, is in lat. 44. 25. and long. 67. 45.

UNION-TOWN, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, Fayette co. on Redſtone Creek. It contains a church, a ſtone gaol, and a brick court-houſe, and about 80 dwelling-houſes. Near it are two valuable merchant mills. It is the ſeat of the county courts, and is 14 miles S. by E. of Brownſville, where Redſtone Creek enters the Monongahela, 58 miles S. of Pittſburg, 24 N. E. of Morgantown, in Virginia, and 327 W. of Philadelphia.

UNITAS, a village of North-Carolina, ſituated at the head of Gargal's Creek.

UNITED STATES. The United States of America occupy, perhaps, the 39th part of the habitable globe, and the 199th part of the whole. They are claſſed in three grand diviſions.

I. *The* NEW-ENGLAND, *or* EASTERN, *or* NORTHERN STATES, *viz.*
- VERMONT,
- NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
- MASSACHUSETTS, including the DISTRICT OF MAINE,
- RHODE-ISLAND, and
- CONNECTICUT.

II. *The* MIDDLE STATES.
- NEW-YORK,
- NEW-JERSEY,
- PENNSYLVANIA,
- DELAWARE, and
- NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

III. *The* SOUTHERN STATES.
- MARYLAND,
- VIRGINIA,
- KENTUCKY,
- NORTH-CAROLINA,
- TENNESSEE,
- SOUTH-CAROLINA, and
- GEORGIA.

Theſe grand diviſions, as alſo the different States, have been already deſcribed; to which we refer the reader. The territory of the United States is in length 1,250 miles, and in breadth 1040, lying between 31. and 45. N. lat. and between 64. and 96. W. long. from London; bounded north and eaſt by Britiſh America, or the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and New-Brunſwick; ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth by Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and weſt by the river Miſſiſippi. According to Mr. Hutchins, it contains, by computation, a million of ſquare miles, in which are

	640,000,000 acres
Deduct for water	51,000,000
Acres of land in the United States	589,000,000

The largeſt rivers that border upon, or paſs through the United States, are Miſſiſippi, Ohio, and Tenneſſee, on the weſt ſide of the Alleghany Mountains; and the Alatamaha, Savannah, Santee, Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Patowmac, Suſquehannah, Delaware, Hudſon, Connecticut, Merrimack, Piſcataqua, Androſcoggin, Kennebeck, and Penobſcot, whoſe general courſes are from north-weſt and north, to S. E. and ſouth, and which empty into the Atlantic Ocean. The United States emboſom ſome of the largeſt lakes in the world. The moſt remarkable lie in a chain along their northern boundary upon the Canada line, and are lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Champlaine, George, Memphremagog, Winipiſeogee, and Umbagog. The moſt remarkable ſwamps are Ouaquaphenogaw, or Eknanfanoka, nearly 300 miles in circumference, in the State of Georgia; the two Diſmals in North-Carolina, of immenſe extent, each containing a large lake in its centre; and Buffaloe Swamp, in the north-weſtern parts of Pennſylvania. The principal mountains in the United States, are, Agamenticus, in Maine; the White Mountains and Monadnock, in New-Hampſhire; Wachuſett, in Maſſachuſetts; the Green Mountains, in Vermont; and the Alleghany Mountains, about 900 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. The face of the country, generally ſpeaking,

is agreeably variegated with plains and mountains, vales and hills. New England is an uneven, hilly and rocky country. A broad ſpace, including all the branch of the Alleghany Mountains, commencing at Hudſon's river in New-York, and extending circuitouſly ſouth-weſterly through all the States weſtward and ſouthward, Delaware excepted, is mountainous. Eaſtward of theſe mountains quite to the ſea-coaſt, a border of from 60 to 100 miles, and ſometimes more, in breadth, is a remarkably level country, and in the ſouthern States free of ſtone. Weſt of this range of mountains, is a fine, and charmingly diverſified country, well watered, fertile, temperate, and increaſing in population with unexampled rapidity. Every ſpecies of ſoil that the earth affords may be found in the United States; and all the various kinds of fruits, grain, pulſe, and garden plants and roots which are found in Europe; beſides a great variety of native vegetable productions. Tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax, and hemp, are among the principal productions of the United States. The United States conſtitute what may, with ſtrict propriety, be called a REPUBLIC. It conſiſts of ſixteen ſeparate, independent States, having governors, conſtitutions, and laws of their own, united under a general, federal conſtitution of government, adminiſtered by an elective head, and by a proportionate number of repreſentatives of the people from all the States. The merchants of this country carry on an extenſive foreign trade with Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Hamburgh, United Netherlands, Great-Britain, Auſtrian Netherlands and Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, in Europe —with Morocco, and ſeveral other parts of Africa—with China, and various Aſiatic countries, and the Eaſt-India Iſlands—with the Weſt-Indies, and the N. W. coaſt of North America. The principal articles exported are fiſh, lumber, live ſtock, beef, pork, flour, wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, rice, indigo, flax-ſeed, pot and pearl aſhes, iron, &c. The exports of the year ending Sept. 30, 1796, amounted to 67,064,097 dollars. Six years before, the value of exports was but about 18 millions of dollars. The tea imported into the United States in 1791, directly from China, was 2,601,852 lbs. and the prices in Philadelphia 33 per cent. lower than in London, the drawback deducted. The export of ſalted beef and pork, in 1791, was 66,000 barrels. The fiſhing trade of the United States is rendered peculiarly important as a means of defence or of annoying the commerce of hoſtile nations, from the circumſtance that the Republic has not yet adopted a naval eſtabliſhment. The fiſhermen, while that continues to be the caſe, may be tranſmuted by war immediately into a corps of privateersmen, and their ſhips into private veſſels of war; becauſe the navy of any hoſtile nation will ſuſpend the fiſheries, as long as there is no naval force to oppoſe them. The amazing importance of the fiſheries to the United States is evident from an inſpection of the records of only the two counties of Suffolk and Eſſex, which compriſe the ſea-ports of Boſton, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Ipſwich, Newbury-Port, Glouceſter, and Haverhill. It appears that there were taken, brought in, and libelled, in the maritime court of theſe two counties, during the late war, 1,095 veſſels with their cargoes; and 13 cargoes taken from ſuch ſhips as had been abandoned after capture; making in the whole 1108. It has been ſtated by a Britiſh premier, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, that the number of veſſels belonging to Great-Britain in 1774, was 6,219 ſail; of which, 3,908 were Britiſh built, and 2,311 American built. Thus above a ſixth part of all their veſſels were brought in as prizes by them into the ports of the United States, with cargoes of great value, compoſed of every ſpecies of military and domeſtic ſupply, in a ſeaſon of the utmoſt emergency. It is likewiſe conjectured by well informed perſons that 55 per cent. of all the captures was made by the people of Maſſachuſetts. The capital ports for large ſhips, in the United States ſtand thus ranked, Newport, in Rhode-Iſland; Portland, in the diſtrict of Maine; and New-York. Several important branches of manufactures have grown up and flouriſhed with a rapidity which ſurpriſes; affording an encouraging aſſurance of ſucceſs in future attempts. Of theſe the following are the moſt conſiderable, viz. of *Skins*—tanned and

and tawed leathers, dreſſed ſkins, ſhoes, boots, and ſlippers, harneſs and ſaddlery of all kinds, portmanteaus and trunks, leather breeches, gloves, muffs and tippets, parchment and glue. Of *Iron*—bar and ſheet iron, ſteel, nail-rods, and nails, implements of huſbandry, ſtoves, pots, and other houſehold utenſils, the ſteel and iron work of carriages and for ſhip-building, anchors, ſcale beams and weights, and various tools of artificers; arms of all kinds. Of *Wood*—ſhips, cabinet wares, and turnery, wool and cotton cards, and other machinery for manufactures and huſbandry, mathematical inſtruments, coopers' wares of every kind. Of *Flax* and *Hemp*—cables, ſail-cloth, cordage, twine and packthread. Of *Clay*—bricks and coarſe tiles, and potters' wares. Ardent ſpirits and malt liquors. Writing and printing paper, ſheathing and wrapping paper, paſteboards, fullers' or preſs papers, and paper hangings. Books. Hats of fur and wool, and mixtures of both. Women's ſtuff and ſilk ſhoes. Refined ſugars. Chocolate. Oil of animals and ſeeds. Soap, ſpermaceti and tallow candles; copper and braſs wares; particularly utenſils for diſtillers, ſugar refiners, and brewers; andirons and other articles for houſehold uſe; clocks, philoſophical apparatus; tin wares of almoſt all kinds for ordinary uſe; carriages of all kinds; ſnuff, ſmoaking and chewing tobacco; ſtarch, and hair powder; lampblack, and other painters' colours; printers' ink, magneſia, gunpowder. Beſides the manufactures of theſe articles, which are carried on as regular trades, and have attained to a conſiderable degree of maturity, there is a vaſt ſcene of houſehold manufacturing, which contributes very largely to the ſupply of the community. Religion here is placed on its proper baſis, without the feeble and unwarranted aid of the civil power, and is left to be ſupported by its own evidence, by the lives of its profeſſors, and by the Almighty care of its Divine Author. The following denominations of Chriſtians are more or leſs numerous, viz. Congregationaliſts, Preſbyterians, Epiſcopalians, Dutch Reformed Church, Baptiſts, Quakers, Methodiſts, Roman Catholics, German Lutherans, German Calviniſts, Moravians or United Brethren of the Epiſcopal Church, Tunkers, Mennoniſts, Univerſaliſts, and Shakers. There are a few Jews, and many who reject revealed religion as unneceſſary, inconvenient, and fabulous; and plead the ſufficiency of natural religion. In 1790, there were about 3,950,000 inhabitants in the United States; 697,697 of whom were ſlaves. The preſent number is probably above four millions and a half, made up of almoſt all the different nations of Europe, but principally of the deſcendants of the Engliſh nation. The military ſtrength of this country lies in a well diſciplined militia of about 900,000 brave and independent freemen, and an army of about 3 or 4000 men to defend the frontiers of the Union, and to man the ſeveral fortreſſes in the different parts of the United States. The ſum voted by Congreſs to ſupport the naval and military eſtabliſhment of the United States for 1796, was 1,818,873 dollars. The civil liſt is about 300,000 dollars annually. See *America*, *North America*, &c.

UNITY, a ſettlement in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, between the Weſt Ponds, 7 or 8 miles W. of Sidney, oppoſite to Vaſſalborough, and 15 miles N. W. of Hallowell. It lies on Sandy river, about 16 miles from its mouth.

UNITY, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, ſituated in Cheſhire county, a few miles north-eaſt of Charleſton. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 538 inhabitants.

UNITY *Town*, in Montgomery co. Maryland, lies 2 or 3 miles from Patuxent river, 11 from Montgomery court-houſe, and 24 northerly of the city of Waſhington.

UPATCHAWANAN, or *Temiſcamain*, a Canadian ſettlement in N. America, in lat. 47. 17. 30. N.

UPPER ALLOWAYS *Creek*, in Salem co. New-Jerſey.

UPPER BALD EAGLE, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Miffin county.

UPPER DISTRICT, a diviſion of Georgia, which contains the counties of Montgomery, Waſhington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorp, Elbert, Wilkes, Warren, Columbia, and Richmond.

UPPER DUBLIN a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Montgomery county.

UPPER FREEHOLD, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, Monmouth co. adjoining to Burlington and Middleſex counties

on the north and ſouth-weſt, and Freehold on the eaſt. It contains 3442 inhabitants.

UPPER GREAT MONADNOCK, in the townſhip of Lemington, in the north-eaſt corner of Vermont, on Connecticut river.

UPPER HANOVER, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, Montgomery county.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, a poſt-town of Maryland, 16 miles ſouth-eaſt of Bladenſburg, 15 north-eaſt of Piſcataway, and 162 ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia.

UPPER MILFORD, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, Northampton county.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, Salem county.

UPPER SAURA, a place in N. Carolina, on Dan river, about 200 miles from Halifax.

UPPER SAVAGE *Iſlands*, in Hudſon's Bay. N. lat. 62. 32. 30. W. long. 70. 48.

UPTON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Worceſter co. containing 900 inhabitants, diſperſed on 13,000 acres of land, favourable for orcharding, paſturage, and graſs. It is weſt of Sherburne in Middleſex co. 15 miles ſouth-eaſt of Worceſter, and 38 ſouth-weſt of Boſton.

UPRIGHT *Bay*, near the weſt end of the Straits of Magellan. S. lat. 53. 8. W. long. 75. 35.

URACHO, a river, on the eaſt coaſt of S. America, is 18 leagues W. N. W. of Caurora river.

URAGUA, a province in the eaſt diviſion of Paraguay, in South-America, whoſe chief town is Los Royes.

URANO, a river on the north coaſt of S. America, which enters the ocean abreaſt of the weſternmoſt of the Peritas Iſlands, about three leagues weſtward of Comana Bay. It only admits ſmall boats and canoes. Otchier Bay is to the W. of it.

URBANNA, a ſmall poſt-town of Virginia, Middleſex co. on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Rappahannock river, 22 miles from Stingray Point, at the mouth of the river, 73 ſouth-eaſt of Frederickſburg, 73 eaſt by ſouth of Richmond, 28 from Tappahannock, and 291 from Philadelphia. Wheat is ſhipped from this to Europe, and Indian corn, &c. to New England, Nova-Scotia, and the Weſt-Indies.

URVAIG, or *Urvaiga*, a province of South America; bounded by Guayra on the north, the mouth of Rio de la Plata on the ſouth, the captainry of del Rey on the E. and Paraña on the W. from which it is divided by the river of that name. Its extent is from lat. 25. to 33. 20. ſouth; the length from north-eaſt to ſouth-eaſt being ſomewhat above 210 leagues, and the breadth from E. to W. where broadeſt, 130, but much narrower in other parts. It is divided by the river Urvaiga, or Uruguay into the eaſt and weſt parts. This river runs above 400 leagues, the upper part with a prodigious noiſe among rocks and ſtones, and falls into the La Plata almoſt oppoſite to Buenos Ayres.

USTAYANTHO *Lake*. See *Uiſayantho*.

UTAWAS, a river which divides Upper and Lower Canada, and falls into Jeſus Lake, 118 miles ſouth-weſt of Quebec. It receives the waters of Timiſkamain 360 miles from its mouth: 85 miles above it is called Montreal river.

UTRECHT, *New*, a townſhip of New-York, King's co. Long-Iſland. It has a Dutch church, and contains 562 inhabitants; of whom 76 are electors, and 206 are ſlaves. It is 7 or 8 miles ſouthward of New-York city.

UXBRIDGE, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Worceſter co. 41 miles ſouth-weſt of Boſton. It was taken from Mendon, and incorporated in 1727, and Northbridge was afterwards taken from it. It contains 180 dwelling-houſes, and 1308 inhabitants. It is bounded ſouth by the State of Rhode-Iſland. Not far from Shoe-log Pond, in the ſouth-weſt part of the town, there is an iron mine which is improved to conſiderable advantage.

V

VACCAS, *Cayo*, one of the Tortugas, or Florida Keys, to the eaſtward of Bahia Honda; the diſtance between them is 4 leagues, and the coaſt in its direction turns to the northward. On the S. ſide of Cayo Vaccas, about 8 miles from the W. end, there are wells of freſh water. A thick range of iſles go by this name. Bahia Honda is in lat. 24. 35. N.

VACCA, called alſo the *Cow*, or *Neat*,

Neat's, Tongue, a low point on the W. coaſt of Chili, in S. America, which bounds the Bay of Tonguey to the weſtward.

VACHE, or *Cows Iſland*, lies on the ſouth coaſt of the ſouthern peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo, and is about 4½ leagues long, and in the broadeſt part a league and a half, from N. to S. The S. point is 3 leagues E. of Point Abacou; and in lat. 18. 4. N. and long. from Paris 76. 2. W. It has a very good ſoil, with 2 or 3 tolerable ports, and lies very conveniently for trade with the Spaniſh colonies on the continent, and with Cayenne. The ſeamen call this Aſh Iſland, a corruption from Vaſh, as it is pronounced.

VACH ET LE TORREAU, or *Cow and Bull Rocks*, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, are about a mile S E. of Cape St. Mary, which is the point between the deep bay of Placentia on the W. and St. Mary's Bay on the eaſt. They are fair above water, but there are others near them which lurk under water.

VAE's *Iſland, Anthony*, a ſmall iſland on the E. coaſt of Brazil, in S. America. It lies to the ſouthward of the ſandy Receif, and oppoſite to it, which is joined to the continent by a bridge.

VAISSEAUX *Iſland*, on the N. ſhore of the Gulf of Mexico. See *Ship Iſland*.

VALADOLID, or *Valladolid*, called by the Indians *Comayagua*, is the chief city of the province of Honduras, in New-Spain. It is the ſeat of the Governor, and is a biſhop's ſee, ſuffragant of Mexico, ſince the year 1558. It is ſeated on a plain, 30 miles W. of the Gulf of Honduras, 170 S. W. of Truxillo, and 65 S. E. of Merida. N. lat. 14. 10. W. long 51. 21.

VALDIVIA. See *Baldivia*.

VALENCIA, a town in the province of Caracas, on Terra Firma, South America, about 80 miles N. of Baraquicimeto, and 250 W. of Cumana. N. lat. 10. W. long. 67.

VALLEY *Forge*, a place on Schuylkill river, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Here Gen. Waſhington remained with his army, in huts, during the winter of 1777, after the Britiſh had taken poſſeſſion of that city.

VALPARAISO, a large and populous town of Chili, in South-America, having a harbour forming the port of St. Jago, in lat. 33. 2. 36. S. and long. 77. 29. W. It is 390 miles E. of the iſland of Juan Fernandes. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the port of Callao.

VANCOUVER's *Fort*, in Kentucky, ſtands at the junction of the two branches of Big Sandy river, 20 miles N. of Harmar's Station.

VAN DYKES, *Joſt* and *Little*, two of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, ſituated to the N. W. of Tortola. N. lat. 18. 25. W. long. 63. 15.

VANNSTOWN, in the country of the Cherokees, lies on a branch of Alabama river.

VASE *River, Au*, empties into the Miſſiſippi from the N. E. 3 miles below the Great Rock, about 55 N. W. by N. of the mouth of the Ohio, and about the ſame diſtance N. W. of Fort Maſſac. It is navigable into the N. W. Territory about 60 miles, through a rich country, abounding in extenſive natural meadows, and numberleſs herds of buffaloe, deer, &c. It is about eight miles above Cape St. Antonio.

VASSALBOROUGH, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, half way between Hallowell and Winſlow, 204 miles N. by E. of Boſton, and 551 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 1240 inhabitants.

VAUCLIN *Bay*, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. Vauclin Point forms the ſouth ſide of Louis Bay, on the E. coaſt of the ſame iſland.

VAVAOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about two days ſail from Hapaee.

VEALTOWN, a village of New-Jerſey, near Baſkenridge, about 7 miles ſouth weſterly of Morriſtown.

VEAU, *Anſe a*, a village on the north ſide of the ſouth peninſula of the iſland of St. Domingo. 5 leagues W. by N. of Miragoane, 4½ eaſtward of Petit Trou, and 19 N. E. of Les Cayes.

VEGA, or *Conception of la Vega Real*, a town in the N. E. part of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the road from St. Domingo city to Daxabon. It is ſituated near the head of Yuna river, which empties into the bay of Samana; 12 leagues N. W. by W. of Cotuy, and about 38 eaſterly of Daxavon, or Daxabon. It ſtands on a beautiful plain among the mountains, on the very ſpot

where *Guarionex*, cacique of the kingdom of Magua, had reſided. In 1494. or 1495. the ſettlement of this town was begun by Columbus. Eight years after, it had become a city of importance, and ſometimes during the year, there were 240,000 crowns in gold, minted at this place. It was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGA, *St. Jago de la.* See *Spaniſh Town.*

VEJAS, or *Morro de Vejas*, on the coaſt of Peru, is about half a league from the iſland of Lobos.

VELA, a cape on the coaſt of Terra Firma, S. America, in about lat. 12. N. and long. 72. W. and about 18 leagues N. by E. of the town of La Hacha.

VELAS, or *Velaſco* a port on the weſt coaſt of New Mexico, is 7 leagues N. W. by N. of the Morro Hermoſa, and 8 from St. Catharine's Point.

VELICALA, a town on and near the head of the peninſula of California, near the coaſt of the N. Pacific Ocean, and northerly from Anclote Point. N. lat. about 20. 35. W. long. 115. 50.

VENANGO *Fort.* See *Fort Franklin.*

VENEZUELO, a province of Terra Firma, bounded eaſt by Caracas, ſouth by New-Granada, weſt by Rio de la Hacha, and on the north by the North Sea. It abounds with game and wild beaſts, producing plenty of corn twice a year, with fruits, ſugar, and tobacco, and the beſt cocoa plantations in America. It ſpreads round a gulf of the ſame name that reaches near 30 leagues within land; and the middle of this country is occupied by a lake 20 leagues long, and 30 broad, with a circumference of 80, and navigable for veſſels of thirty tons. It communicates with the gulf by a ſtrait, on which is built the city of Maracaibo, which gives name to both lake and ſtrait, which is defended by ſeveral forts, which were attacked in the laſt century by Sir Henry Morgan and the whole coaſt laid under contribution, and Maracaibo ranſomed. The province is about 100 leagues in length, and as much in breadth. It had its name from its ſmall lagoons, which make it appear like Venice at the entrance of the lake. The Spaniards maſſacred above a million of the natives in 1528. In 1550, the country was again depopulated, when a great number of black ſlaves were brought from Africa, and was one of the principal epochs of the introduction of negroes into the Weſt-Indies. Soon after, a revolt of the negroes was the cauſe of another maſſacre, and Venezuela became again a deſert. At preſent it is ſaid to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, who live tolerably happy, and raiſe great numbers of European ſheep. They cultivate tobacco and ſugar, which are famous over all America. They manufacture alſo ſome cotton ſtuffs. It has many populous towns, and its waters have gold ſands. Its capital, of the ſame name, or Cora, ſtands near the ſea-coaſt, about 50 miles S. E. of Cape St. Roman. N. lat. 10. 30. W. long. 70. 15.

VENEZUELO, a ſpacious gulf of the ſame province, communicating by a narrow ſtrait with Maracaibo Lake. See the former article.

VENTA *de Cruz*, a town on the Iſthmus of Darien and Terra Firma. Here the Spaniſh merchandiſe from Panama to Porto Bello is embarked on the river Chagre, 40 miles ſouth of the latter, and 20 north of the former. N. lat. 9. 26. W. long. 81. 36.

VENTO *Sierra*, on the north coaſt of S. America, are mountains ſo named, behind the land called Punta de Delrio, oppoſite to Tortugas Iſland.

VENUS, *Point*, in Otaheite Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean, is the eaſt point of Matavai or Port Royal Bay, and north point of the iſland. S. lat. 17. 29. W. long. 149. 36.

VERA *Cruz, La*, the grand port of Mexico, or New-Spain, having a ſafe harbour protected by a fort, ſituated on a rock of an iſland nearly adjoining, called St. John de Ulloa, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is, perhaps, one of the moſt conſiderable places for trade in the world, being the natural centre of the American treaſure, and the magazine for all the merchandize ſent from New-Spain, or that is tranſported thither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of Eaſt-India produce by way of Acapulco, from the Philippine Iſlands. Moſt of its houſes are built of wood, and the number of Spaniſh inhabitants is about 3000, mulattoes and mungrels, who call themſelves white. It is rather unhealthy, from the rank bogs around it. N. lat. 19. 12. weſt long. 97. 30. It is in the eaſt extremity of the province of Tlaſcala, or Los Angelos.

gelos. At the Old Town, 15 or 16 miles further weſt, Cortez landed on Good Friday, 1518, when, being determined to conquer or die, he ſunk the ſhips that tranſported his handful of men hither. La Vera Cruz is 215 miles S. E. of the city of Mexico.

VERA *Cruz, La*, an excellent harbour in the Bay of *San Felipe Santyago*, on the north ſide of the Iſland *Eſpiritu Santo*. See *Tierra Auſtral del Eſpiritu Santo*.

VERAGUA, by Ulloa made a province of Terra Firma, in South America, but others have it as a province of Guatimala and New-Spain, in N. America; joining on the W. to Coſta Rica; on the E. to Panama; with the North Sea on the north, and the South Sea on the ſouth. The coaſt was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1503, to whom it was granted with the title of Duke, and his poſterity ſtill enjoy it. The province is very mountainous, woody, and barren, but has inexhauſtible mines of ſilver, and ſome gold, the duſt of the latter being found among the ſands of the rivers. Santiago de Veraguas, or Santa Fe, the capital, is but a poor place; and in this province is the river Veragua, on which that town ſtands.

VERAGUA, the river above mentioned, empties into the ſea 18 leagues to the ſouth-eaſt of the river or lake of Nicaragua, in lat. 10. 5. N. Here is a very good port; but the iſland at its mouth is foul. The beſt anchorage is on the weſt and ſouth ſides next the main, where ſhips may ride under ſhore in from 8 to 9 fathoms, and ſafe from the north and eaſterly winds, that are moſt violent on this coaſt. Several iſlands lie off from the coaſt, both ſingly and in cluſters, from this to Cape Gracias a Dios; and to the eaſtward from hence is Chagre river.

VERA *Paz*, a province of the audience of Guatimala, and New-Spain, in N. America. It has the Bay of Honduras and Chiapa on the north, Guatimala on the ſouth, Honduras on the eaſt, and Soconuſca, with part of Chiapa, on the weſt. It is 48 leagues long, and 28 broad. The lands are mountainous, yielding little corn, but abounding in cedar, &c. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c. Its capital of the ſame name, or *Coban*, ſtands on the weſt ſide of a river which runs into Golfo Dulce, 184 miles E. of Guatimala. N. lat. 15. 10. W. long. 93. 15.

VERDE, or *Green Iſland*, on the N. coaſt of S. America, is at the mouth of the river St. Martha.

VERDE *Key*, one of the Bahama Iſlands. N. lat. 22. 12. W. long. 75. 15.

VERDE, PORTO, or *Vedra*, is on the N. Atlantic Ocean, about 4½ leagues S. E. by E. of Rio Roxo. The iſland of Blydones is at the entrance of this port, round which ſhips may ſail on any ſide, there being 7 fathoms on the N. where it is ſhoaleſt, and 20 fathoms on the S. ſide, where is the beſt entrance into the river. This is a port of good trade, and ſometimes large ſhips put in here. The iſlands of Bayonne are 5 leagues to the S. of the iſland in the mouth of the port.

VERDERONE, or *La Bourlaracrie*, an iſland on the E. coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland. It is 7 or 8 leagues long; and at each end is a channel, through which the waters of the Labrador Lakes, in the inner part of Cape Breton Iſland, diſcharge into the ocean on the E.

VERE, a pariſh of the iſland of Jamaica, having Manury Bay in it; a very ſecure road for ſhipping.

VERGENNES, a poſt-town, and one of the moſt growing and commercial towns of Vermont, in Addiſon co. on Otter Creek, about ſix miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain. It is regularly laid out, and contains a Congregational church, and about 60 houſes. In its neighbourhood are ſeveral mills. It is 115 miles N. of Bennington, 22 S. of Burlington, and 407 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. The townſhip contained 201 inhabitants in 1790.

VERINA, a ſmall village, and Spaniſh plantation of New-Andaluſia, and Terra Firma, S. America. Its tobacco is reputed the beſt in the world. It lies 60 miles E. of Cumana.

VERMEJA, or *Vermillion Bay*, on the north ſhore of the Gulf of Mexico, or coaſt of Louiſiana. It is to the N. W. of Aſcenſion Bay, in about lat. 30. N. and long. 92. W.

VERMEJO, or *Bermejo*, an iſland and port on the coaſt of Peru, 2 degrees N. and a little W. of Lima. It is 4 leagues from Mongon on the N. and 6 from Guarmey Port on the S.

VERMILLIAS *Barreyeras*, on the coaſt of

of Brazil, between the Iſland of St. John's and Sypomba Iſland, which are 7 leagues aſunder. Here is a large bay with good anchorage.

VERMILLION, *Purple*, or *Red Sea*, a name given by ſome to the gulf of California.

VERMILLION *Point*, called alſo Long Point, is the peninſula between Bay Puan and Lake Michigan.

VERMILLION *River*, in the N. W. Territory, runs north-weſtward into Illinois river, nearly oppoſite the S. W. end of Little Rocks, and 267 miles from the Miſſiſippi. It is 30 yards wide, but ſo rocky as not to be navigable.

VERMILLION *Indians* reſide 220 miles up the Miami of the Lake.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 42. 44. and 45. north, and between long. 71. 32. and 73. 25. weſt. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by New Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by Connecticut river; S. by Maſſachuſetts; and W. by the State of New-York. No part of the State is nearer than 70 or 80 miles of any part of the ocean. Computing by the latitudes, the length of the State from the ſouthern to the northern boundary is 157½ miles: the mean width from E. to W. is about 65 miles: this will give 10,237½ ſquare miles of land and water. It is divided into 11 counties, viz. thoſe on Connecticut river from ſouth to north are Windham, Windſor, Orange, Caledonia, and Eſſex; in a ſimilar direction, along the New-York line, are the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Addiſon, Chittenden, and Franklin, between which laſt and Eſſex, lies the county of Orleans, on the north line of the State. Theſe are ſubdivided into upwards of 230 townſhips, which are generally 6 miles ſquare. In each townſhip is a reſerve of 2 rights of land, of 350 acres each, the one for the ſupport of ſchools, the other to be given in fee to the firſt miniſter who ſettles in the townſhip. A part of the townſhips were granted by the governor of New-Hampſhire, and the other part by that of Vermont. In thoſe townſhips granted by the former, a right of land is reſerved for the ſupport of the goſpel in foreign parts; in thoſe granted by the latter, a college right, and a right for the ſupport of country grammar-ſchools, are reſerved. In theſe reſervations, liberal proviſion is made for the ſupport of the goſpel, and for the promotion of common and collegiate education. Windſor, on the eaſt ſide of the Green Mountains; and Rutland, on the weſt ſide; both nearly in the centre of the ſettled parts of the State from north to ſouth, are, according to an act of the legiſlature, to be alternately the ſeat of government, till about the year 1800. Both are flouriſhing towns. In 1790, according to the cenſus then taken, the number of inhabitants in this State was 85,589. This number has ſince greatly increaſed. The people are an induſtrious, brave, hardy, active, frugal race. The ſoil is deep, and of a dark colour, rich, moiſt, warm, and loamy. It bears corn and other kinds of grain, in large quantities, as ſoon as it is cleared of the wood, without any ploughing or preparation; and after the firſt crops, naturally turns to rich paſture or mowing. The face of the country exhibits very different proſpects. Adjoining to the rivers, there are the wide extenſive plains of a fine level country. At a ſmall diſtance from them, the land riſes into a chain of high mountains, interſected with deep and long vallies. Deſcending from the mountains, the ſtreams and rivers appear in every part of the country, and afford a plentiful ſupply of water. Through this State there is one continued range of mountains, which are called the *Green Mountains*, from their perpetual verdure, and gives name to the State. They extend from Lower Canada S. through the States of Vermont, Maſſachuſetts, and Connecticut, and terminate within a few miles of the ſea-coaſt. Their general direction is from N. N. E. to S. S. W. and their extent is through a tract of country, not leſs than 400 miles in length. They are generally from 10 to 15 miles in breadth; are much interſected with vallies; abound with ſprings and ſtreams of water; and are covered with woods. *Kellington Peak*, one of the higheſt of the Green Mountains, is 3,454 feet above the level of the ocean. All the ſtreams and rivers of Vermont riſe among the Green Mountains; about 35 of them have an eaſterly direction, and fall into Connecticut river; about 25 run weſterly, and pay tribute to Lake Champlain. Two or three running in the ſame direction fall into Hudſon's river. In the north-eaſterly parts

of

of the State, 4 or 5 ſtreams have a northerly direction, and diſcharge their waters into Lake Memphremagog; from thence through the river St. Francis, they communicate with the river St. Lawrence. The moſt conſiderable on the weſt ſide of the Green Mountains, are Otter Creek, Onion river, La Moille, and Miſchiſcoui. On the eaſt ſide of the Green Mountains, the rivers are not ſo large as thoſe on the weſt, but they are more numerous. The largeſt are Wantaſtiquek, or Weſt river, White river and Poouſoomſuck. The earth is generally covered with ſnow from the middle of December to the middle of March, and in ſome high lands, to the depth of 4 or 5 feet. Since the country has been cleared, the winters have proved milder. Vegetation advances in the ſpring with great rapidity. Iron and lead ores of ſeveral kinds, pipe-clay, which has been wrought into durable crucibles, and quarries of white, grey, and variegated marble, have been found in different parts of this State. The trade of Vermont is principally to Boſton, Hartford and New York; to which places the inhabitants export horſes, beef, pork, butter, cheeſe, wheat, flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl aſhes. Great advantages may accrue to Vermont, from the manufactures of iron. Large quantities of iron-ore are found in ſeveral of the towns on the weſt ſide of the Green Mountains. Tinmouth, Rutland, Pittsford, and Shoreham contain great quantities. The ore in theſe towns is of a reddiſh kind, mixed with earth, tinctured with yellow ore. It melts eaſily, and produces from one-fourth to one ſeventh of iron. The iron is moſtly of the coldſhire kind; works eaſily, and makes excellent nails. The principal part of the ore hitherto uſed, has been brought from a mountain on the weſt ſide of Lake Champlain, about 4 miles north of Crown-Point. Some grains of pure iron, nearly as big as a pea, have been found in this ore. This ore is ſo peculiarly rich, that, when well managed, it will yield four-ſeventhſ of pure iron, but is very hard to melt. In 1792, ſeveral forges and furnaces were erected. In Bennington co. they have 1 forge; in Rutland co. 14; in Addiſon co. 4; and in Chittenden co. 2. In addition to which there are 3 furnaces in Rutland county. From theſe, great quantities of bar-iron and nails are made. Nature, indeed, ſeems to have deſigned this part of the United States to be the ſeat of flouriſhing manufactures of every thing that can be made of iron or ſteel. The other chief manufactures are pot and pearl aſhes, maple ſugar, and ſpirits diſtilled from grain. Moſt families manufacture a conſiderable part of their cloathing. In no country is common education more attended to. In this reſpect the conduct of the people is laudable and exemplary. A charter for a richly endowed univerſity was granted by the legiſlature of this State, in 1791, to be eſtabliſhed at Burlington; and 33,000 acres of land have been reſerved, in the ſeveral grants made by this State, for the uſe of the univerſity. In 1792, the ſtate of the militia was as follows: 20 regiments of infantry, divided into 8 brigades, and 4 diviſions; 15 companies of cavalry, and 6 companies of artillery; the whole computed at 18,500. Vermont ſends two repreſentatives to Congreſs, and has been ſettling only ſince a out the year 1764. The Indians were never numerous here; and at preſent it is entirely deſtitute of them.

VERNON, a place in Suſſex co. New-Jerſey, eaſt of the ſource of Wall Kill, and about 21 miles N. E. of Newtown.

VERNON, *Mount*, the ſeat of General Waſhington. See *Mount Vernon*.

VERRETTES, a ſettlement in the French part of the Iſland of St. Domingo, on the S. W. bank of Artibonite river; 4 miles S. by E. of the ſettlement of Petit Riviere.

VERSAILLES, the chief town of Woodford co. Kentucky; ſituated on a ſmall ſtream which falls into Kentucky river. It contains a court-houſe, ſtone gaol, and about 30 houſes, and lies 13 miles W. by S. of Lexington.

VERSHIRE, a townſhip of Vermont, Orange co. adjoining Fairlee, and containing 439 inhabitants.

VERT *Bay*, or *Green Bay*, in the Straits of Northumberland, in N. America, opens to the N. E. oppoſite St. John's Iſland. The head of the bay approximates within 12 miles of the north-eaſternmoſt branch of the Bay of Fundy. It is about 10 leagues to the N. W. of Tatamagauche Harbour, and ſerves in part to ſeparate the Britiſh provinces

provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick.

VESSEL *Bay*, on the eaſt ſhore of Lake Champlain, ſets up to the N. E. in the townſhip of Charlotte, in Vermont.

VICIOSAS *Iſlas*, iſles of the Bay of Honda, on the coaſt of Honduras, or the Spaniſh Main.

VICTORIA, a town of New Mexico.

VICTORIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Brazil, eaſtward of St. Sebaſtian's Iſland.

VICTORY, *Cape*, is the extreme N. W. point of the Straits of Magellan, at the opening to the S. Pacific Ocean. S. lat. 52. 15. W. long. 76. 40.

VICTORY, a townſhip of Vermont, ſituated in Eſſex co and bounded eaſt by Guildhall, on Connecticut river.

VIENNA, a port of entry and poſt-town of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, Dorcheſter county, on the weſt ſide of Nanticoke river, about 15 miles from its mouth. It contains about 30 houſes, but carries on a briſk trade with the neighbouring ſea-ports, in lumber, corn, wheat, &c. Its foreign exports in 1794, amounted to 1,667 dollars. It is 15 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, 32 S. S. E. of Eaſton, and 150 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

VIENNA, the capital of Greene co. Kentucky; ſituated on the north ſide of Green river, about 158 miles W. S. W. of Lexington.

VILLA *de Moſe*, a town in the province of Tabaſco, 4 leagues from the town of Eſtape, on Tabaſco river.

VILLA *Hermoſo*, a town of Mexico or New-Spain, near the mouth of a river which falls into the Bay of Campeachy, and Gulf of Mexico.

VILLA *Nova*, in Brazil, about 120 miles weſt of Porto Seguro, and as far ſouth-eaſt by ſouth of Carloſa.

VILLA *Rica*, or *Almeria*, a town of Tlaſcala or New-Spain, in N. America. It ſtands on the coaſt on a ſmall river, having an indifferent port, but in a better air than Vera Cruz, 20 leagues north of the latter. A clandeſtine trade is carried on here between ſome of the Spaniſh merchants on ſhore, and the French of St. Domingo and Martinique.

VILLIA, *La*, a town and river of Veragua and Guatimala audience, in New-Spain. It is about 7 leagues from Nata, bordering on Panama. The river is very large, and at low water breaks at the mouth as on a flat ſhore; ſo that large ſhips anchor within cannon ſhot, but barks of about 40 tons may go up about a league and a half. The harbour is a quarter of a league above the town. About a league to the windward, is a large rock, generally covered with vaſt numbers of wild fowl.

VINALHAVEN, a townſhip on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Hancock co. containing 578 inhabitants. It is ſouth-eaſt of Deer Iſland, and 250 miles from Boſton.

VINCENTS, *Fort*, in the N. W. Territory, ſtands on the eaſt ſide of Wabaſh river, 150 miles from its mouth. It was erected in the year 1787, in order to repel the incurſions of the Wabaſh Indians, and to ſecure the weſtern lands from intruding ſettlers. It has 4 ſmall braſs cannon, and is garriſoned by a Major and 2 companies. The town of Vincents contained, in 1792, about 1,500 ſouls, principally of French extraction. It is 300 miles S. W. of Fort Recovery. N. lat. 39. 15. W. long. 90. 7. They raiſe Indian corn, and wheat; and tobacco of an extraordinary good quality; ſuperior, it is ſaid, to that produced in Virginia. They have a fine breed of horſes, brought originally by the Indians from the Spaniſh ſettlements, on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi. Here are large herds of ſwine, and black cattle, and the ſettlers deal with the Indians for furs and deer-ſkins. Hemp of a good quality grows ſpontaneouſly in the low lands of the Wabaſh; as do grapes, of which the inhabitants make a ſufficient quantity, for their own conſumption, of well-taſted red wine. Hops, large and good, are found in many places, and the lands are particularly adapted to the culture of rice. All European fruits thrive well, both here, and in the country bordering on the river Ohio.

VINCENT, *St.* one of the 14 captainſhips of Brazil, in S. America, and the moſt ſoutherly one. The capital is an inconſiderable place, with only about 60 houſes, and the harbour will not receive large veſſels. It has 5 or 6 ſugar-mills, and lies 76 leagues ſouth-weſt of Rio Janeiro. S. lat. 23. 40. W. long. 45. 10.

VINCENT, *St.* a town on the coaſt of Brazil; ſituated on Amiaz Iſland, in the Bay of All Saints or Sanctos; in which

which iſland is the city of Dos Sanctos, the iſland lying on the weſt ſide of the entrance into the iſland. S. lat. 24. 15. W. long. 46. 30.

VINCENT, *de la Pazes*, *St.* or *Onda*, a town of Popayan and Terra Firma, in S. America; about 25 miles eaſtward of San Sebaſtian, with a port where canoes from Carthagena and St. Martha unload their merchandize.

VINCENT, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, ſituated in Cheſter county.

VINCENT, *St.* one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the American ocean. It lies between 61. 10. and 61. 18. W. long. and between 13. 5. and 13. 19. N. lat. being about 17 miles long from the eaſt ſide of Tyrrel's Bay, the extreme ſouthern point of the iſland to Tarraty Point, its northern extremity; and about 10 broad from the mouth of Calonery river, eaſt to Cumberland Bay, at the mouth of Waſhilabo river on the weſt. On this iſland are ſeveral mountains, which croſs it from north to ſouth, from which iſſue ſeveral rivers full of fiſh; among which are 22 capable of turning ſugar-mills: theſe mountains are in general of an eaſy aſcent; the vallies fertile and extenſive, and the clearing the ground has rendered the climate healthy. Of 84,000 acres which the iſland contains, 23,605 are at preſent poſſeſſed by Britiſh ſubjects, and about as much more is ſuppoſed to be held by the Charaibes; and the remainder is thought to be incapable of cultivation. This is the only iſland of the Antilles, where the ſmall remains of the natives (with a mixture of negro blood) exiſt in the form of a nation. At the peace in 1763, the Britiſh government ſold the lands of St. Vincent, as it had thoſe of Tobago, and left the French (whom the fear of confiſcation had not driven away) thoſe they poſſeſſed, paying a moderate fine, and a yearly rent ſtill more moderate. Theſe proceedings encroaching upon the poſſeſſions of the Charaibes, occaſioned their reſiſtance, which the troops ſent againſt them could not ſubdue, and a peace was concluded with them in 1773, and lands aſſigned them; ſince that time St. Vincents has enjoyed internal tranquillity. The number of inhabitants appears to be 1,450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. St. Vincents is divided into 4 pariſhes, St. David, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and St. George. Its towns are Kingſton, the capital, and Richmond; the others are villages or hamlets, at the ſeveral bays and landing places. The iſlands dependent on the St. Vincent's government, are Bequia, containing 3,700 acres; Union, 2,150 acres; Canouane, 1,777 acres; and Muſtique, about 1,200 acres. Of the above 11,853 negroes, about 1,400 are employed in the cultivation of theſe iſlands. There are likewiſe the little iſlots of Petit Martinique, Petit St. Vincent, and Balleſeau, each of which produces a little cotton. The total exports in 1788, in 122 veſſels, from St. Vincents, amounted in value, according to the current prices in London, to £186,450 : 14 : 8, including exports to the American States, to the value of £9,019 : 1 : 8 ſterling. The cargoes conſiſted of 65,128 cwt. 1 qr. 27lb. ſugar; 88,266 gallons rum; 9,656 gallons molaſſes; 634 cwt. 1 qr. 5lb coffee; 761,880 lbs. cotton; 143 cwt. 24lb. cocoa; beſides hides, dying woods, &c. Here they cultivate cinnamon, mango, ſeſamum, vanilla, China tallow-tree, camphor, gum-ſtorax, &c. It is about 20 leagues weſt of Barbadoes.

VINCENT, *Port St.* on the coaſt of Chili, in the S. Pacific Ocean, is 6 miles N. N. E. of the mouth of the river Biobio, having a ſafe harbour, and ſecure againſt all winds but the weſt, which blows right in. Talcaguama Port is 6 miles to the northward of it.

VINCENTO, a channel which goes in on the weſt ſide of the channel of Amiaz Iſland, in the Bay of All Saints, on the coaſt of Brazil.

VINER'S *Iſland*, in Hudſon's Bay, lies N. E. of the mouth of Albany river.

VINEYARD, *New*, a plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, on the two north-eaſternmoſt branches of Sandy river, about 59 miles N. by W. of Brunſwick, and 37 N.W. of Hallowell.

VINEYARD *Sound*, on the S. eaſtern coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, is the ſtrait or paſſage between the Elizabeth Iſlands and Martha's Vineyard. The S. W. channel of which, about 7 miles broad, has Gay Head on the S. E. and the Sow and Pigs on the N. W.

VIPER *Key*, one of the Tortugas, on the coaſt of Florida; 5 miles N. eaſtward of Duck Key, and 3½ E. of Old Matacombe.

VIRGIL, a military townſhip of Onondago co. New-York, having Dryden on the

the W. Cincinnatus E. Homer N. and on the S. 230,000 acres of land on Susquehannah river, ceded to the State of Massachusetts. It is under the jurisdiction of Homer, which was incorporated in 1794.

VIRGIN GORDA, one of the principal of the Virgin Isles, in the West-Indies. It lies 4 leagues to the E. of Tortula, and of a very irregular shape. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 18 miles; is worse watered than Tortula, and has fewer inhabitants. A mountain which rises in its centre, is affirmed to contain a silver mine. N. lat. 18. 18. W. long. 64.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States, lies between 36. 30. and 40 30. N. lat. and between 75. 54. and 83. 8. W. long. It is in length 446 miles, in breadth 224; containing about 70,000 square miles. Bounded north by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio river; west by Kentucky; south by North Carolina, and east by the Atlantic Ocean. This State is divided into 82 counties, (and by another division into parishes) which, with the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, are mentioned in the following table.

TABLE.

West of the Blue Ridge.

Counties.	Slaves.	To. Inhabit.
Ohio - -	281	5212
Monongalia -	154	4768
Washington -	450	5625
Montgomery, Wythe, Botetourt	2087	23752
Greenbriar, Kanawa	319	6015
Hampshire -	454	7346
Berkly - -	2932	19713
Frederick -	4250	19681
Shenandoah -	512	10510
Rockingham -	772	7449
Augusta - -	1222	10886
Rockbridge -	682	6548

Between the Blue Ridge and the Tide Waters.

Loudoun -	4030	18962
Fauquier -	6642	17892
Culpepper -	8226	22105
Spotsylvania -	5933	11252
Orange - -	4421	9921
Louisa - -	4573	8467
Goochland -	4656	9053
Flavania -	1466	3921
Albemarle -	5579	12585
Amherst -	5296	13703
Buckingham -	4168	9779
Bedford - -	2754	10531
Henry - -	1551	8479
Pittsylvania -	2979	11579
Halifax - -	5565	14722
Charlotte -	4816	10078
Prince Edward	3986	8100
Cumberland -	4434	8153
Powhatan -	4325	6822
Amelia, Nottaway	11307	18097
Lunenburg -	4332	8959
Mecklenburg -	6762	14733
Brunswick -	6776	12827

Between James River and Carolina.

Greensville -	3620	6362
Dinwiddie -	7334	13934
Chesterfield -	7487	14214
Prince George	4519	8173
Surry - -	3097	6227
Sussex - -	5387	10554
Southampton -	5993	12864
Isle of Wight -	3867	9028
Nansemond -	3817	9010
Norfolk - -	5345	14524
Princess Ann -	3202	7793

Between James and York Rivers.

Henrico - -	5819	12000
Hanover - -	8223	14754
New-Kent -	3700	6239
Charles City -	3141	5518
James City -	2405	4070
Williamsburg, York	2760	5233
Warwick -	990	1690
Elizabeth City -	1876	3450

Between York and Rappahannock Rivers.

Caroline - -	10292	17489
King William -	5151	8128
King and Queen	5143	9377
Essex - -	5440	9122
Middlesex -	2558	4140
Gloucester -	7063	13498

Between Rappahannock and Patowmack Rivers.

Fairfax - -	4574	12320
Prince William	4704	11615
Stafford - -	4036	9588
King George -	4152	7366

Counties.	Slaves.	To. Inhabit.
Richmond -	3984	6985
Weſtmoreland	4425	7722
Northumberland	4460	9163
Lancaſter -	3236	5638
Eaſtern Shore.		
Accomac -	4262	13959
Northampton -	3244	6889
New Counties.		
Campbell -	2488	7685
Franklin - -	1073	6842
Harriſon -	67	2080
Randolph -	19	951
Hardy - -	369	7336
Pendelton -	73	2452
Ruſſel - -	190	3338

Whole number of Inhab. 747,610
Of whom 292,627 were ſlaves.

In an extenſive country, it will be expected that the climate is not the ſame in all its parts. It is remarkable that, proceeding on the ſame parallel of latitude weſtwardly, the climate becomes colder in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the caſe till you attain the ſummit of the Alleghany, which is the higheſt land between the ocean and the Miſſiſippi. From thence, deſcending in the ſame latitude to the Miſſiſippi, the change reverſes; and, if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the ſame latitude on the ſea ſide. Their teſtimony is ſtrengthened by the vegetables and animals which ſubſiſt and multiply there naturally, and do not on the ſea-coaſt. Thus catalpas grow ſpontaneouſly on the Miſſiſippi, as far as the latitude of 37. and reeds as far as 38. Parroquets even winter on the Scioto, in the 39th degree of lititude. The S. W. winds, eaſt of the mountains, are moſt predominant. Next to theſe, on the ſea-coaſt, the N.E. and at the mountains, the N. W. winds prevail. The difference between theſe winds is very great. The north-eaſt is loaded with vapour, inſomuch that the ſalt manufacturers have found that their cryſtals would not ſhoot while that blows; it occaſions a diſtreſſing chill, and a heavineſs and depreſſion of the ſpirits. The north-weſt is dry, cooling, elaſtic and animating. The eaſt and ſouth-eaſt breezes come on generally in the afternoon. They have advanced into the country very ſenſibly within the memory of people now living. Mr. Jefferſon reckons the extremes of heat and cold to be 98 above, and 6 below 0, in Farenheit's Thermometer. The months of June and July, though often the hotteſt, are the moſt healthy in the year. The weather is then dry and leſs liable to change than in Auguſt and September, when the rain commences, and ſudden variations take place. On the ſea-coaſt the land is low, generally within 12 feet of the level of the ſea, interſected in all directions with ſalt creeks and rivers, the heads of which form ſwamps and marſhes, and fenny ground, covered with water, in wet ſeaſons. The uncultivated lands are covered with large trees, and thick underwood. The vicinity of the ſea, and ſalt creeks and rivers, occaſion a conſtant moiſture and warmth of the atmoſphere, ſo that although under the ſame latitude, 100 or 150 miles in the country, deep ſnows, and frozen rivers frequently happen, for a ſhort ſeaſon, yet here ſuch occurrences are conſidered as phenomena; for theſe reaſons, the trees are often in bloom as early as the laſt of February; from this period, however, till the end of April, the inhabitants are incommoded by cold rains, piercing winds, and ſharp froſts, which ſubjects them to the inflammatory diſeaſes, ſuch as pleuriſy and peripneumony. The chief rivers are Roanoke, James's, Nanſemond, Chickahominy, Appamatox, Rivanna, York, Piankatank, Rappahannock, Patowmack, Shenandoah, and the great Kanhaway. Theſe rivers and creeks are deſcribed under their reſpective names. They abound with fiſh of various kinds, as ſturgeon, ſhad, baſs, carp, ſheepſhead, drum, herrings, perch, catfiſh, oyſters, crabs, &c. It is worthy notice, that the mountains are not ſolitary and ſcattered confuſedly over the face of the country; but commence at about 150 miles from the ſea-coaſt, are diſpoſed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the ſea-coaſt, though rather approaching it as they advance north-eaſtwardly. See *Alleghany Mountains*. In the ſame direction generally are the veins of lime-ſtone, coal, and other minerals hitherto diſcovered; and ſo range the falls of the great rivers. But the courſes of the great rivers

rivers are at right angles with theſe. James and Patowmack penetrate through all the ridges of mountains eaſtward of the Alleghany, which is broken by no water-courſe. It is in fact the ſpine of the country between the Atlantic on one ſide, and the Miſſiſippi and St. Lawrence on the other. The paſſage of the Patowmack through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the moſt ſtupendous ſcenes in nature. The mountains of the Blue Ridge, and of theſe, the Peaks of Otter, are thought to be of a greater height meaſured from their baſe, than any others in Virginia, and perhaps in North-America. From data, which may found a tolerable conjecture, we ſuppoſe the higheſt peak to be about 400 feet perpendicular, which is not a fifth part of the height of the mountains of South-America, nor one third of the height which would be neceſſary in our latitude to preſerve ice in the open air unmelted through the year. The ridge of mountains next beyond the Blue Ridge, called the North Mountain, is of the greateſt extent; for which reaſon they are named by the Indians the Endleſs Mountains. The Ouaſioto Mountains are 50 or 60 miles wide at the Gap. Theſe mountains abound in coal, lime, and free-ſtone; the ſummits of them are generally covered with a good ſoil, and a variety of timber; and the low, intervale lands are rich and remarkably well watered. The whole country below the mountains, which are about 150, ſome ſay 200 miles from the ſea, is level, and ſeems from various appearances to have been once waſhed by the ſea. The land between York and James rivers is very level, and its ſurface about 40 feet above high water mark. It appears from obſervation, to have ariſen to its preſent height at different periods far diſtant from each other, and that at theſe periods it was waſhed by the ſea; for near Yorktown, where the banks are perpendicular, you firſt ſee a *ſtratum*, intermixed with ſmall ſhells reſembling a mixture of clay and ſand, and about 5 feet thick; on this lies horizontally, ſmall white ſhells, cockle, clam, &c. an inch or two thick; then a body of earth ſimilar to that firſt mentioned, 18 inches thick; then a layer of ſhells and another body of earth; on this a layer of 3 feet of white ſhells mixed with ſand, on which lay a body of oyſter ſhells 6 feet thick, which were covered with earth to the ſurface. The oyſter ſhells are ſo united by a very ſtrong cement, that they fall only when undermined, and then in large bodies from 1 to 20 tons weight. They have the appearance of large rocks on the ſhore. The ſoil below the mountains ſeems to have acquired a character for goodneſs which it by no means deſerves. Though not rich, it is well ſuited to the growth of tobacco and Indian corn, and parts of it for wheat. Good crops of cotton, flax and hemp are alſo raiſed; and in ſome counties they have plenty of cyder, and exquiſite brandy, diſtilled from peaches, which grow in great abundance upon the numerous rivers of the Cheſapeak. The planters, before the war, paid their principal attention to the culture of tobacco, of which there uſed to be exported, generally, 55,000 hogſheads a year. Since the revolution, they are turning their attention more to the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, barley, flax and hemp. It is expected that this State will add the article of rice to the liſt of her exports; as it is ſuppoſed, a large body of ſwamp in the eaſternmoſt counties, is capable of producing it. Horned or neat cattle are bred in great numbers in the weſtern counties of Virginia, as well as in the States ſouth of it, where they have an extenſive range, and mild winters, without any permanent ſnows. They run at large, are not houſed, and multiply very faſt. "In the lower parts of the State a diſeaſe prevailed ſome years ago among the neat cattle, which proved fatal to all that were not bred there. The oxen, from the more northern States, which were employed at the ſiege of Yorktown, in October, 1781, almoſt all died, ſometimes 40 of them in a night, and often ſuddenly dropped down dead in the roads. It is ſaid that the ſeeds of this diſeaſe were brought from the Havanna to South-Carolina or Georgia in ſome hides, and that the diſeaſe has progreſſed northward to Virginia. Lord Dunmore imported ſome cattle from Rhode-Iſland, and kept them confined in a ſmall paſture, near his ſeat, where no cattle had been for ſome years, and where they could not intermix with other cattle, and yet they ſoon died." The gentlemen, being fond of pleaſure, have taken much pains to raiſe a good breed

breed of horſes, and have ſucceeded in it beyond any of the States. They will give 1000l. ſterling for a good ſeed horſe. Horſe racing has had a great tendency to encourage the breeding of good horſes, as it affords an opportunity of putting them to the trial of their ſpeed. They are more elegant, and will perform more ſervice, than the horſes of the northern States. Caves among the mountains, have lately been diſcovered, which yield ſalt-petre in ſuch abundance, that 500,000 pounds of it might be collected from them annually. Virginia is the moſt pregnant with minerals and foſſils of any State in the Union. A ſingle lump of gold ore has been found, near the falls of Rappahannock river, which yielded 17 dwt. of gold, of extraordinary ductility. No other indication of gold has been diſcovered in its neighbourhood. On the great Kanhaway, oppoſite to the mouth of Cripple Creek, and alſo about 25 miles from the ſouthern boundary of the State, in the county of Montgomery, are mines of lead. The metal is mixed, ſometimes with earth, and ſometimes with rock, which requires the force of gunpowder to open it; and is accompanied with a portion of ſilver, too ſmall to be worth ſeparation, under any proceſs hitherto attempted there. The proportion yielded is from 50 to 80lb. of pure metal from 100lb. of waſhed ore. The moſt common is that of 60 to the 100lb. Copper, iron, black-lead, coal, marble, lime-ſtone, &c. are found in this country. Cryſtals are common. Some amethyſts, and one emerald have been diſcovered. Every able bodied freeman, between the ages of 16 and 50, is enrolled in the militia. Thoſe of every county are formed into companies, and theſe again into one or more battalions, according to the numbers in the county. They are commanded by Colonels and other ſubordinate officers, as in the regular ſervice. In every county is a county lieutenant, who commands the whole militia in his county, but ranks only as a Colonel in the field. They have no general officers always exiſting. Theſe are appointed occaſionally, when an invaſion or inſurrection happens, and their commiſſion ceaſes with the occaſion. The Governor is head of the military as well as civil power. The law requires every militia man to provide himſelf with the arms uſual in the regular ſervice. The interſection of Virginia by ſo many navigable rivers, renders it almoſt incapable of defence. As the land will not ſupport a great number of people, a force cannot ſoon be collected to repel a ſudden invaſion. If the malitia bear the ſame proportion to the number of inhabitants now, as in 1782, they amount to about 68,000. This ſtate is not divided into townſhips, nor are there any towns of conſequence, owing probably to the interſection of the country by navigable rivers, which brings the trade to the doors of the inhabitants, and prevents the neceſſity of their going in queſt of it to a diſtance. The principal towns, or more properly villages or hamlets, are as follows. On James river, and its waters, Norfolk, Portſmouth, Hampton, Suffolk, Smithfield, Williamſburg, Peterſburg, Richmond, the ſeat of goverment, Manchester, Charlotteſville, New-London. —On York river, and its waters, York, Newcaſtle, Hanover.—On Rappanhannock, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Frederickſburg, Falmouth.——On Patowmack, and its waters, Dumfries, Colcheſter, Alexandria, Winchester, and Staunton. There are places, at which, like ſome of the foregoing, the laws have ſaid there ſhall be towns; but nature has ſaid there ſhall not, and they remain unworthy of enumeration. Norfolk will probably become the emporium for all the trade of the Cheſapeak Bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles, which is contemplated, and will probably ſoon be completed, will bring to it all that of Albemarle Sound and its waters. Secondary to this place, are the towns at the head of the tide waters, to wit, Peterſburg on Appamattox, Richmond on James river, Newcaſtle on York river, Frederickſburg on Rappahannock, and Alexandria on Patowmack. From theſe the diſtribution will be to ſubordinate ſituations of the country. Accidental circumſtances, however, may control the indications of nature, and in no inſtances do they do it more frequently than in the riſe and fall of towns. The college of William and Mary was founded about the beginning of this century. See *Williamſburg*. The academy in Prince Edward county has been erected into a college by the name of

Hampden Sidney College. There are a number of academies in different parts of Virginia, one at Alexandria, one at Norfolk, one at Hanover, and others in other places. The preſent denominations of Chriſtians in Virginia are Preſbyterians, who are moſt numerous, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, and Methodiſts. The exports of this State, in the year 1791, ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 3,131,227 dollars; in 1792—3,549,499 dollars; in 1793—2,984,317; in 1794—3,321,494 dollars; and in 1796—5,268,615 dollars. In 1790, about 40,000 hhds. of tobacco were exported; but its culture has ſince declined, and that of wheat taken its place. The greateſt quantity of tobacco ever produced in this country, in one year, was 70,000 hhds. in the year 1758. Virginia was ſettled permanently, after ſeveral preceding unſucceſsful attempts, in 1610, being the earlieſt eſtabliſhed of any of the United States.

VIRGIN *Iſlands*, a group of ſmall iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to the eaſtward of the Iſland of Porto Rico, belonging to different European powers. They extend for the ſpace of 24 leagues, from E. to W. and about 16 leagues from N. to S. and nearly approach the eaſt coaſt of Porto Rico. They are every way dangerous to navigators, thought there is a baſon in the midſt of them of 6 or 7 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, in which ſhips may anchor and be ſheltered and land-locked from all winds; which is named the Bay of Sir Francis Drake, from his having paſſed through them to St. Domingo. Thoſe which are occupied and inhabited appear under their reſpective names; but others are deſtitute both of names and inhabitants. The Britiſh and Danes poſſeſs moſt of them; but the Spaniards claim thoſe near Porto Rico. The iſland of *Virgin Gorda*, on which depend Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, Moſquito Iſlands, Camanoes, Dog-Iſlands, the Fallen City, the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt, Peter's, and Dead Cheſt, belong to the *Britiſh*; as alſo *Tortola*, on which depend Joſt Van Dykes, Little Van Dykes, Guana, Beef, and Thatch Iſlands. To the *Danes* belong *St. Thomas's Iſland*, on which Braſs, Little Saba, Buck Iſland, Great and Little St. James, and Bird Iſland are dependant; with *St. John's*, to which depend Lavango, Cam, and Witch Iſlands; and they have alſo Santa Iſland, or St. Croix. The *Spaniards* claim Serpent's Iſland, (called by the Britiſh Green Iſland) the Tropic Keys, Great and Little Paſſage Iſland, and particularly Crab Iſland. The booby birds are ſo tame on Bird Iſland, that a man, it is ſaid, in a ſhort time, may catch ſufficient in his hand to ſupply a fleet. Theſe iſlands lie about lat. 18. 20. N. and the courſe through them, with due attention, is perfectly ſafe at weſt by north, and weſt-north-weſt as far as the weſt end of the fourth iſland. Leave this on the ſtarboard ſide, and the iſland called Foul Cliff, on the larboard, between which there is 16 fathoms, and a free channel to the weſtward, before there is any alteration of the courſe; for though there be but ſix or ſeven fathoms in ſome places, it is no where ſhoaler, and in ſome places there is from 16 to 20 fathoms. The iſland of Anguilla, on the north ſide of St. Martin's Iſland, is E. S. E. from them.

VIRGIN MARY, *Cape*, the N. E. point of the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is a ſteep white cliff. S. lat. 52. 32. W. long. 67. 54. The variation of the compaſs, in 1780, was 24. 30. E.

VIRGIN *Rocks*, off the S. E. part of the coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, 20 leagues S. E. of Cape Race. N. lat. 46. according to others, lat. 46. 30. and theſe laſt ſay 17 or 18 leagues S. E. by E. of Cape Ballard.

VITTORIA, *St. Juan de*, a city of Peru. See *Guamanga*, its moſt common name.

VOLCANIC *Iſland*, between Swallow Iſland and *Santa Cruz*, about 8 leagues north of the latter, in the Pacific Ocean, in which Mendana, in 1595, ſaw a volcano, which flamed continually. S. lat. 10. 30.

VOLUNTOWN, a townſhip on the E. line of Connecticut, Windham co. E. of Plainfield, 19 N. E. of Norwich, and 26 S. W. of Providence. It was ſettled in 1696, having been granted to volunteers in the Narraganſet war; hence its name. It was incorporated in 1719. It is 20 miles long, and between three and four broad, and has a large ſwamp abounding with white pine, ſufficient to ſupply the neighbouring towns with materials for building.

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WABASH is a beautiful navigable river, of the N. W. Territory, which runs a S. W. and ſouthern courſe, and empties into the Ohio, by a mouth 270 yards wide, in lat. 37. 41. N. 168 miles from the mouth of the Ohio, and 1022 miles below Pittſburg. In the ſpring, ſummer, and autumn, it is paſſable in batteaux and barges, drawing about 3 feet water, 412 miles, to Ouiatanon; and for large canoes 197 miles further, to the Miami carrying-place, 9 miles from Miami village. This village ſtands on Miami river, which empties into the S. W. part of Lake Erie. The communication between Detroit and the Illinois and Ohio countries, is up Miami river, to Miami village, thence by land 9 miles, when the rivers are high, and from 18 to 30 when they are low, through a level country to the Wabaſh, and through the various branches of the Wabaſh to the places of deſtination. The land on this river is remarkably fertile. A ſilver mine has been diſcovered about 28 miles above Ouiatanon, on the northern ſide of the Wabaſh. Salt ſprings, lime, free-ſtone, blue, yellow, and white clay, are found in plenty on this river. The copper mine on this river, is perhaps the richeſt vein of native copper in the bowels of the whole earth. See *Vincents* and *Ouiatanon*.

WABASH, *Little*, runs a courſe S. S. E. and falls into the Wabaſh 10 miles from the Ohio.

WACHOVIA, or *Dobb's Pariſh*, a tract of land in N. Carolina, ſituated between the E. ſide of Yadkin river, and the head waters of Haw and Deep rivers, conſiſting of about 100,000 acres, partly in Stokes and Surry counties. The United Brethren, or Moravians, purchaſed this tract of Lord Granville, in 1751, and called it Wachovia, after the name of an eſtate of Count Zinzendorf, in Germany. In 1755, it was made a ſeparate pariſh, and named Dobb's, by the legiſlature. The ſettlement of Bethabara, was begun in 1753, by a number of the Brethren from Pennſylvania. Salem, which is the principal ſettlement, commenced in 1766, and is inhabited by a number of ingenious tradeſmen. This thriving pariſh lies about 10 miles S. of Pilot Mountain, and contains 6 churches.

WACHQUATNACH, an ancient Moravian ſettlement in Connecticut, on Stratford river; 23 miles from its mouth.

WACHUSET *Mountain*, in the town of Princetown, Maſſachuſetts, may be ſeen in a clear horizon, at the diſtance of 67 miles, being 2,989 feet above the level of the ſea.

WADESBOROUGH, the chief town of Anſon co. in Fayetteville diſtrict, N. Carolina. It contains a court houſe, gaol, and about 30 houſes, and being ſeated on a lofty hill, is both pleaſant and healthy. It is 76 miles weſt by ſouth of Fayetteville, and 50 ſouth-eaſt by S. of Saliſbury.

WADMELAW, an iſland in Charleſton harbour, S. Carolina.

WADSWORTH, a town of New-York, Ontario co. ſituated on the eaſt bank of Geneſſee river; 4 miles weſt of Coneſus Lake, and 13 ſouth-weſt by ſouth of Hartford.

WADHAM *Iſlands*, near the N. E. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland. N. lat. 49. 57. weſt long. 53. 37.

WAGER's *Strait*, or *River*, in New North Wales, in N. America, lies in lat. 65. 23. N. and is about 2 or 3 miles wide. At 5 or 6 miles within its entrance, it is 6 or 8 leagues wide, having ſeveral iſlands and rocks in the middle. It has ſoundings from 16 to 30 and 44 fathoms; and the land on both ſides is as high (according to Captain Middleton's account) as any in England. Savage Sound, a ſmall cove or harbour, fit for ſhips to anchor in, lies on the northern ſhore, 13 or 14 leagues up the ſtrait, in long. 87. 18. W. All the country from Wager's Strait to Seal river, is in ſome maps called New Denmark. Capt. Monk was ſent thither, in 1610, by the king of Denmark, and wintered at a place called Monk's Winter Harbour, in lat. 63. 20. N. which muſt be a little north of Rankin's Inlet. When Capt. Ellis was in this latitude, the tide ran at the rate of from 8 to 10 leagues an hour. He compares it to the ſluice of a mill.

WAITSFIELD, the ſouth-eaſternmoſt townſhip of Chittenden co. Vermont, containing 61 inhabitants.

WAIT's *River* riſes in Orange co. Vermont, and empties into Connecticut river, at Bradford.

WAJOMICK, an Indian town on Suſquehannah river, about 400 miles from the ſea. In the ſpring of 1756, the Indians ſhot 2 ſeals here, and they could not ſufficiently expreſs their aſtoniſhment at the ſight of theſe animals unknown to them.

WAKE, an inland co. of Hillſborough diſtrict, North-Carolina; bounded N. W. by Orange, and E. and S. E. by Johnſon. It contains 10,192 inhabitants, including 2,463 ſlaves. Chief town, Raleigh.

WAKEFIELD, formerly *Eaſt-town* and *Watertown*, a townſhip of Strafford co. New-Hampſhire, eaſt of Wolfborough, incorporated in 1774. It contains 640 inhabitants. In the N. E. part is a pond which is the ſource of Piſcataque river.

WAKKAMAW, a beautiful lake, 26 miles in circuit, ſituated in Bladen co. North Carolina. The lands on its eaſtern ſhores are fertile, and the ſituation delightful, gradually aſcending from the ſhores; bounded on the north-weſt coaſt by vaſt rich ſwamps, fit for rice. This lake is the ſource of a fine river, of the ſame name, and runs a ſoutherly courſe, for 70 or 80 miles, and empties into Winyaw Bay, at Georgetown, in South-Carolina.

WALDEN, a townſhip of Vermont, Caledonia co. having Danville on the ſouth-eaſt. It contains only 11 inhabitants.

WALDOBOROUGH, a poſt-town and port of entry of the Diſtrict of Maine, in Lincoln co. 12 miles S. by W. of Warren, 10 E. by S. of Newcaſtle, 20 eaſt of Wiſcaſſet, and 545 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. This is the port of entry for the diſtrict, lying between the towns of Camden and Northport; and all the ſhores and waters from the middle of Damariſcotta river to the ſouth-weſtern ſide of the town of Northport. The townſhip of Waldoborough was incorporated in 1773, and contains 1210 inhabitants.

WALDO *Patent*, a tract of land forming the ſouth-eaſt part of Hancock co. in the Diſtrict of Maine, and on the weſt ſide of Penobſcot river and bay.

WALES, *New South*, a country of vaſt extent, but little known, lying round the ſouthern part of Hudſon's Bay.

WALES, *New North*, an extenſive territory of North-America; having Prince William's Land on the north, part of Baffin's Bay on the eaſt, and ſeparated from New South Wales, on the ſouth by Seal river.

WALES, a plantation in Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, 55 miles north-eaſt of Portland, and 180 from Boſton. It contains 439 inhabitants.

WALHALDING, the Indian name of an eaſtern branch of Muſkingum river, at the mouth of which ſtood Goſchachguenk, a Delaware town, and ſettlement of Chriſtian Indians.

WALLINGFORD, a townſhip of Vermont, Rutland co. eaſt of Tinmouth. It contains 536 inhabitants.

WALLINGFORD, a pleaſant poſt-town of Connecticut, New-Haven co. 13 miles S. W. of Middleton, 13 N. E. of New-Haven, and 195 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. This townſhip, called by the Indians *Coginchauge*, was ſettled in 1671; is divided into two pariſhes, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is 12 miles long, and 7 broad.

WALLKILL, a townſhip of New-York, Uliſter co. on the creek of its name, about 15 miles N. by E. of Goſhen, 11 weſt of Newburgh, and 58 N. W. of New-York city. It contains 2,571 inhabitants, of whom 340 are qualified electors, and 103 ſlaves.

WALNUT *Hills*, in the weſtern territory of Georgia, are ſituated on a tract of land formed by Miſſiſippi river and the Looſa Chitto, and on the north ſide of the latter.

WALLOOMSCHACK, a ſmall branch of Hooſack river, Vermont.

WALLPACK, a townſhip in Suſſex co. New-Jerſey, on Delaware river, about 11 miles weſt of Newtown, and 50 north-weſt of Brunſwick. It contains 496 inhabitants, including 30 ſlaves.

WALPOLE, a poſt-town of New-Hampſhire, Cheſhire co. on the eaſtern ſide of Connecticut river, 11 miles ſouth of Charleſtown, 14 north-weſt by north of Keen, 108 weſt of Portſmouth, and 330 from Philadelphia. The townſhip contains 1245 inhabitants.

WALPOLE, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Norfolk co. on the great road to Providence, and 20 miles ſouth-weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1724, and contains 1005 inhabitants.

WALSINGHAM, *Cape*, is on the eaſt ſide of Cumberland's Iſland, in Hudſon's Straits. N. lat. 62. 39. W. long. 77.

77. 53. High water, at full and change at 12 o'clock.

WALTHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 11 miles north-west by north of Boston. It was incorporated in 1737, and contains 882 inhabitants.

WALTHAM, or *Westham*, a village in Henrico co. Virginia, situated on the north side of James' river, 4 miles north west of Richmond.

WAMPANOS, an Indian tribe, allies of the Hurons.

WANASPATUCKET *River*, rises in Gloucester, Rhode-Island, and falls into Providence river a mile and an half north west of Weybosset bridge. Upon this river formerly stood the only powder-mill in this state, and within one mile of its mouth there are a slitting-mill, two paper-mills, two grist-mills with four run of stones, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill.

WANDO, a short, broad river of S. Carolina, which rises in Charleston district, and empties into Cooper's river, a few miles below Charleston.

WANOOAETTE, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, about two miles in extent from south-east to north west. It is about 10 miles at north west by west from the north end of Wateehoo Island.

WANTAGE, a township near the N. W. corner of New-Jersey, Sussex co. 15 miles northerly of Newtown. It contains 1700 inhabitants, including 26 slaves.

WANTASTIC, the original name of West river, Vermont.

WAPPACAMO *River*, a large south branch of Patowmack river, which it joins in lat. 39. 39. N. where the latter was formerly known by the name of Cohongoronto.

WAPUWAGAN *Islands*, on the Labrador coast, lie between lat. 50. and 50. 5. N. and between long. 59. 55. and 60. 30. W.

WARD, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 5 miles south of Worcester, and 55 south-west of Boston, and contains 473 inhabitants.

WARDSBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, Windham co. 12 or 15 miles west of Putney, and 27 north east of Bennington, and contains 753 inhabitants.

WARDSBRIDGE, a post-town of New-York, Ulster co. on the Wallkill, 10 miles north of Goshen, 36 south by west of Kingston, and 156 north east by north of Philadelphia. It contains about 40 compact houses and an academy.

WARE, a small river of Massachusetts which originates in a pond in Gerry, in Worcester co. and in Petersham it receives Swift river, and receiving Quaboag river, which comes from Brookfield, it thence assumes the name of Chicabee, and falls into Connecticut river at Springfield. Its course is south and south-west.

WARE, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire co. incorporated in 1761, and contains 773 inhabitants. It is 15 miles N. E. of Springfield, and 70 miles west-north-west of Boston.

WAREHAM, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Plymouth co. at the head of Buzzard's Bay, and on the west side, 60 miles S. by E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1739, and contains 854 inhabitants. N. lat. 41. 45. W. long. 70. 40.

WARMINSTER, a small post-town of Virginia, situated on the north side of James' river, in Amherst co. about 90 miles above Richmond. It contains about 40 houses, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 332 miles from Philadelphia, 21 miles from Charlottesville, and 9 from Newmarket. There is also a township of this name in Buck's county, Pennsylvania.

WARM *Spring*, a ridge of mountains bears this name, a part of the Alleghany Mountains, situated N. W. of the Calf Pasture, and famous for warm springs. The most efficacious of these are two springs in Augusta, near the sources of James' river, where it is called Jackson's river. They rise near the foot of the ridge of mountains, generally called the Warm Spring Mountains, but in the maps Jackson's Mountains. The one is distinguished by the name of the Warm Spring, and the other of the Hot Spring. The Warm spring issues with a very bold stream, sufficient to work a grist-mill, and to keep the waters of its basin, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Farenheit's thermometer. The matter with which these waters is allied is very volatile; its smell indicates it to be sulphureous, as also does the circumstance of turning silver black. They relieve

rheumatiſms. Other complaints alſo of very different natures have been removed or leſſened by them. It rains here 4 or 5 days in every week. The Hot Spring is about ſix miles from the Warm, is much ſmaller, and has been ſo hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its degree of heat to be leſſened. It raiſes the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat. It ſometimes relieves where the Warm Spring fails. A fountain of common water, iſſuing within a few inches of its margin, gives it a ſingular appearance. Comparing the temperature of theſe with that of the hot ſprings of Kamtſchatka, of which Krachininnikow, gives an account, the difference is very great, the latter raiſing the mercury to 200 degrees, which is within 12 degrees of boiling water. Theſe ſprings are very much reſorted to, in ſpite of a total want of accommodation for the ſick. Their waters are ſtrongeſt in the hoteſt months, which occaſions their being viſited in July and Auguſt principally. The Sweet Springs, in the county of Botetourt, at the eaſtern foot of the Alleghany, are about 42 miles from the Warm Springs.

WARNER, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Hillſborough co. It was incorporated in 1774, and contains 863 inhabitants.

WARREN, a new county of the Upper Diſtrict of Georgia.

WARREN, a county of Halifax diſtrict, N. Carolina. It contains 9397 inhabitants, including 4720 ſlaves.

WARRENTON, a poſt-town, and the capital of the above mentioned county, ſituated 16 miles E. by N. of Hillſborough, 35 weſt of Halifax, 54 north of Raleigh, 83 ſouth of Peterſburg in Virginia, and 390 from Philadelphia. The town contains about thirty houſes, and ſtands in a lofty, dry, and healthy ſituation. Europeans, of various nations, reſide in and about the town. Here is a reſpectable academy, having generally from 60 to 70 ſtudents.

WARREN, a townſhip of Vermont, Addiſon co. about 30 miles N. E. by E. of Crown Point.

WARREN, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, Lincoln co. adjoining Camden and Thomaſton; 33 miles ſouth by weſt of Belfaſt, 203 N. E. by N. of Boſton, and 557 from Philadelphia. This townſhip is ſeparated from that of Thomaſton, by St. George's river; was incorporated in 1776, and contains 642 inhabitants.

WARREN, a townſhip of Grafton co. New-Hampſhire, north-eaſt of Orford, adjoining, incorporated in 1763, and contains 206 inhabitants.

WARREN, a poſt-town of Rhode-Iſland, in Briſtol co. pleaſantly ſituated on Warren river and the north-eaſt part of Narraganſet Bay, 4 miles north of Briſtol, 10 S. S. E. of Providence, and 302 from Philadelphia. This is a flouriſhing town; carries on a briſk coaſting and Weſt-India trade, and is remarkable for ſhip building. The whole townſhip contains 1122 inhabitants, of whom 22 are ſlaves. Rhode-Iſland College was firſt inſtituted in this town, and afterwards removed to Providence.

WARREN, a new townſhip of Herkemer county, New-York. It was taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796.

WARREN, a part of the townſhip of Chenengo, in the State of New-York, on Suſquehannah river, bears this name in De Witt's map.

WARREN, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. between the townſhips of Kent and Litchfield.

WARREN, a poſt-town of Virginia, 10 miles from Warminſter, 21 from Charlotteſville, and 326 from Philadelphia.

WARREN's *Point*, on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, is on the eaſt ſide of Chebucto Harbour, about two miles eaſt of the town of Halifax. It is at the entrance of a creek, which receives Saw-Mill river and other ſtreams.

WARRINGTON, the name of two townſhips of Pennſylvania; the one in York co. the other in Buck's co.

WARSAW, or *Waſſaw*, an iſland and ſound on the coaſt of Georgia, between the mouth of Savannah river and that of Ogeechee. The iſland forms the north ſide of Oſſabaw Sound; being in a north-eaſt direction from Oſſabaw Iſland. Warſaw Sound is formed by the northern end of the iſland of its name, and the ſouthern end of Tybee Iſland.

WARWICK, a county of Virginia, bounded north by York county, and ſouth by James' river, which ſeparates it

it from Iſle of Wight and Nanſemond counties. It is the oldeſt county of the State, having been eſtabliſhed in 1628. It contains 1690 inhabitants, of whom 990 are ſlaves.

WARWICK, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Hampſhire co. incorporated in 1763, and contains 1246 inhabitants. It is bounded north by the State of New-Hampſhire, not far eaſt of Connecticut river, and is 90 miles north-weſt of Boſton.

WARWICK, the chief town of Kent co. Rhode-Iſland, ſituated at the head of Narraganſet Bay, and on the weſt ſide; about 8 miles ſouth of Providence. The townſhip contains 2493 inhabitants, including 35 ſlaves. A cotton manufactory has been eſtabliſhed in this town upon an extenſive ſcale. One of Arkwright's machines was erected here in Auguſt, 1795; and the yarn produced anſwers the moſt ſanguine expectation. This town was the birth-place of the celebrated Gen. Greene.

WARWICK, a townſhip of N. York, Orange co. bounded eaſterly by New-Cornwall, and ſoutherly by the State of New-Jerſey. It contains 3603 inhabitants, of whom 383 are electors, and 95 ſlaves.

WARWICK, the name of two townſhips of Pennſylvania; the one in Buck's county, the other in that of Lancaſter. In the latter is the fine Moravian ſettlement called Litiz; which ſee.

WARWICK, a poſt-town of Maryland Cecil co. on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay; about 14 miles ſoutherly of Elkton, 8 N. E. of Georgetown Croſs Roads, and 57 ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia.

WARWICK, a ſmall town of Cheſterfield co. Virginia; agreeably ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of James' river, about 7 miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt of Richmond, and 17 north of Peterſburg. Veſſels of 250 tons burdens can come to this town. In 1781, Benedict Arnold deſtroyed many veſſels in the river and on the ſtocks at this place.

WASHINGTON, a county of the Diſtrict of Maine, and the moſt eaſterly land in the United States. It is bounded ſouth by the ocean, weſt by Hancock co. north by Lower Canada, and eaſt by New-Brunſwick. It is about 200 miles in length, but its breadth is as yet undetermined. It was erected into a county in 1789; but has few towns yet incorporated. The coaſt abounds with excellent harbours. Although the winters are long and ſevere, yet the ſoil and productions are but little inferior to the other counties. The number of inhabitants in this country, according to the cenſus of 1790, was 2758; but the increaſe ſince muſt have been very conſiderable. Chief town, Machias.

WASHINGTON, a maritime county of the State of Rhode-Iſland; bounded N. by Kent, S. by the N. Atlantic Ocean; W. by the State of Connecticut, and E. by Narraganſet Bay. It is divided into 7 townſhips, and contains 18,075 inhabitants, including 339 ſlaves. Chief town, South-Kingſtown.

WASHINGTON, a county of New-York; bounded N. by Clinton county, S. by Renſſelaer, S. W. by Saratoga, W. by Herkeimer, and E. by the State of Vermont. Until 1784 it was called Charlotte. It contained, in 1790, 14,042 inhabitants, including 742 ſlaves. In 1796 there were 3370 of the inhabitants qualified electors. It is ſubdivided into 12 townſhips, of which Salem is the chief.

WASHINGTON, a county of Pennſylvania; ſituated on the S. W. corner of the State; bounded N. by Alleghany county S. by Monongalia county in Virginia, E. by Monongahela river, which divides it from Fayette county, and W. by Ohio co. in Virginia, agreeably diverſified with hills, which admit of eaſy cultivation quite to their ſummits. It is divided into 21 townſhips, and contains 23,866 inhabitants, including 263 ſlaves. Mines of copper and iron ore have been found in this county.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the above county, and a poſt-town, is ſituated on a branch of Charter's Creek, which falls into Ohio river, a few miles below Pittſburg. It contains a brick court-houſe, a ſtone gaol, a large brick building for the public offices, an academy of ſtone, and nearly 100 dwelling-houſes. It is 22 miles ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Pittſburg; 22 north-weſt of Brownſville, 60 miles north by weſt of Morgantown, in Virginia, and 325 weſt by north of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40. 13. W. long. 80. 6. 40. It is remarkable for its manufactures, for ſo young a town. There are 3 other townſhips of

the ſame name in Pennſylvania, viz. in Fayette, Franklin, and Weſtmoreland counties.

WASHINGTON, a county of Maryland, on the weſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay; bounded north by the State of Pennſylvania, eaſt by Frederick co. from which it is divided by South Mountain, ſouth-weſt by Patowmack river, which divides it from the State of Virginia, and weſt by Sideling-Hill-Creek, which ſeparates it from Alleghany co. This is called the garden of Maryland, lying principally between the North and South Mountains, and includes the rich, fertile, and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. Its ſtreams furniſh excellent mill-ſeats, and the lands are thought to be the moſt fertile in the State. Lime-ſtone and iron-ore are found here. Furnaces and forges have been erected, and conſiderable quantities of pig and bar iron are manufactured. Chief town, Elizabeth Town.

WASHINGTON, a co. of Virginia; bounded E. and N. E. by Wythe, N. W. by Ruſſell, S. by the State of North Carolina, and W. by Lee. It is watered by the ſtreams which form Holſton, Clinch and Powell's rivers. There is a natural bridge in this county ſimilar to that in Rockbridge county. It is on Stock Creek, a branch of Peleſon river. It contains 5625 inhabitants, including 450 ſlaves. Chief town, Abingdon.

WASHINGTON, a diſtrict of the Upper Country of South-Carolina, perhaps the moſt hilly and mountainous in the State. It lies W. of Ninety-Six diſtrict, of which it was formerly a part, and is bounded N. by the State of North-Carolina. It contains the counties of Pendleton and Greenville; has 14,619 inhabitants, and ſends to the State legiſlature 5 repreſentatives and 2 ſenators. Chief town, Pickenſville. A number of old deſerted Indian towns of the Cherokee nation, are frequently met with on the Keowee river, and its tributary ſtreams which water this country.

WASHINGTON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. E. by Mercer, N. W. by Nelſon, S. E. by Lincoln, and W. by Hardin.

WASHINGTON, a diſtrict of the State of Tenneſſee, ſituated on the waters of the rivers Holſton and Clinch, and is divided from Mero diſtrict on the W. by an uninhabited country. It is divided into the counties of Waſhington, Sullivan, Greene, and Hawkins. It contained, according to the State cenſus of 1795, 29,531 inhabitants, including 4693 ſlaves.

WASHINGTON, a county of Tenneſſee, in the above diſtrict, contained, in 1795, 10,105 inhabitants, incluſive of 978 ſlaves. Waſhington college is eſtabliſhed in this county by the legiſlature.

WASHINGTON, a county of the N. W. Territory, erected in 1788 within the following boundaries, viz. beginning on the bank of the Ohio where the weſtern line of Pennſylvania croſſes it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the ſouthern ſhore of that lake to the mouth of Cayahoga river, and up that river to the portage between it and the Tuſcarawa branch of Muſkingum; thence down that branch to the forks of the croſſing-place above Fort Lawrence; thence with a line to be drawn weſterly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami, on which the fort ſtood which was taken from the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the Lower Shawaneſe town to Sandúſky; thence S. to the Sciota river to the mouth, and thence up the Ohio to the place of beginning.

WASHINGTON, a county of the Upper Diſtrict of Georgia, which contains 4552 inhabitants, including 694 ſlaves. Fort Fidus is ſituated in the weſternmoſt part of the county, on the E. branch of Alatamaha river. The county is bounded on the N. E. by Ogeechee river. Numbers have lately moved here from Wilkes co. in order to cultivate cotton in preference to tobacco. This produce, though in its infancy, amounted to 208,000lbs. weight, in 1792. Chief town, Golphinton.

WASHINGTON, a townſhip of Vermont, Orange county, 12 miles W. of Bradford, and contains 72 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Berkſhire co. 7 miles S. E. of Pittsfield, 8 E. of Lenox, and 145 W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1777, and contains 588 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, or *Mount Vernon*, a plantation of Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, N. W. of Hallowell, and nine miles from ſterling. It conſiſts of

16,055

16,055 acres of land and water, of which the latter occupies 1641 acres. It contains 618 inhabitants, and was incorporated by the name of *Belgrade* in 1796; which ſee.

WASHINGTON, a townſhip of New-York, in Dutcheſs co. bounded ſoutherly by the town of Beekman, and weſterly by Poughkeepſie and Clinton. It contains 5189 inhabitants, of whom 286 are electors, and 78 ſlaves.

WASHINGTON, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, in Cheſhire co. firſt called Camden. It was incorporated in 1776, and contains 545 inhabitants; it is 12 or 14 miles E. of Charleſtown.

WASHINGTON, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. about 7 miles S. W. of Litchfield.

WASHINGTON, a port of entry and poſt-town of N. Carolina, ſituated in Beaufort county, on the N. ſide of Tar river, in lat. 35. 30. N. 90 miles from Ocracock Inlet, 40 from the mouth of Tar river, 61 S. S. W. of Edenton, 38 N. by E. of Newbern, 131 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, and 460 from Philadelphia. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about eighty houſes. From this town is exported tobacco of the Peterſburg quality, pork, beef, Indian corn, peas, beans, pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, &c. alſo pine boards, ſhingles, and oak ſtaves. About 130 veſſels enter annually at the cuſtom-houſe in this town. The exports for a year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to 33,684 dollars.

WASHINGTON, a poſt-town of Kentucky, and the capital of Maſon county, about three miles S. by W. of the landing at Limeſtone, on the S. ſide of Ohio river. It contains about 100 houſes, a Preſbyterian church, a handſome court-houſe and gaol; and is faſt increaſing in importance. It is 62 miles N. E. of Lexington, 75 N. E. by E. of Frankfort, and 709 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38. 40. W. long. 84. 30.

WASHINGTON *Court-Houſe*, in S. Carolina, is 10 miles from Greenville, and 16 from Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, a poſt-town of Georgia, and the capital of Wilkes co. 50 miles N. W. by W. of Auguſta, 58 N. by W. of Louiſville, 28 from Greenſborough, and 813 from Philadelphia. It ſtands on the weſtern ſide of Kettle Creek, a north branch of Little river, which empties into Savannah river from the eaſtward, about 36 miles E. of the town. It is regularly laid out, and contained, in 1788, 34 houſes, a court-houſe, gaol, and academy. The funds of the academy amount to about 800l. ſterl. and the number of ſtudents to between 60 and 70. On the E. ſide of the town, a mile and a half diſtant, is a medicinal ſpring, which riſes from a hollow tree 4 or 5 feet in length. The inſide of the tree is covered with a coat of matter an inch thick, and the leaves around the ſpring are incruſted with a ſubſtance as white as ſnow. It is ſaid to be a ſovereign remedy for the ſcurvy, ſcrophulous diſorders, conſumptions, gout, and every other diſorder ariſing from humours in the blood. This ſpring being ſituated in a fine healthy part of the State, will, no doubt, be a pleaſant and ſalutary place of reſort for invalids from the maritime and unhealthy parts of Georgia, and the neighbouring States. N. lat. 33. 12.

WASHINGTON *City*, in the territory of Columbia, was ceded by the State of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, and by them eſtabliſhed as the ſeat of their government, after the year 1800. This city, which is now building, ſtands at the junction of the river Patowmack, and the Eaſtern Branch, latitude 38. 53. N. extending nearly 4 miles up each, and including a tract of territory, exceeded, in point of convenience, ſalubrity and beauty, by none in America. For although the land in general appears level, yet by gentle and gradual ſwellings, a variety of elegant proſpects are produced, and a ſufficient deſcent formed for conveying off the water occaſioned by rain. Within the limits of the city are a great number of excellent ſprings; and by digging wells, water of the beſt quality may readily be had. Beſides, the never failing ſtreams that now run through that territory, may alſo be collected for the uſe of the city. The waters of Reedy Branch, and of Tiber Creek, may be conveyed to the Preſident's houſe. The ſource of Tiber Creek is elevated about 236 feet above the level of the tide in ſaid creek. The perpendicular height of the ground on which the capitol ſtands, is 78 feet above the level of the tide in Tiber Creek. The water of Tiber Creek may

may therefore be conveyed to the capitol, and after watering that part of the city, may be deſtined to other uſeful purpoſes. The Eaſtern Branch is one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious harbours in America, being ſufficiently deep for the largeſt ſhips, for about 4 miles above its mouth, while the channel lies cloſe along the bank adjoining the city, and affords a large and convenient harbour. The Patowmack, although only navigable for ſmall craft, for a conſiderable diſtance from its banks next the city, (excepting about half a mile above the junction of the rivers) will nevertheleſs afford a capacious ſummer harbour; as an immenſe number of ſhips may ride in the great channel, oppoſite to, and below the city. The ſituation of this metropolis is upon the great poſt-road, equi-diſtant from the northern and ſouthern extremities of the Union, and nearly ſo from the Atlantic and Pittſburg, upon the beſt navigation, and in the midſt of a commercial territory, probably the richeſt, and commanding the moſt extenſive internal reſource of any in America. It has therefore many advantages to recommend it, as an eligible place for the permanent ſeat of the general government; and as it is likely to be ſpeedily built, and otherwiſe improved, by the public ſpirited enterpriſe of the people of the United States, and even by foreigners, it may be expected to grow up with a degree of rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the annals of cities. The plan of this city appears to contain ſome important improvements upon that of the beſt planned cities in the world, combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, elegance of proſpect, and a free circulation of air. The poſitions of the different public edifices, and for the ſeveral ſquares and areas of different ſhapes as they are laid down, were firſt determined on the moſt advantageous ground, commanding the moſt extenſive proſpects, and from their ſituation, ſuſceptible of ſuch improvements as either uſe or ornament may hereafter require. The capitol is ſituated on a moſt beautiful eminence, commanding a complete view of every part of the city, and of a conſiderable part of the country around. The Preſident's houſe ſtands on a riſing ground, poſſeſſing a delightful water proſpect, together with a commanding view of the capitol, and the moſt material parts of the city. Lines, or avenues of direct communication, have been deviſed to connect the moſt diſtant and important objects. Theſe tranſverſe avenues, or diagonal ſtreets, are laid out on the moſt advantageous ground for proſpect and convenience, and are calculated not only to produce a variety of charming proſpects, but greatly to facilitate the communication throughout the city. North and ſouth lines, interſected by others running due E. and W. make the diſtribution of the city into ſtreets, ſquares, &c. and thoſe lines have been ſo combined, as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues, ſo as to form, on the ſpaces *firſt determined*, the different ſquares or areas. The grand avenues, and ſuch ſtreets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot-ways, a walk planted with trees on each ſide, and a paved way for carriages. The other ſtreets are from 90 to 110 feet wide. In order to execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celeſtial obſervation, which paſſes through the area intended for the capitol. This line he croſſed by another, running due E. and W. which paſſes through the ſame area. Theſe lines were accurately meaſured and made the baſes on which the whole plan was executed. He ran all the lines by a tranſit inſtrument, and determined the acute angles by actual meaſurement, leaving nothing to the uncertainty of the compaſs. Waſhington, or the Federal City, is ſeparated from Georgetown, in Montgomery co. Maryland, on the W. by Rock Creek, but that town is now within the territory of Columbia. It is 42 miles S.W. by S. of Baltimore, 876 from Paſſamaquoddy, in the Diſtrict of Maine, 500 from Boſton, 248 from New-York, 144 from Philadelphia, 133 from Richmond, in Virginia, 232 from Halifax, in N. Carolina, 630 from Charleſton, S. Carolina, and 794 from Savannah, in Georgia.

WASHINGTON *College*, in Maryland. See *Cheſtertown*.

WASHINGTON, *Fort*, in the Territory N.W. of the Ohio, is ſituated on the N. bank of the river Ohio, weſtward of Little Miami river, and 45 miles northweſt

weſt of Waſhington, in Kentucky. See *Cincinnati.*

WASHINGTON, *Mount*, a ſmall townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Berkſhire co. in the ſouth-weſt corner of the State, 150 miles ſouth-weſt by ſouth of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1779, and contains 261 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, *Mount*, one of the White Mountains of New-Hampſhire, which makes ſo majeſtic an appearance all along the ſhore of the eaſtern counties of Maſſachuſetts. See *White Mountains.*

WASHINGTON'S *Iſlands*, on the north-weſt coaſt of North-America. The largeſt is of a triangular ſhape, the point ending on the ſouthward at Cape St. James's, in N. lat. 51. 58. Sandy Point, at its north-eaſt extremity, is in lat. 54. 22. N. Its longitude weſt extends from Hope Point, the north-weſt extremity 226° 37′ to Sandy Point, in 228° 45′. Port Ingraham, Perkins and Magee Sound lie on the weſtern ſide of the iſland; on the eaſtern ſide are the following ports from north to ſouth—Skeetkiſs, or Skitkiſs Harbour, Port Cummaſhawa, Kleiws Point, Smoke Port, Kanſkeeno Point, Port Geyers, Port Ueah, and Port Sturgis. Capt. Cook, when he paſſed this iſland, ſuppoſed it to be a part of the continent, as the weather at the time was thick, and the wind boiſterous, which obliged him to keep out at ſea, till he made the weſtern cape of the continent in about lat. 55. N. Capt. Dixon diſcovered theſe iſlands in 1787, and named them Queen Charlotte's Iſlands. Capt. Gray diſcovered them in 1789, and called them Waſhington's Iſlands. There are three principal iſlands, beſides many ſmall ones. It is conjectured that they make a part of the Archipelago of St. Lazarus.

WASKEMASHIN, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coaſt of Labrador. N. lat. 50. 3. W. long. 59. 55.

WASSAW *Iſland.* See *Warſaw.*

WATAGUAKI *Iſles*, on the coaſt of Labrador, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lies near the ſhore, north-eaſt of Ouapitougan Iſle, and ſouth-weſt of Little Mecatina, about 10 or 12 leagues from each.

WATAUGA, a river of Tenneſſee, which riſes in Burke co. North-Carolina, and falls into Holſtein river, 15 miles above Long-Iſland.

WATCH *Point*, lies to the northward of Fiſher's Iſland, in Long-Iſland Sound, and weſt-ſouth-weſt 7 leagues from Block Iſland.

WATEHOO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean; a beautiful ſpot, about 6 miles long and 4 broad. N. lat. 20. 1. W. long. 158. 15.

WATERBOROUGH, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, York co. on Mouſom river, 15 miles N. W. of Wells, and 110 from Boſton. It was incorporated in 1787, and contains 905 inhabitants.

WATERBURY, a townſhip of Vermont, in Chittenden co. ſeparated from Duxbury on the ſouth-weſt by Onion river. It contains 93 inhabitants.

WATERBURY, the north-weſternmoſt townſhip of New-Haven co. Connecticut, called by the Indians *Matteluck*, It was ſettled in 1671, and is divided into the pariſhes of Northbury, Salem, and South-Britain.

WATEREE, a branch of Santee river, South-Carolina.

WATERFORD, a plantation in Cumberland co. Diſtrict of Maine, ſouth-eaſt of Orangetown, or Greenland.

WATERFORD, a new townſhip in York co. Diſtrict of Maine, incorporated February, 1797, formerly a part of Waterborough.

WATERFORD, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, in Glouceſter county.

WATERFORD, a neat village of New-York, in the townſhip of Half Moon; which ſee.

WATERLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſo named by Le Maire. S. lat. 14. 46. weſt long. 144. 10.

WATERQUECHIE, or *Quechy*, a ſmall river of Vermont, which empties into Connecticut river in Hartland.

WATERTOWN, a very pleaſant town in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, 7 miles weſt by north-weſt of Boſton. Charles river is navigable for boats to this town, 7 miles from its mouth in Boſton harbour. The townſhip contains 1091 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1630. That celebrated apoſtle of the Indians, the Rev. Mr. Eliot, relates that in the year 1670, a ſtrange phenomenon appeared in a great pond at Watertown, where the fiſh all died; and as many as could, thruſt themſelves on ſhore, and there died. It was eſtimated that not

leſs

leſs than 20 cart-loads lay dead at once round the pond. An eel was found alive in the ſandy border of the pond, and upon being caſt again into its natural element, it wriggled out again, as faſt as it could, and died on the ſhore. The cattle, accuſtomed to the water, refuſed to drink it for 3 days, after which they drank as uſual. When the fiſh began to come on ſhore, before they died, many were taken both by Engliſh and Indians, and eaten without any injury.

WATERTOWN, a townſhip in Litchfield co. Connecticut. It is about 26 miles N. N. W. of New-Haven.

WATER VLIET, an extenſive townſhip of New-York, Albany county, on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, and includes the village of Hamilton, and the iſlands in the river neareſt the weſt ſide. It is bounded weſt by the manor of Renſſelaerwyck, and contained, in 1790, 7,419 inhabitants, including 707 ſlaves. In 1796, there were 600 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

WATLAND *Iſland*, one of the Bahama Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies. The S. point is in lat. 24. N. and long. 74. weſt.

WATSON, *Fort*, in S. Carolina, was ſituated on the N. E. bank of Santee river, about half way between the mouth of the Congaree and Nelſon's Fort, on the bend of the river oppoſite the Eutaw Springs. Its garriſon of 114 men being beſieged by Gen. Greene, ſurrendered in April, 1781. He then marched with his main force againſt Camden, higher up the river.

WAUKEAGUE, a village in the townſhip of Sullivan, in the Diſtrict of Maine, 9 miles from Deſert Iſland.

WAWASINK, a village in New-York, on Rondout Kill, a branch of Wallkill, 7 miles weſt of New Paltz, and 12 ſouth-weſt of Eſopus.

WAWIACHTANOS, and *Twichtwees*, two Indian tribes, reſiding chiefly between Sciota and Wabaſh rivers.

WAYNE, a new county in the N.W. Territory, laid out in the fall of 1796, including the ſettlements of Detroit and Michilimakkinak.

WAYNE, a county of Newbern diſtrict, N. Carolina; bounded N. by Edgcombe, and S. by Glaſgow. It contains 6,133 inhabitants, incluſive of 1,557 ſlaves.

WAYNE, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, ſituated in Miffliin county.

WAYNE, *Fort*, in the N. W. Territory, is ſituated at the head of the Miami of the Lake, near the Old Miami Villages, at the confluence of St. Joſeph's and St. Mary's rivers. It is a ſquare fort, with baſtions at each angle, with a ditch and parapet, and could contain 500 men, but has only 300, with 16 pieces of cannon. It is 150 miles north by weſt of Cincinnati, and 200 weſt by ſouth of Fort Defiance. The Indians ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles ſquare, where this fort ſtands, at the late treaty of peace at Greenville.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, 24 miles from Kingſton, 60 S. E. from Raleigh, and 498 from Philadelphia.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a poſt-town in Burke co. Georgia, 30 miles ſouth of Auguſta, 25 north-eaſt of Louiville. No river of conſequence paſſes near this town; yet being the place where both the ſuperior and inferior courts are held, it is in a proſperous condition.

WEARE, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, ſituated in Hillſborough co. 18 miles ſouth weſterly of Concord, 60 weſt of Portſmouth, and 70 north-weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 1,924 inhabitants.

WEATHERSFIELD, a townſhip of Vermont, Windſor co. on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, between Windſor on the north, and Springfield on the ſouth. Aſcutney Mountain lies partly in this townſhip, and in that of Windſor. It is a flouriſhing town, and contains 1,097 inhabitants.

WEATHERSFIELD, a poſt-town of Connecticut, pleaſantly ſituated in Hartford co. on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, 4 miles S. of Hartford. 11 N. of Middleton, 36 N. by E. of New-Haven, and 218 N. E. of Philadelphia. This town was ſettled in 1635 or 1636, by emigrants from Dorcheſter in Maſſachuſetts, and has a fertile and luxuriant ſoil. It conſiſts of between 200 and 300 houſes, and has a very elegant brick meeting-houſe for Congregationaliſts. The inhabitants are generally wealthy farmers; and beſides the common productions of the country, raiſe great quantities of onions, which are exported to different parts of the United States, and to the Weſt-Indies.

WEATHERFORD'S *Place, Charles*, an Indian houſe and plantation of that name,

name, on the eaſtern ſide of Alabama river, above M'Gillivray's ſiſter's place, and a good way below the junction of Tallapooſee and Cooſa rivers.

WEAUCTENEAU *Towns*, Indian villages on Wabaſh river, deſtroyed by Generals Scott and Wilkinſon in 1791.

WEAUS, or *Weeas*, an Indian tribe, whoſe towns lie on the head waters of Wabaſh river. At the treaty of Greenville they ceded a tract of land, 6 miles ſquare, to the United States.

WEAVER'S *Lake*, in the State of New-York, is 3 miles north-weſt of lake Otſego. It is 2 miles long and 1½ broad.

WEBHAMET *River*, in the Diſtrict of Maine, is the principal entrance by water to the town of Wells, in York co. It has a barred harbour.

WECHQUETANK, a Moravian ſettlement made by the United Brethren, in Pennſylvania, behind the Blue Mountains. In 1760, the Bethlehem congregation purchaſed 1,400 acres of land for the Chriſtian Indians. In 1763, it was deſtroyed by white ſavages, who inhabited near Lancaſter; they likewiſe murdered many of the peaceable Indians ſettled here. It was finally deſtroyed by the Americans during the late war. It lies about 30 miles north-weſt by weſt of Bethlehem.

WEISENBERG, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Northampton county.

WELCH *Mountains*, are ſituated in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania. Beſides other ſtreams, Brandywine Creek riſes here.

WELCH *Tract*, a ſmall territory of Pennſylvania, ſo named becauſe firſt ſettled by Welchmen. There are a number of ſmall towns in it, as Haverford-weſt, Merioneth, &c. It is pretty thickly inhabited by an induſtrious, hardy and thriving people.

WELCOME, *Sir Thomas Roes*, or *Ne Ultra*, a bay or ſtrait in that part of Hudſon's Bay which runs up to the N. round from Cape Southampton, opening between lat. 62. and 63. N. On the weſt or north ſhore is a fair head land, called the Hope by Captain Middleton, in lat. 66. 30. N.

WELLFLEET, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Barnſtable co. ſituated on the peninſula called Cape Cod; S. E. from Boſton, diſtant by land 105 miles, by water 60, and from Plymouth light-houſe 8 leagues. The harbour is large, indented within with creeks, where veſſels of 70 or 80 tons may lie ſafe in what is called the Deep Hole. The land is barren, and its timber is ſmall pitch-pine and oak. Before it was incorporated in 1763, it was called the *North Precinct of Eaſtham*, and was originally included in the Indian *Skeekeet* and *Pamet*. In 1790, it contained 1117 inhabitants. Since the memory of people now living, there have been in this ſmall town 30 pair of twins, beſides two births that produced three each. The method of killing gulls in the gullhouſe, is no doubt an Indian invention, and alſo that of killing birds and fowl upon the beach in dark nights. The gull-houſe is built with crotches fixed in the ground on the beach, and covered with poles, the ſides being covered with ſtakes and ſea weed, and the poles on the top covered with lean whale. The man being placed within, is not diſcovered by the fowls, and while they are contending for and eating the fiſh, he draws them in one by one between the poles, until he has collected 40 or 50. This number has often been taken in a morning. The method of killing ſmall birds and fowl that perch on the beach, is by making a light; the preſent mode is with hogs' lard in a frying pan; but the Indians are ſuppoſed to have uſed a pine torch. Birds, in a dark night, will flock to the light, and may be killed with a walking-cane. It muſt be curious to a countryman who lives at a diſtance from the ſea, to be acquainted with the method of killing black fiſh. Their ſize is from 4 to 5 tons weight, when full grown. When they come within the harbours, boats ſurround them, and they are as eaſily driven on ſhore, as cattle or ſheep are driven on the land. The tide leaves them, and they are eaſily killed. They are a fiſh of the whale kind, and will average a barrel of oil each: 400 have been ſeen at one time on the ſhore. Of late years theſe fiſh rarely come into the harbours.

WELLS, a ſmall, but rapid river of Vermont, which, after a ſhort S. E. courſe, empties into Connecticut river, below the Narrows, and in the N. E. corner of Newbury. Its mouth is 40 yards wide.

WELLS, a townſhip of Vermont, Rutland co. between Pawlet and Poultney, and contains 622 inhabitants. Lake St. Auſtin lies in this townſhip, and

and is three miles long, and one broad.

WELLS, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, in York co. ſituated on the bay of its name, about half way between Biddeford and York, and 88 miles N. by E. of Boſton, and 441 from Philadelphia. This townſhip is about 10 miles long, and 7 broad; was incorporated in 1653, and contains 3,070 inhabitants. It is bounded S. E. by that part of the ſea called Wells Bay, and N. E. by Kennebunk river, which ſeparates it from Arundel. The ſmall river Negunket, perhaps formerly Oguntiquit, has no navigation, nor mills of any value, but noticed, about 150 years ago, as the boundary between York and Wells. The tide through Piſcataqua bay urges itſelf into the marſhes at Wells, a few miles E. of Negunket, and forms a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Further E. in this townſhip, the ſmall river Mouſum is found coming from ponds of that name about 20 miles from the ſea. Several mills are upon the river, and the inhabitants are opening a harbour by means of a canal. Webhamet river is the principal entrance to this town by water.

WELLS *Bay*, in the townſhip above mentioned, lies between Capes Porpoiſe and Neddock. The courſe from the latter to Wells Bar, is N. by E. 4 leagues.

WELL'S *Falls*, in Delaware river, lie 13 miles N. W. of Trenton, in New-Jerſey.

WENDELL, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Hampſhire co. 80 miles N. W. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 519 inhabitants.

WENDELL, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Cheſhire co. about 15 miles N. E. of Charleſtown, containing 267 inhabitants. It was called Saville, before its incorporation in 1781.

WENHAM, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Eſſex co. between Ipſwich and Beverley; 26 miles N. E. by N. of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1643, and contains 502 inhabitants. Here is a large pond, well ſtored with fiſh, from which, and its vicinity to Salem, it was, with whimſical piety, called *Enon*, by the firſt ſettlers.

WENMAN, one of the Gallipago Iſlands, on the coaſt of Peru, ſituated W. of Cape Franciſco.

WENTWORTH, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Grafton co. containing 241 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1766, and is S. E. of Oxford, adjoining.

WESEL, a village of New-Jerſey, Eſſex co. on Paſaic river, 2 miles northweſtward of Acquakenunk, and 5 weſtward of Hakkenſack.

WEST, or *Wantaſtiquek*, a river of Vermont, has its main ſource in Bromley, about 3 miles S. E. from the head of Otter-Creek. After receiving 7 or 8 ſmaller ſtreams, and running about 37 miles, it falls into Connecticut river at Brattleborough. It is the largeſt of the ſtreams on the eaſt ſide of the Green Mountains; and at its mouth is about 15 rods wide, and 10 or 12 feet deep. A number of figures, or inſcriptions, are yet to be ſeen upon the rocks at the mouth of this river, ſeeming to allude to the affairs of war among the Indians; but their rudeneſs and awkwardneſs denote that the formers of them were at a great remove from the knowledge of any alphabet.

WEST RIVER *Mountain*, in New-Hampſhire, in the townſhip of Cheſterfield, lies oppoſite to the mouth of Weſt river; and from this part of Connecticut river to Piſcataqua Harbour on the eaſt is 90 miles, the broadeſt part of the State. Here are viſible appearances of volcanic eruptions. About the year 1730, the garriſon of Fort Dummer, 4 miles diſtant, was alarmed with frequent exploſions of fire and ſmoke, emitted by the mountain. Similar appearances have been obſerved ſince.

WEST *Bay*, a large bay of Lake Superior, at its weſternmoſt extremity, having the 12 iſles at its mouth. It receives St. Louis river from the weſt.

WEST BETHLEHEM, a townſhip of Waſhington co. Pennſylvania.

WESTBOROUGH, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Worceſter co. 34 miles weſt-ſouth-weſt of Boſton, and 13 eaſt of Worceſter, was incorporated in 1717. Among other ſingular occurrences in the Indian wars, the ſtrange fortune of Silas and Timothy Rice is worthy of notice. They were ſons of Mr. Edmond Rice, one of the firſt ſettlers in this town, and carried off by the Indians on Auguſt 8, 1704, the one 9 the other 7 years of age. They loſt their mother tongue, had Indian wives, and children by them, and lived at *Cagnawaga*. Silas was named *Tookanowras*, and Timothy,

mothy, *Oughtſorongoughton*. Timothy recommended himſelf ſo much to the Indians by his penetration, courage, ſtrength, and warlike ſpirit, that he arrived to be the third of the 6 chiefs of the *Cagnawagas*. In 1740 he came down to ſee his friends. He viewed the houſe where Mr. Rice dwelt, and the place from whence he with the other children were captivated, of both which he retained a clear remembrance; as he did likewiſe of ſeveral elderly perſons who were then living, though he had forgot the Engliſh language. He returned to Canada, and, it is ſaid, he was the chief who made the ſpeech to Gen. Gage in behalf of the Cagnawagas, after the reduction of Montreal. Theſe men were alive in 1790.

WEST *Camp*, a thriving village of New-York, containing about 60 houſes, in Columbia co. on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river, 7 miles above Red Hook, and 13 north of New-York city.

WEST-CHESTER, a county of New-York; bounded north by Dutcheſs co. ſouth by Long-Iſland Sound, weſt by Hudſon's river, and eaſt by the State of Connecticut. It includes Captain's Iſlands and all the iſlands in the ſound, to the eaſt of Frogs Neck, and to the northward of the main channel. In 1790, it contained 24,003 inhabitants, including 1419 ſlaves. In 1796, there were, in its 21 townſhips, 3,243 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

WEST-CHESTER, the chief townſhip of the above county; lying partly on the Sound, about 15 miles eaſterly of New-York city. It was much impoveriſhed in the late war, and contains 1203 inhabitants; of whom 164 are electors, and 242 ſlaves.

WEST CHESTER, the chief town of Cheſter co. Pennſylvania, containing about 50 houſes, a court-houſe, ſtone gaol, and a Roman Catholic church. It is about 25 miles weſt of Philadelphia.

WESTERLY, a poſt-town on the ſea-coaſt of Waſhington co. Rhode-Iſland, and ſeparated from Stonington in Connecticut by Paucatuck river, 36 miles weſt by ſouth of Newport, and 256 from Philadelphia. The inhabitants carry on a briſk coaſting trade, and are extenſively engaged in the fiſheries. The townſhip contains 2,298 inhabitants, of whom 10 are ſlaves.

WESTERN, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts; ſituated in the ſouth-weſt corner of Worceſter co. 18 miles eaſt by north of Springfield, 29 in the ſame direction from Worceſter, and 73 ſouth-weſt by ſouth of Boſton.

WESTERN, *Fort*, in the Diſtrict of Maine, was erected in 1752, on the eaſt bank of the ſmall fall which terminates the navigation of Kennebeck river. It is 18 miles from Taconnet Fall. See *Kennebeck River*. It is in the townſhip of Harwington, Lincoln co. A company was incorporated in Feb. 1796, to build a bridge over the river at this place.

WESTERN *Precinct*, in Somerſet co. New-Jerſey, contains 1,875 inhabitants, including 317 ſlaves.

WESTERN *Territory*. See *Territory North-Weſt of the Ohio*.

WESTFIELD, a townſhip of Vermont; Orleans co. ſouth of Jay

WESTFIELD, a pleaſant poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, Hampſhire co. on the river of this name, in a curious vale, 10 miles weſt of Springfield, 34 eaſt of Stockbridge, 52 ſouth-weſt of Worceſter, 105 weſt-ſouth-weſt of Boſton, and 260 from Philadelphia. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, and about 50 or 60 compact houſes. The townſhip was incorporated in 1660, and contains 2,204 inhabitants.

WESTFIELD, a ſmall river of Maſſachuſetts, which riſes in Berkſhire co. and runs nearly a ſouth-eaſt courſe through Middlefield, Weſtfield, and Weſt-Springfield, where it empties into the Connecticut, by a mouth about 30 yards wide.

WESTFIELD, a townſhip of New-York, Waſhington co. bounded ſoutherly by Kingſbury, and northerly by Whitehall. It contains 2,103 inhabitants, of whom 186 are electors, and 9 ſlaves. It lies near Lake George.

WESTFIELD, in Richmond co. New-York, is bounded northerly by the Freſh Kill, eaſterly by Southfield, and weſterly by the Sound. It contains 1151 inhabitants, of whom 131 are electors, and 276 ſlaves.

WESTFIELD, a ſmall town in Eſſex co. New-Jerſey, containing a Preſbyterian church, and about 40 compact houſes. It is about 7 or 8 miles W. of Elizabeth-Town.

WEST-FLORIDA. See *Florida*.

WESTFORD, a townſhip of Vermont, in

in Chittendon co. N. E. of Colcheſter, adjoining, and contains 63 inhabitants.

WESTFORD, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Middleſex co. 28 miles N. W. of Boſton, and contains 1229 inhabitants. In the year 1792, an academy was eſtabliſhed here.

WEST-GREENWICH, a townſhip in Kent co. Rhode-Iſland, containing 2,054 inhabitants, including 10 ſlaves.

WESTHAM, a ſmall town of Virginia, Henrico co. on the N. bank of James' river, 6 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond. Here Benedict Arnold deſtroyed one of the fineſt foundaries for cannon in America, and a large quantity of ſtores and cannon, in January, 1781.

WESTHAMPTON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Hampſhire co. 7 miles weſterly of Northampton, and 109 S. W. by W. of Boſton. It contains 683 inhabitants, and lies on the W. ſide of Connecticut river.

WEST *Harbour*, on the S. coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, is to the N. of Portland Point. There is good anchorage, but expoſed to S. and S. E. winds.

WEST-HAVEN, a pariſh of the townſhip of New-Haven, in Connecticut, pleaſantly ſituated on the Harbour and Sound, 3 miles W. S. W. of the city.

WEST-INDIES, a multitude of iſlands between North and South America, which were ſo named at firſt, on the preſumption that they extended ſo far as to form a connexion with thoſe of the Eaſt-Indies. The fallacy of this ſuppoſition was ſoon diſcovered; the name, however, has been retained, to prevent confuſion in the geographical accounts of the iſlands. The continent was alſo ſometimes called by this name, till its natural diviſion being more attended to, it obtained a diſtinct appellation. See *Caribbee Iſlands*, and *Antilles*. They lie in the form of a bow, or ſemicircle, ſtretching almoſt from the coaſt of Florida north, to the river Oronoka, in the main continent of South-America. Such as are worth cultivation, now belong to five European powers, viz. Great-Britain, Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark.

The *Britiſh* claim

Jamaica,	Grenada, and the
Barbadoes,	Grenadines,
St. Chriſtophers,	Dominica,
Antigua,	St. Vincent,
Nevis,	Bermudas,
Montſerrat,	The Bahama Iſlands.
Barbuda,	
Anguilla,	

Spain claims

Cuba,	Trinidad,
Porto Rico,	Margaretta.

The *French* claim

St. Domingo, or	Guadaloupe,
Hiſpaniola,	St. Lucia,
Martinico,	Tobago.

The *Dutch* claim the iſlands of

St. Euſtatia,	Curaſſou, or Curaçoa.
Saba,	

Denmark claims the iſlands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's.

Sweden alſo poſſeſſes The ſmall iſland of St. Bartholomew.

The climate in all the Weſt-India iſlands is nearly the ſame, allowing for thoſe accidental differences which the ſeveral ſituations and qualities of the lands themſelves produce. As they lie within the tropics, and the ſun goes quite over their heads, paſſing beyond them to the north, and never returning farther from any of them than about 30 degrees to the ſouth, they would be continually ſubjected to an extreme and intolerable heat, if the trade winds, riſing gradually as the ſun gathers ſtrength, did not blow in upon them from the ſea, and refreſh the air in ſuch a manner, as to enable them to attend their concerns even under the meridian ſun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows ſmartly from the land, as it were from the centre, towards the ſea, to all points of the compaſs it once. By the ſame remarkable Providence in the diſpoſing of things, it is, that when the ſun has made a great progreſs towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him a vaſt body of clouds, which ſhield them from his direct beams, and diſſolving into rain, cool the air, and refreſh the country, thirſty with the long drought, which commonly prevails from the beginning of January to the latter end of May. The rains make the only diſtinction of ſeaſons in the Weſt-Indies; the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold; no froſts no ſnows, and but rarely ſome hail;

WEST INDIES
from the best
AUTHORITIES.

LOUISIANA WEST FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
FLORIDA
BAHAMA OR LUCAYOS ISLANDS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
THE FLORIDA STREAM
OLD BAHAMA CHANNEL
BANK OF BAHAMA
BAY OF CAMPEACHE
SEA OF HONDURAS
MEXICO
NEW SPAIN
HONDURAS
MOSQUITO SHORE
COSTA RICA
NICARAGUA
VERAGUA
TERRA FIRMA
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN SEA
THE SPANISH MAIN
HISPANIOLA OR St. DOMINGO
JAMAICA
CUBA
PANAMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
THE VIRGIN ISLES
LEEWARD ISLES
THE LEEWARD ISLANDS
THE WINDWARD ISLANDS
CARIBBEE ISLES
THE GRAND DRIVE

British Statute Miles.
25 50 100 200

West Longitude from London 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60

London. Publish'd Aug.st 2. 1798. by C. Dilly Poultry.

Bufkill fculp

hail; the ſtorms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hail-ſtones very great and heavy. The grand ſtaple commodity of the Weſt-Indies is ſugar. The Portugueſe were the firſt who cultivated it in America. The juice of the ſugar cane is the moſt lively, excellent, and the leaſt cloying ſweet in nature. They compute that, when things are well managed, the rum and molaſſes pay the charges of the plantation, and the ſugars are clear gain. The quantity of rum and molaſſes exported from all the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands in 1789 to all parts, was accurately as follows: Rum, 9,492,177 gal. of which 1,485,461 gal. came to the United States; Molaſſes, 21,192 gal. of which 1000 gal. came to the United States. The negroes in the plantations are ſubſiſted at a very eaſy rate. This is generally by allotting to each family of them a ſmall portion of land, and allowing them two days in the week, Saturday and Sunday, to cultivate it; ſome are ſubſiſted in this manner, but others find their negroes a certain portion of Indian or Guinea corn, and to ſome a ſalt herring, or a certain portion of bacon or ſalt pork, a day. All the reſt of the charge conſiſts in a cap, a ſhirt, a pair of breeches, and a blanket; and the profit of their labour yields on an average £10 or £12 annually. The price of men negroes, upon their firſt arrival, is from £30 to £36; women and grown boys 50s. leſs; but ſuch negro families as are acquainted with the buſineſs of the iſlands, generally bring above £40 upon an average one with another; and there are inſtances of a ſingle negro man, expert in the buſineſs, bringing 150 guineas; and the wealth of a planter is generally computed from the number of ſlaves he poſſeſſes. In the year 1787, the Moravians or United Brethren, had the following number of converted negro ſlaves, independent of thoſe who attended divine ſervice.

In Antigua - - -	5,465
In St. Kitts, a new miſſion -	80
In Barbadoes and Jamaica about	100
In St. Thomas's, St. Croix, and St. John's about -	10,000
In Surrinam (or the continent) about - - - -	400
Still living in the Weſt-Indies and Surrinam - -	16,045

Population of the Britiſh Weſt-Indies.

	Whites.	*Blacks.*
Jamaica	30,000	250,000
Barbadoes	16,167	62,115
Grenada	1,000	23,926
St. Vincent	1,450	11,853
Dominica	1,236	14,967
Antigua	2,590	37,808
Montſerrat	1,300	10,000
Nevis	1,000	8,420
St. Chriſtopher's	1,900	20,435
Virgin Iſles	1,200	9,000
Bahamas	2,000	2,241
Bermudas	5,462	4,919
Total	65,305	455,684

There is likewiſe, in each of the iſlands, a number of perſons, of mixed blood, and native blacks of free condition. In Jamaica, they are reckoned at 10,000; and about the ſame number in the other iſlands taken collectively. The following ſtatement was made by Mr. Dundas in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. Imports from the Britiſh Weſt-Indies in 1795, £8,800,000 ſterl.—revenue ariſing therefrom, £1,624,000—ſhipping employed in that trade, 664 veſſels—tonnage, 153,000—ſeamen, 8,000. Exports from Great-Britain to the Weſt-Indies, in 1794, £3,700,000, employing 700 veſſels—tonnage, 177,000—ſeamen 12,000. Produce of the iſlands imported and re-exported, £3,700,000. The following account of the white inhabitants, free negroes, and ſlaves, in the French iſlands is extracted from the ſtatement of Monſ. Neckar; but it is thought that the negro ſlaves were doubled before the commencement of the French revolution.

		Whites.	F. Blacks.	Slaves.
St. Domingo in	1779	32,650	7,055	249,098
Martinico in	1776	11,619	2,892	71,268
Guadaloupe in	1779	13,261	1,382	85,387
St. Lucia in	1776	2,297	1,050	10,752
Tobago (ſuppoſed to be the ſame as St. Lucia)		2,397	1,050	10,752
Cayenne (S. A.) in	1786	1,358	—	10,539
		63,682	13,429	437,796

The French writers ſtate the number of ſhips employed in their Weſt-India trade at 600, each on an average 300 tons—their ſeamen at 15,000. The produce in 1785, 160 millions of livres. The Weſt-India trade is thought to be worth to France about £400,000 ſterl. annually. This was before the revolution. The value of the Spaniſh Weſt-India trade is blended with that of

America in general; ſee *Spaniſh America*. The Daniſh Weſt-India trade brings in a revenue to the King of Denmark of 133,000 dollars. The iſlands are deſcribed under their reſpective names.

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WEST MAIN, the weſt ſhore of Hudſon's Bay in North-America is ſo called, at leaſt that part of it called James Bay. See *Eaſt Main*.

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WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennſylvania, bounded north by Lycoming, and ſouth by Fayette co. and abounds with iron ore and coal. It contains 11 townſhips and 16,018 inhabitants, including 128 ſlaves. Chief town Greenſburg.

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WHARTON, a townſhip of Fayette co. Pennſylvania.

WHATELY, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Hampſhire co. 10 miles north of Northampton, and 105 miles from Boſton. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 736 inhabitants.

WHEELING, or *Wheelin*, a poſt-town of Virginia, ſituated at the mouth of a creek on the eaſt bank of Ohio river, 10 miles above Grave Creek, 18 ſouth-weſt of Weſt Liberty, and 61 ſouth-weſt of Pittſburg. Not far from this place, a wall has been diſcovered ſome feet under the earth, very regularly built, apparently the work of art. It is 363 miles from Philadelphia.

WHEELOCK, a townſhip of Vermont, in Caledonia co. about 20 miles north-weſt of Littleton, and contains 33 inhabitants.

WHEELWRIGHT *Gut*, at the north-weſt end of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's in the Weſt-Indies, has Willet's Bay and Maſhouſe Bay to the eaſt, and Courpon's and Convent Bays to the ſouth-weſt. There is a ſand before the entrance which appears to prevent ſhips from going in.

WHENNUIA, one of two ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the iſland of Otaha.

WHETSTONE *Fort*, is on the north ſide of Patapſco river, and weſt ſide of the mouth of Baltimore harbour, in Maryland. It is oppoſite Goſſuch Point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eaſterly from the Baltimore Company's iron-works, at the mouth of Gwinn's Falls.

WHIPPANY, a village of New-Jerſey, Morris co. on a branch of Paſſaick river, nearly 5 miles N. E. of Morriſtown.

WHIRL, or *Suck*, in Tenneſſee river, lies in about lat. 35. N.

WHITE, a river or torrent iſſuing from the mountain of ſulphur in the iſland of Gaudaloupe, in the Weſt-Indies. It is thus named as often aſſuming a white colour from the aſhes and ſulphur covering it. It empties into the river St. Louis.

WHITE, a river of Louiſiana, which joins Arkanſas river, a water of the Miſſiſippi, about 10 miles above the fort, which Mr. Hutchins reckons 550 computed miles from New-Orleans, and 660 from the ſea. It has been navigated above 200 miles in flat-bottomed boats. See *Arkanſas*.

WHITE, a ſmall river of the N. W. Territory, which purſues a north-weſt, and, near its mouth, a weſterly courſe, and enters Wabaſh river, 12 miles below the mouth of Chickaſaw river.

WHITE, a river of Vermont, which falls into Connecticut river about 5 miles below Dartmouth college, between Norwich and Hartford. It is from 100 to 150 yards wide, ſome diſtance from its mouth. Its ſource is in a ſpring, which by means of Onion river, communicates with Lake Champlain. It derives its name from the whiteneſs of its water.

WHITE *Bay*, on the E. coaſt of Newfoundland Iſland, in the Machigonis river. Its N. limit is Cape d'Argent.

WHITE *Cape*, or *Blanco*, on the weſt coaſt of New-Mexico, is 20 leagues to the north-weſt of Herradura. This cape, in lat. 10. N. bears with the iſland Canoe, at north-weſt by weſt and S. E. by E. and with St. Luke Iſland at N. E. by N. and ſouth-weſt by ſouth, being about 9 leagues from each.

WHITE *Deer*, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, ſituated on Suſquehannah river.

WHITE *Ground*, a place in the Creek country, 10 miles from Little Talaſſee.

WHITEFIELD, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Weſtmoreland county.

WHITEHALL, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Northampton county.

WHITEHALL, a townſhip of New-York, Waſhington co. bounded ſoutherly by the S. bounds of the tract formerly called Skeenſborough, and northerly by the north bounds of the county. In 1790, it contained 805 inhabitants. In 1796, 150 of the inhabitants were electors.

WHITE MARSH, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, Montgomery co.

WHITE *Mountains*. See *New-Hampſhire*.

WHITEPAINE, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, Montgomery co.

WHITE PLAINS, a townſhip of New-York, Weſt-Cheſter co. bounded eaſterly by Mamaroneck river, and weſterly by Bronx river. It contains 505 inhabitants, of whom 76 are electors, and 49 ſlaves.

49 ſlaves. It is remarkable for a battle fought here between the American and Britiſh forces, on the 28th of October, 1776. It is 15 miles E. by N. of Kingſbridge, 30 N. E. by N. of New-York, and 125 from Philadelphia.

WHITE *Point*, on the coaſt of Nova-Scotia, is about 3 leagues to the ſouth-weſt from Cape Canſo, and north-eaſt of Green Point. There is an iſland off the point that ſhelters Bar Haven.

WHITE *Point*, on the coaſt of Cape Breton Iſland, is about a mile S. W. of Black Cape, near the harbour of Louiſburg, and the eaſt point of Gabarus Bay.

WHITE *Point*, in the iſland of Jamaica, lies eaſtward of White Horſe Cliffs, about 7 leagues E. of Port Royal.

WHITE'S *Bay*, on the coaſt of Newfoundland. N. lat. 50. 17. W. long. 56. 15.

WHITE'S *River*, on the N. E. coaſt of Jamaica, is near the weſt limit of Port Antonio.

WHITESTOWN, in Herkemer co. New-York, on the ſouth ſide of Mohawk river, 4 miles weſt of Old Fort Schuyler, and 100 weſt of Albany. The compact part of this new and flouriſhing town lies on one beautiful ſtreet about a mile in length, ornamented with trees. The houſes are generally furniſhed with water, conducted by pipes laid under ground, from the neighbouring hills. At preſent the court-houſe, meeting-houſe, and ſchool-houſe, are combined in one building; but it is contemplated ſhortly to erect ſeparate and handſome edifices for theſe ſeveral purpoſes. The ſoil of this town is remarkably good. Nine acres of wheat in one field, yielded, on an average, 41 buſhels of wheat, of 60lb. each, an acre. This is no uncommon crop. This town and its neighbourhood has been ſettled with remarkable rapidity. All that diſtrict comprehended between the Oneida Reſervation, and the German Flats, and which is now divided into the townſhips of Whiteſtown, Paris, and Weſtmoreland, was known, a few years ſince, by the name of *Whiteſtown*, and no longer ago than 1785, contained two families only, thoſe of Hugh White, and Moſes Foot, eſquires. In 1796, there were within the ſame limits, 5 pariſhes, with as many ſettled miniſters, 3 full regiments of militia, 1 corps of light-horſe, all in uniform. In the whole, 7359 inhabitants, of whom 1190 were qualified electors.

WHITE *Wood Iſland*, or *De Bois Blanc*. See *Michillimakkinak*.

WHITING, a townſhip of Vermont, in Addiſon co. ſeparated from Leiceſter, on the E. by Otter Creek, and has part of Orwell on the W. It contains 250 inhabitants.

WHITTINGHAM, a townſhip of Vermont, in the ſouth-weſt corner of Windham co. containing 442 inhabitants.

WHITSUN *Iſland*, in the South Pacific Ocean, is about 4 miles long, and 3 broad; and ſo ſurrounded by breakers that a boat cannot land. S. lat. 19. 26. W. long. 137. 56. Variation of the needle in 1767, 6° E.

WIANDOTS, or *Wyandots*, an Indian tribe inhabiting near Fort St. Joſeph, and Detroit in the N. W. Territory. Warriors, 200.

WIAPOCO, or *Little Wia*, is an outlet or arm of the river Oroonoko, on the weſt ſide. It has many branches, which are all navigable.

WICKFORD, a ſmall trading village in the townſhip of North-Kingſtown, Rhode-Iſland, and on the weſt ſide of Narraganſet Bay; 24 miles ſouth of Providence, and 9 or 10 N. W. of Newport.

WIESPINCAN, a river of Louiſiana, which empties into the Miſſiſippi, 22 miles above the Sioux village.

WICOMICO, ſmall river of Maryland, which riſes in Suſſex county, Delaware, and empties into Fiſhing Bay, on the eaſt ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay.

WIGHCOMICO, a ſhort navigable river of Maryland, which is formed by Piles, and Allen's Freſh, and, running ſouthward, empties into the Patowmac, about 35 miles from its mouth. Cob. Neck forms the north limits of its mouth.

WIGHT, *Iſle of*. See *Iſle of Wight County*.

WIGHT, *Iſle of*; eaſt end of Long-Iſland. See *Gardner's Iſland*.

WILBRAHAM, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Hampſhire co. 10 miles eaſt of Springfield, 30 north eaſt of Hartford in Connecticut, and 89 ſouth-weſt of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1763; contains two pariſhes, and 1555 inhabitants.

WILKES, a county of the Upper diſtrict

trict of Georgia, ſeparated from South-Carolina, on the eaſtward, by Savannah river, and contains 31,500 inhabitants, including 7,268 ſlaves. Tobacco is the chief produce of this county, of which it exported about 3000 hhds. in 1788. It is well watered, and is famous for a medicinal ſpring, near its chief town, Waſhington; which ſee.

WILKES, a county of Morgan diſtrict, in the north-weſt corner of North-Carolina. It contains 8,143 inhabitants, including 549 ſlaves.

WILKES, a poſt-town, and chief of the above county, 33 miles from Rockford, 45 from Morgantown, and 611 from Philadelphia.

WILKSBARRE, or *Wilkſburg*, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, and chief town of Luzerne co. ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the eaſt branch of the Suſquehannah. It contains a court-houſe, gaol, and about 45 houſes. It is 67 miles N. E. of Bethlehem, about the ſame diſtance above Sunbury, and 118 N. by N. W. of Philadelphia.

WILLET'S *Bay*, at the north-weſt end of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's. Willet's Gut is at the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the ſame iſland.

WILLIAM, *Fort*, (now called the *Caſtle*) was erected on Caſtle Iſland in Boſton harbour, in the reign of king William, by Col. Roemer, a famous engineer. When the Britiſh troops evacuated Boſton, in March, 1776, the fortifications were blown up, but were ſoon after repaired. The buildings are the governor's houſe, a magazine, gaol, barracks, and work-ſhops. On this iſland, which contains about 18 acres of land, diſtant 3 miles from the town of Boſton, there are a number of convicts, who are ſentenced to confinement here for different periods, according to their crimes, and employed in the manufacture of nails and ſhoes, and guarded by a company of between 60 and 70 ſoldiers. The fort, which commands the entrance into the harbour, has 50 pieces of cannon mounted, and 44 others lie diſmounted.

WILLIAMS, a townſhip in Northampton county, Pennſylvania.

WILLIAM'S *Sound*, *Prince*, on the north-weſt coaſt of North-America. Its E. point is in lat. 60. 19. N. and long. 146. 53. W. and Cape Elizabeth which is its weſt point, and the E. point of Cook's river, is in lat. 59. 10. and long. 152. 15.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a poſt-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Granville co. pleaſantly ſituated on a creek which falls into the Roanoke. It carries on a briſk trade with the back counties, and contains between 30 and 40 houſes, a court-houſe, gaol, and flouriſhing academy. It is 17 miles from Warrenton, 48 north-eaſt of Hillſborough, 56 weſt-north-weſt of Halifax, and 407 from Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, a co. of Virginia, between York and James's rivers, and was joined in the enumeration of inhabitants, in 1790, with York co. Theſe together contain 5,233 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, Hampſhire co. on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, having Hatfield on the E. It contains a handſome Congregational church, 159 houſes, and 1,049 inhabitants. In the year 1760, this townſhip was a wilderneſs. It lies 7 miles from Connecticut river, 8 north-weſt of Northampton, and 108 weſt of Boſton.

WILLIAMSBURG, a poſt-town of New-York, Ontario co. ſituated on the E. ſide of Genneſſee river, near where Canaſerago creek empties into that river; 30 miles ſouth-weſt of Canandaigua, 40 north-weſt of Bath, 98 north-weſt of Athens or Tioga Point, and 288 N. weſterly of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, called alſo *Jonestown*, a town of Pennſylvania, Dauphine co. at the junction of Little Swatara with Swatara river. It has a German Lutheran and Calviniſt church, and about 40 dwelling-houſes. It is 23 miles N. E. by E. of Harriſburg, and 89 north-weſt of Philadelphia.—Alſo, the name of a townſhip in Luzerne county.

WILLIAMSBURG, a village of Maryland in Talbot county, 5 miles north-eaſt of Eaſton, and 4 north-weſt of King's-Town.

WILLIAMSBURG, a poſt-town of Virginia, lies 60 miles eaſtward of Richmond, ſituated between two creeks, one falling into James, the other into York river. The diſtance of each landing-place is about a mile from the town. During the regal government it was propoſed to unite theſe creek, by a canal paſſing through the centre of the town; but the removal of the ſeat of government

government rendered it no longer an object of importance. It contains about 200 houſes, and has about 1400 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out in parallel ſtreets, with a pleaſant ſquare in the centre of about ten acres, through which runs the principal ſtreet eaſt and weſt, about a mile in length, and more than 100 feet wide. At the ends of this ſtreet are two public buildings, the college, and capitol. Beſides theſe, there is an Epiſcopal church, a priſon, a court-houſe, a magazine, now occupied as a market, and a hoſpital for lunatics, calculated to accommodate between 20 and 30 patients, in ſeparate rooms or cells. The houſe is neatly kept, and the patients well attended; but convaleſcents have not ſufficient room for free air and exerciſe without making their eſcape. Not far from the ſquare ſtood the governor's houſe, or palace, as it was called. This was burnt during the war, while it was occupied as an American hoſpital. The houſe of the preſident of the college, occupied alſo as an hoſpital by the French army, ſhared the ſame fate. This has ſince been rebuilt at the expenſe of the French government. In the capitol is a large marble ſtatue, of Narbone Berkley, Lord Botetourt, a man diſtinguiſhed for his love of piety, literature, and good government, and formerly governor of Virginia. It was erected at the expenſe of the State, ſome time ſince the year 1771. The capitol is little better than in ruins, and this elegant ſtatue is expoſed to the rudeneſs of negroes and boys, and is ſhamefully defaced. A late act of the aſſembly authoriſes the pulling down one half of this building, to defray the charge of keeping the other half in repair. The college of William and Mary fixed here, was founded in the time of king William and queen Mary, who granted to it 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound duty on certain tobaccos exported from Virginia and Maryland, which had been levied by the ſtatute of 25 Car. 2. The aſſembly alſo gave it, by temporary laws, a duty on liquors imported, and ſkins and furs exported. From theſe reſources it received upwards of 3000l. The buildings are of brick, ſufficient for an indifferent accommodation of perhaps 100 ſtudents. By its charter it was to be under the government of 20 viſitors, who were to be its legiſlators, and to have a preſident and ſix profeſſors, who were incorporated. It was allowed a repreſentative in the general aſſembly. Under this charter, a profeſſorſhip of the Greek and Latin languages, a profeſſorſhip of mathematics, one of moral philoſophy, and two of divinity, were eſtabliſhed. To theſe were annexed, for a ſixth profeſſorſhip, a conſiderable donation by a Mr. Boyle of England, for the inſtruction of the Indians, and their converſion to Chriſtianity. This was called the profeſſorſhip of Brafferton, from an eſtate of that name in England, purchaſed with the monies given. A court of admiralty ſits here whenever a controverſy ariſes. It is 12 miles E. of York Town, 60 E. of Richmond, 48 N. W. of Norfolk, and 338 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

Leaſt heat here,	6° 0′
Mean heat,	60 8
Greateſt heat,	98 0

N. lat. 37. 16. W. long. 76. 48.

WILLIAMSPORT, a poſt-town of Maryland, Waſhington co. on the N. ſide of Patowmack river, at the mouth of Conegocheague Creek, 8 miles S. of the Pennſylvania line, 6 ſouth-weſt of Hagarſtown, 37 N. by E. of Winchester, in Virginia, 28 ſouth by weſt of Chamberſburg, in Pennſylvania, and 155 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSON, a townſhip of New York, Ontario co. In 1796, there were 142 of its inhabitants electors.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a townſhip of Vermont, Orange co. on the height of land between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain, about 45 miles from the former, and 50 from the latter. It is bounded eaſtward by Waſhington, and weſtward by Northfield, and contains 146 inhabitants. Stephen's Branch, a ſtream which runs N. to Onion river, riſes in this townſhip.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a mountainous townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in the north-weſt corner of the State, and in Berkſhire co. containing 1769 inhabitants. It is well watered by Hooſack and Green rivers, the former of which is here 8 rods wide. On theſe ſtreams are 4 griſt-mills, 3 ſaw-mills, and a fulling-mill. The main county road paſſes through it. Colonel Ephraim Williams laid the foundation of an academy ſeveral years ſince, and endowed it by a handſome donation of lands. In 1790,

partly by lottery, and partly by the liberal donation of gentlemen in the town, a brick edifice was erected, 82 feet by 42, and four ſtories high, containing 24 rooms for ſtudents, a large ſchool-room, a dining-hall, and a room for public ſpeaking. In 1793, this academy was erected into a college, by an act of the legiſlature, by the name of *Williams' College*, in honour to its liberal founder. The languages and ſciences uſually taught in the American colleges are taught here. Board, tuition, and other expenſes of education are very low; and from its ſituation and other circumſtances, it is likely, in a ſhort time, to become an inſtitution of great utility and importance. The firſt public commencement was held at this college in September, 1795. In 1796, the legiſlature granted 2 townſhips of land to Williams' College. There were, in 1796, 101 ſtudents in the four claſſes in this college, beſides 30 pupils in the academy connected with the college. A company was incorporated the year above mentioned, to bring water in pipes into the town ſtreet. It is 28 miles north of Lenox, and 150 north-weſterly of Boſton.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a poſt-town and the capital of Martin co. N. Carolina, is ſituated on Roanoke river, and contains but few houſes, beſides the court-houſe and gaol. It is 25 miles from Blountſville, 24 from Plymouth, 55 from Halifax, and 444 from Philadelphia.

WILLIMANTIC, a ſmall river of Connecticut, which runs a ſouth-eaſt courſe, and uniting with Natchaug river, forms the Shetucket at Windham.

WILLINBOROUGH, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, ſituated in Burlington co. on Delaware river, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. It has generally a thin ſoil, but conſiderable quantities of fruits and vegetables are raiſed here for the Philadelphia market.

WILLINGTON, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Tolland co. 6 miles eaſt of Tolland, and 35 north-eaſterly of Hartford, and was ſettled in 1719. The lands are rough and hilly. The earthquake on ſabbath evening, Oct. 29, 1727, was ſeverely felt in this town.

WILLIS, a townſhip in Cheſter co. Pennſylvania.

WILLIS *Creek*, in Maryland, falls into the Patowmack from the north at Fort Cumberland.

WILLIS *Iſland*, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, is near the north-weſt end of South Georgia, and has Bird Iſland to the north of it. S. lat. 54. W. long. 38. 30.

WILLISTON, a townſhip of Vermont, in Chittenden co. joins Burlington on the north-weſt. It contains 471 inhabitants.

WILLOUGHBY *Bay*, near the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Antigua, in the Weſt-Indies. It is well fortified. Bridgetown lies on its north-eaſtern ſide, in St. Philips' pariſh, and is defended by Fort William.

WILLOUGHBY *Lake*, in Vermont, in the townſhip of Weſtmore. It is about 6 miles long and one broad, and ſends a ſtream which runs northward and empties into Lake Memphremagog, in the townſhip of Salem. This lake furniſhes fiſh reſembling baſs, of an excellent flavour, weighing from ten to thirty pounds. People travel twenty miles to this lake to procure a winter's ſtock of this fiſh.

WILLSBOROUGH, a new ſettled townſhip in Clinton co. New York; bounded on the ſouth by the town of Crown-Point, on the north by the ſouth line of a patent, which includes the river Au Sable at its mouth, continuing weſtward to that part of the county of Montgomery, now called Herkemer county. It contained 375 inhabitants in 1790. In 1796, there were 160 of the inhabitants electors. It is a fine champaign, fertile country, inhabited by a number of induſtrious, thriving farmers. Its cultivation has been rapidly advancing. In this town is a remarkable Split Rock, which is a ſmall point of a mountain projecting about 50 yards into the neighbouring lake. This disjointed point has, from the appearance of the oppoſite ſides, and their exact fitneſs for each other, doubtleſs been rent from the main rock, by ſome violent ſhock of nature. It is removed about 20 feet, and has on its point, a ſurface of nearly half an acre, which has ſufficiency of ſoil, and is covered with wood. The height of the rock on each ſide of the fiſſure is about 12 feet. The river Boquet runs through this town a conſiderable diſtance, and is navigable for boats 2 miles, where there are falls and mills. This town was partly ſettled before the year 1775. It commands a beautiful view of the

the lake, and lies 214 miles north of New-York city.

WILLS *Cove*, on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſthmus of the iſland of St. Kitts, in the Weſt-Indies, to the eaſtward ſoutherly from North Friar and Little Friar Bays.

WILLS *Creek*, or *Caicuctuck*, a branch of Patowmack river, is 30 or 40 yards wide at its mouth, where Fort Cumberland ſtood. It affords no navigation as yet, and runs a ſhort courſe ſoutherly. It is 281 miles north-weſt of Williamſburg, 171 from Frederickſburg, and 173 E. by N. of Alexandria.

WILLS-TOWN, an Indian village on the N. E. bank of Muſkingum river, 45 miles from its mouth, and 117 ſouth-weſterly from Pittſburg, by the Indian path through the Indian town.

WILMANTON, in the State of New-York, ſtands on Wallkill, between Newburg and New-Brunſwick.

WILMINGTON, one of the eaſtern maritime diſtricts of North Carolina; bounded north-eaſt by Newbern diſtrict, ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth-weſt by South Carolina; and north-weſt by Fayette. It comprehends the counties of Brunſwick, New-Hanover, Onſlow, Duplin, and Bladen. It contains 26,035 inhabitants; of whom 10,056 are ſlaves.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and poſt-town of N. Carolina, capital of the above diſtrict, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the eaſtern branch of Cape Fear or Clarendon river; 34 miles from the ſea, and 100 ſouthward of Newbern. The courſe of the river, as it paſſes by the town, is nearly from north to ſouth, and the breadth 150 yards. Oppoſite the town are two iſlands extending with the courſe of the river, and dividing it into three channels: they afford the fineſt rice fields in N. Carolina. The town is regularly built, and contains about 250 houſes, a handſome Epiſcopal church, a court-houſe, and gaol. Having ſuffered much by two fires, one-fourth of the town, which has been rebuilt, is of brick. Its markets are well ſupplied with fiſh, and all manner of proviſions. A conſiderable trade is carried on to the Weſt-India Iſlands and the adjacent States. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted to 133,534 dollars. Thoſe of all the other ports of the State, amounted only to 177,598 dollars. It is 90 miles ſouth-eaſt of Fayetteville, 192 ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Edenton, 198 north-eaſt of Charleſton, S. Carolina, and 600 ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34. 11. W. long 78. 15.

WILMINGTON, a townſhip of Vermont, in Windham co. containing 645 inhabitants, who are chiefly wealthy farmers. It lies on Deerfield river, on the eaſt ſide of the Green Mountain, on the high-road from Bennington to Brattleborough, about 20 miles from each. Conſiderable quantities of maple ſugar are made in it; ſome farmers make 1000 or 1400 pounds a ſeaſon. The *Hay-ſtack*, in the north-weſt corner of this townſhip, is among the higheſt of the range of the Green Mountains. It has a pond near the top of it, about half a mile in length, round which deer and mooſe are found.

WILMINGTON, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Middleſex co. 16 miles from Boſton. It was incorporated in 1730, and contains 710 inhabitants. Hops, in great quantities, are raiſed in this town.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and poſt-town of the State of Delaware, and the moſt conſiderable town in the State. It ſtands in Newcaſtle co. on the north ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, between Chriſtiana and Brandywine creeks, which at this place are about a mile diſtant from each other, but uniting below the town, they join the Delaware in one ſtream, 400 yards wide at the mouth. The ſcite of the principal part of the town is on the ſouth-weſt ſide of a hill, which riſes 109 feet above the tide, 2 miles from Delaware river, and 28 ſouth-weſt from Philadelphia. On the north-eaſt ſide of the ſame hill, on the Brandywine, there are 13 mills for grain, and about 40 neat dwelling-houſes, which form a beautiful appendage to the town. The Chriſtiana admits veſſels of 14 feet draught of water to the town; and thoſe of 6 feet draught, 8 miles further, where the navigation ends; and the Brandywine admits thoſe of 7 feet draught to the mills. The town is regularly laid out in ſquares ſimilar to Philadelphia, and contains upwards of 600 houſes, moſtly of brick, and 3,000 inhabitants. It has 6 places of public worſhip, viz. two for Preſbyterians, one for Swediſh Epiſcopalians, one for Friends,

Friends, one for Baptiſts, and one for Methodiſts. Here are two market-houſes, a poor-houſe, which ſtands on the weſt ſide of the town, and is 120 feet by 40, built of ſtone, and 3 ſtories high, for the reception of the paupers of Newcaſtle co. There is another ſtone building which was uſed as an academy, and was ſupported for ſome time with conſiderable reputation, but by a defect in the conſtitution of the ſeminary, or ſome other cauſe, it has, of late, been entirely neglected as a place of tuition. There are, however, nearly 300 children in the different ſchools in town. About the year 1736, the firſt houſes were built at this place; and the town was incorporated a few years afterwards. Its officers are two burgeſſes, 6 aſſiſtants, and two conſtables, all of whom are annually choſen. For other particulars, ſee *Delaware*. N. lat. 39. 43. 18. W. long. 75. 32.

WILMOT, a townſhip of Nova Scotia, Annapolis co. ſettled from Ireland and New England.

WILSONVILLE, a town of Pennſylvania, newly laid out on the Walenpapeck, at its junction with the Lexawacſein, 120 miles north of Philadelphia. Here are already erected 14 houſes, a ſaw and griſt mill, and a large building for manufacturing ſail-cloth. The creek here falls upwards of 300 feet, ſome ſay 500, in the ſpace of a mile; for 17 miles above the falls the creek has a gentle current.

WILTON, a village of Charleſton diſtrict, S. Carolina; ſituated on the E. ſide of Ediſto river, 27 miles ſouth-weſt of Charleſton.

WILTON, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Hilliſborough co. S. W. of Amherſt, adjoining, about 70 miles weſterly of Portſmouth. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1105 inhabitants.

WIMACOMACK, a village of New-York, in Suffolk co. Long Iſland; 6 miles weſt by ſouth of Smithtown, and north-eaſt of Huntingdon, and 44 eaſt by north of New-York city.

WINCHELSEA, an iſland in the S. Pacific Ocean which appears like three iſlands. It is about 30 miles S. by E. of Sir Charles Hardy's Iſland.

WINCHENDON, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, in Worceſter co. 7 miles N. of Gardner, 35 north-weſterly of Worceſter, 60 north-weſt by weſt of Boſton, and 370 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. This townſhip was formerly called *Ipſwich Canada*, until it was incorporated in 1764. It is on Miller's river, and contains 950 inhabitants. This place was viſited by a dreadful tornado, on the 21ſt of October, 1795, which did conſiderable damage.

WINCHESTER, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. about 12 or 15 miles north of Litchfield.

WINCHESTER, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, in Cheſhire co. eaſt of Hinſdale and Fort Dummer, adjoining. It is 110 miles from Portſmouth, and contains 1209 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, the chief town of Clarke county, Kentucky.

WINCHESTER, or *Fredericktown*, a poſt-town of Virginia, and the capital of Frederick co. It is ſituated near the head of Opeckon Creek, which empties into Patowmack river; about 36 miles from the celebrated paſſage of the Patowmack through the Blue Ridge. It is a handſome flouriſhing town, ſtanding upon low and broken ground, and has a number of reſpectable buildings; among which are a court houſe, gaol, a Preſbyterian, an Epiſcopalian, a Methodiſt, and a new Roman Catholic church. The dwelling-houſes are about 350 in number, ſeveral of which are built of ſtone. It is a corporation, and contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants. It was formerly fortified; but the works are now in ruins. It is 50 miles E. by S. of Romney, 100 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 110 weſt-north-weſt of Alexandria, 180 north-weſt of Richmond, and 192 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 39. 17. 30. W. long. 78. 39.

WIND *Gap*, a paſs in the Blue Mountains in Pennſylvania; about 9 miles S. W. of Penn's Fort. Although 100 feet higher than the preſent bed of the Delaware, it is thought to have been formerly part of the bed of that river. The Wind Gap is a mile broad, and the ſtones on it ſuch as ſeem to have been waſhed for ages by water running over them.

WINDHAM, a county in the ſouth-eaſt corner of Vermont; having the State of Maſſachuſetts ſouth, and Connecticut river eaſt, which divides it from New Hampſhire. It contains 22 townſhips, and 17,693 inhabitants. Chief towns, Newfane and Putney.

WINDHAM,

WINDHAM, a county in the north-eaſt corner of Connecticut, having the State of Maſſachuſetts north, and the State of Rhode-Iſland eaſt. It contains 13 townſhips, and 28,921 inhabitants, including 184 ſlaves. Chief town, Windham.

WINDHAM, the capital of the above county, and a poſt-town, is ſituated on Shetucket river, 12 miles north by weſt of Norwich, and 31 eaſt of Hartford. It contains between 60 and 70 compact houſes, a court-houſe, gaol, an academy, and a Congregational church. It is 253 miles from Philadelphia. The river Willimantick from the north-weſt, and Natchaug from the north, meet in the north-weſterly part of the townſhip, and form the Shetucket, a pleaſant river, affording plenty of fiſh, particularly ſalmon, at ſome ſeaſons of the year. The townſhip was ſettled from Norwich, in 1686, and was incorporated in 1702.

WINDHAM, a townſhip of New-Hampſhire, Rockingham co. is about 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Exeter, and 40 from Portſmouth. It contains 663 inhabitants.

WINDHAM, a townſhip of the Diſtrict of Maine, Cumberland county 134 miles north of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 938 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a townſhip of Nova-Scotia, in Hants co. near the river St. Croix, which empties into the Avon. The rivers Kenetcoot and Cocmiguen (ſo called by the Indians) run through this townſhip and empty into the Avon. On theſe rivers are flouriſhing ſettlements end fertile land. Lime-ſtone and plaiſter of Paris are found here. The lake Potawock (ſo called by the Indians) lies between the head of St. Margaret's Bay and the main road from Halifax to Windſor; the great lake of Shubenacadie lies on the eaſt ſide of this road, about 7 miles from it, and 21 from Halifax.

WINDSOR, a county of Vermont, bounded north by Orange, ſouth by Windham, eaſt by Connecticut river, and weſt by Rutland and part of Addiſon co. It contains 22 townſhips, and 15,748 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a poſt-town of Vermont, and capital of the above co. is ſituated on the weſt bank of Connecticut river, 18 miles north by weſt of Charleſton, in New Hampſhire, 45 E. by S. of Rutland, 80 miles N. E. of Bennington, and 255 from Philadelphia. The townſhip contains 1452 inhabitants. This, with Rutland, is alternately the ſeat of the State legiſlature.

WINDSOR, a hilly townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Berkſhire co. 20 miles north-north-weſt of Lenox, and 136 weſt by north of Boſton. The county road to Northampton paſſes through it, alſo the road from Pittsfield to Deerfield. It gives riſe to Houſatonick and Weſtfield rivers, on which are four ſaw-mills and two corn-mills. It was incorporated in 1771, and contains 916 inhabitants. In the gore, adjoining Adams and Windſor, are 425 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a conſiderable and very pleaſant town of Hartford co. Connecticut, on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, about 7 miles northerly of Hartford. Here Windſor Ferry river, formed by the junction of Farmington and Poquabock rivers, empties into the Connecticut from the weſt. Windſor Ferry river divides the townſhip into the upper and lower pariſhes.

WINDSOR, *Eaſt*. See *Eaſt Windſor*.

WINDSOR, a townſhip of New-Jerſey, Middleſex co. containing 2,838 inhabitants, including 190 ſlaves.

WINDSOR, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in York county.

WINDSOR, a poſt-town and the capital of Bertie co. N. Carolina; ſituated on Cuſhai river, and contains, beſides a few houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. It is 23 miles weſt by ſouth of Edenton, 18 from Plymouth, 97 from Halifax, and 481 from Philadelphia.

WINDWARD *Paſſage*, a name given to a courſe from the S. E. part of the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt-Indies, and extending for 160 leagues to the N. ſide of Crooked Iſland in the Bahamas. Ships have often failed through this channel from the north part of it to the iſland of Cuba, or the Gulf of Mexico, notwithſtanding the common opinion, on account of the current, which is againſt it; that they keep the Bahama ſhore on board, and that they meet the wind in ſummer for the moſt part of the channel eaſterly, which, with a counter current on ſhore, puſhes them eaſily through it.

WINDWARD *Point*, near the eaſtern extremity

extremity of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, is the eaſt point of Sandy Hill Bay; about 2 miles to the weſt-north-weſt of St. Anthony's Hill Point.

WINEE, or *Black River*, in S. Carolina, riſes in Camden diſtrict, and running ſouth-eaſterly through Cheraws into Georgetown diſtrict, unites with Pedee river, about 3 miles above Georgetown.

WINHALL, a townſhip of Vermont, in Bennington co. about 25 or 30 miles N. E. of Bennington. It contains 155 inhabitants.

WINNIPISEOGEE, a lake in New-Hampſhire, and the largeſt collection of water in the State. It is 22 miles in length from S. E. to N. W. and of very unequal breadth, but no where more than 8 miles. Some very long necks of land project into it; and it contains ſeveral iſlands, large and ſmall, and on which rattle-ſnakes are common. It abounds with fiſh from 6 to 20 pounds weight. The mountains which ſurround it, give riſe to many ſtreams which flow into it; and between it and the mountains, are ſeveral leſſer ponds, which communicate with it. Contiguous to this lake are the townſhips of Moultonborough on the N. W. Tuftonborough and Wolfborough on the N. E. Meredith and Gilmantown on the S. W. and a tract of land, called the Gore, on the S. E. From the S. E. extremity of this lake, called Merry Meeting Bay, to the north-weſt part called Senter Harbour, there is good navigation in the ſummer, and generally a good road in the winter; the lake is frozen about 3 months in the year, and many ſleighs and teams, from the circumjacent towns, croſs it on the ice. See *Aquedochton*. Winnipiſeogee river conveys the waters of the lake into Pemigewaſſet river, through its eaſtern bank at New-Cheſter.

WINLAND, a country accidentally diſcovered by Biron or Biorn, a Norman, in 1001; ſuppoſed to be a part of the iſland of Newfoundland. It was again viſited, and an intercourſe opened between it and Greenland. In 1221, Eric, biſhop of Greenland, went to Winland to recover and convert his countrymen, who had degenerated into ſavages. This prelate never returned to Greenland; nor was any thing more heard of Winland for ſeveral centuries.

WINLOCK, or *Wenlock*, a townſhip of Vermont, in Eſſex county, weſt of Minehead.

WINNEBAGO, a lake of the N. W. Territory; weſt of Michigan Lake, and ſouth-weſt of Bay Puan, into which it ſends its waters. It is about 15 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and 6 wide. It receives a large ſtream from the ſouth-weſt called Crocodile river. Fox river enters it from the weſt, and by it, through Ouiſconſing river, has communication with Miſſiſippi river, interrupted by a portage of only 3 miles. The centre of the lake lies in lat. about 43. 30. N. and long. 88. 10. W. See *Ouiſconſing* and *Fox Rivers*.

WINNEBAGOES, an Indian nation inhabiting round the lake of the ſame name, who can furniſh 2 or 300 warriors. Their town ſtands on an iſland at the E. end of the lake, of about 50 acres extent, and diſtant from Bay Puan 35 miles, according to the courſe of the river. The town contains about 50 houſes, which are ſtrongly built with palliſades. The land adjacent to the lake is very fertile, abounding ſpontaneouſly with grapes, plums, and other fruit. The people raiſe a great quantity of Indian corn, beans, pumpkims, ſquaſhes, melons, and tobacco. The lake abounds with fiſh, and in the autumn or fall, with geeſe, ducks, and teal; and are very fat and well flavored by feeding on wild rice, which grows plentifully in theſe parts. Mr. Carver thinks from the reſult of his inquiries of the origin, language, and cuſtoms of this people, that they originally reſided in ſome of the provinces of Mexico, and migrated to this country about a century ago. Their language is different from any other yet diſcovered; and they converſe with other nations in the Chippeway tongue.

WINNIPEG, or *Winnepeck*, a lake in Upper Canada, north-weſt of Lake Superior. It lies between 50. 30. and 54. 32. N. lat. and between 95. 50, and 99. 30. W. long. It is 217 miles long, including Baſkeſcoggan or Play-Green Lake, its northern arm; and is 100 miles broad from the Canadian Houſe on the E. ſide to Sable river on the weſt ſide. It receives the waters of a number of ſmall lakes in every direction, and exhibits a number of ſmall iſles. The lands on its banks are ſaid, by Carver

ver and other travellers, to be very fertile, producing vaſt quantities of wild rice, and the ſugar-tree in great plenty. The climate is conſiderably more temperate here than it is upon the Atlantic coaſt, 10° farther ſouthward.

WINNIPEG, *Little*, a lake which lies weſt of the former, and has communication with Lake Minitoba, on the S. which laſt ſends the waters of both into Winnipeg Lake, in an E. N. E. courſe. It is 80 miles long and 15 broad. Fort Dauphin is ſeated on a lake contiguous, on the weſt, whoſe waters empty into this lake. Dauphin Fort lies in lat. 51. 46. N. and long. 100. 54. W.

WINNIPEG *River*, runs north-weſt into the lake of its name. It is the outlet of the waters of a vaſt chain of lakes; the chief of which are La Plue and Lake of the Woods. The lat. of the Proviſion Store, at the bottom of the river, is 50. 33. 12. N.

WINNSBOROUGH, a poſt-town, and the capital of Fairfield co. S. Carolina; ſituated on a branch of Wateree Creek, which empties into the river of that name. Here are about 25 houſes, a handſome court-houſe, a gaol, and a college called Mount Zion college, which is ſupported by a reſpectable ſociety of gentlemen, and has been long incorporated. The inſtitution flouriſhes, and bids fair for uſefulneſs. It is 30 miles north-north-weſt of Columbia, 130 from Charleſton, and 708 from Philadelphia.

WINSLOW, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, Lincoln co. ſituated on Kennebeck river; 18 miles north of Harrington. Fort Halifax was built at this place in 1754, on the point of land at the confluence of Sebaſticook and Kennebeck rivers. This town is 88 miles N. by E. of Portland, 211 in a like direction from Boſton, and 559 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1771, and contained, in 1790, 779 inhabitants, and in 1797, about 1500.

WINTERHAM, a place in Amelia co. Virginia. Black lead is found here; but no works for its manufacture are eſtabliſhed: thoſe who want it go and procure it for themſelves.

WINTHROP, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, Lincoln county, between Androſcoggin and Kennebeck rivers, about 10 miles from each; 5 miles eaſterly of Monmouth; 10 weſt by ſouth of Hallowel, now Harrington court-houſe, 57 north of Portland, 185 from Boſton, and 528 from Philadelphia. The townſhip in which it ſtands was incorporated in 1771, and contains 1240 inhabitants.

WINTHROP'S *Bay*, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. Maiden Iſland, a ſmall iſle ſouth-ſouth-weſt of Long Iſland is due eaſt of the ſouth-eaſt point of this Bay.

WINTON, a county of Orangeburg diſtrict, S. Carolina.

WINTON, a poſt-town of North-Carolina, and capital of Hartford co. on the S. E. ſide of Chowan river, a few miles below the place where Meherrin and Nottaway join their waters. It has a court-houſe and gaol, and a few compact houſes. It is 12 miles from Murfreeſborough, 15 from the Bridge on Bennet's Creek, 130 S. S. E. of Peterſburg, in Virginia, and 434 from Philadelphia.

WINYAW *Bay*, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, communicates with the ocean 12 miles below Georgetown. See *Georgetown*, and *Pedee river*.

WISCASSET, a port of entry and poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, Lincoln co. on the weſt ſide of Sheepſcut river, 10 miles S. E. of New-Milford on the E. ſide of Kennebeck river, 13 north-weſt of Bath, 56 north-weſt of Portland, 178 N. E. by N. of Boſton, 525 from Philadelphia, and 1513 from Sunbury in Georgia. It is a part of the townſhip of Pownalborough, and is very flouriſhing. It contains a congregational church, and about 120 houſes. Its navigation is greater in proportion to its ſize and number of inhabitants than any part of Maſſachuſetts. A gazette is publiſhed here, and the county courts are held in it. Wiſcaſſet Point is 3 leagues from Croſs river. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted to 23,329 dollars.

WITCHARN *Bay*, is within the great ſound in the Bermudas Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies; ſituated at the E. part of the bottom or ſouth part of the Sound, having two ſmall iſlands at the mouth of it.

WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Iſles, in the North Pacific Ocean, 7 leagues north-weſt of Morotoi Iſland. It is high land, and contains 60,000 inhabitants;

tants; and has good anchoring ground, in lat. 21.43. N. and long. 157. 51. W.

WOAPANACHKY, the name of the Delaware nation, in their language.

WOBURN, a townſhip of Maſſachuſetts, in Middleſex co. 10 miles north of Boſton. It was incorporated in 1642 by the name of *Wooborne*, and was till then known by the name of *Charleſtown Village*. It contains 1727 inhabitants.

WOLCOTT, a townſhip of Vermont, in Orleans co. ſouth of Craftſbury, containing 32 inhabitants. La Moille river runs N. weſtward through it.

WOLF, a ſmall boatable river of Tenneſſee, which runs weſterly into Miſſiſippi river, about 19 miles ſouth of Hatchy river, and 55 from Reelfoot. It is 50 yards wide ſeveral miles from its mouth, which is very near the ſouth-weſt corner of the State, in lat. 35.

WOLFBOROUGH, a townſhip of New Hampſhire, Strafford co. on the E. ſide of Winnipiſiogee Lake, and contains 447 inhabitants. It contains ſome fine farms, and particularly that which formerly belonged to Governor Wentworth.

WOLVES *Iſlands* lie near Campo Bello Iſland, on the eaſternmoſt coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine. Between theſe the ſoundings are from 50 to 100 fathoms. N. lat. 44. 48. W. long. 66. 40. From Grand Mannan Iſland to Wolves Iſlands, the courſe is N. E. by N. 3 leagues.

WOMELDORF, a poſt-town of Pennſylvania, in Berks co. ſituated on the weſt ſide of a ſmall ſtream which falls into Tulpehocken Creek. It contains about 40 houſes, and a German Lutheran and Calviniſt church. It is 68 miles north-weſt of Philadelphia.

WOAPO, one of the Ingraham Iſlands, leſs in ſize than Chriſtiana. The body of it lies in lat. 9. 27. S. It bears north-weſt by weſt, about 20 leagues from Reſolution Bay. It was called *Adams*, by Capt. Ingraham; and a ſmall iſland to the ſouthward of it he called *Lincoln*. Capt. Roberts afterwards diſcovered them, and named them from his ſhip and ſcooner; the larger *Jefferſon*, and the leſſer *Reſolution*.

WOODBRIDGE, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, Middleſex co. on the great road from New-York to Philadelphia, on a ſtream which falls into Arthur Kull, above Amboy. It is about 3 miles N. by weſt of Amboy, 10 ſouth-weſterly of Elizabeth-Town, and 70 N. E. of Philadelphia. The townſhip contains 3,550 inhabitants, including 256 ſlaves.

WOODBRIDGE, a townſhip of Connecticut, New-Haven co. about 7 miles north-weſt of New-Haven city.

WOODBURY, a townſhip of Vermont, in Caledonia co. 15 or 20 miles weſt north-weſt of Barnet.

WOODBURY, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, and capital of Glouceſter co. ſituated near a ſmall ſtream, which empties into the Delaware below Red Bank. It contains about 80 houſes, a handſome brick court-houſe, a Quaker meeting-houſe, and an academy. Several of the houſes are neat and handſome. It is 9 miles ſouth of Philadelphia, and 11 north-eaſt of Swedeſburg. Alſo, the name of a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Huntingdon co.

WOODBURY, a townſhip of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles ſouth of Litchfield. It was ſettled in 1672.

WOOD *Creek*, a ſluggiſh ſtream which riſes in the high lands, a little eaſt of Fort Edward, on Hudſon's river; and after running 25 miles, falls into the head of Lake Champlain at Skeneſborough. It has a fall at its mouth, otherwiſe it is navigable for batteaux for 20 miles up to Fort Anne.

WOOD *Creek* runs weſtward, and empties into Lake Oneida. See *Oneida*, *Onondago*, and *Mohawk River*.

WOODFORD, a county of Kentucky, on Ohio river, between Kentucky and Licking rivers. Chief town, Verſailles.

WOODFORD, a townſhip of Vermont, eaſt of Bennington, adjoining. It contains 60 inhabitants.

WOOD *Iſland*, on the ſea-coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine, 5 leagues north-eaſt of Cape Porpoiſe, and ſouth-weſt by ſouth four leagues of Richman's Iſland.

WOODS, *Lake of the*, the moſt northern in the United States, is ſo called from the large quantities of wood growing on its banks; ſuch as oak, pine, fir, ſpruce, &c. This lake lies nearly eaſt of the ſouth end of Winnipeg Lake, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſource or conductor of one branch of Bourbon river. Its length from eaſt to weſt is ſaid to be about 70 miles; and in ſome places it is 40 miles wide. Other accounts ſay

it

it is 36 leagues in length. The Killiſtinoe Indians encamp on its borders to fiſh and hunt. This lake is the communication between the lakes Winnipeg, Bourbon, and Lake Superior.

WOODSTOCK, one of the principal towns of Windſor co. Vermont. It has a court-houſe and about 50 dwelling-houſes. It lies north-weſt of Windſor, adjoining, and contains 1,605 inhabitants. Waterquechie river paſſes through the centre of the town, on the banks of which ſtand the meeting-houſe and court-houſe.

WOODSTOCK, a townſhip of New-York, in Ulſter co. bounded eaſterly by Kingſton, Hurley and Marbletown, and weſterly by Delaware river. It contains 1,025 inhabitants, including 15 ſlaves. In 1796, according to the State cenſus, 160 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

WOODSTOCK, a ſmall town of N. Carolina, on the E. ſide of Pamplico river.

WOODSTOCK, a conſiderable and pleaſant townſhip of good land, in the N. E. corner of Connecticut, Windham co. divided into 3 pariſhes. This townſhip, which is 7 miles ſquare, was granted by the general court of Maſſachuſetts, 7th Nov. 1683, and was ſettled by 39 families from Roxbury in 1688. This town remained under the juriſdiction of Maſſachuſetts till about the year 1760, ſince which time it has been conſidered as belonging to Connecticut. It is 66 miles S. W. of Boſton, 45 N. E. of Hartford, 22 S. W. of Worceſter, 33 N. W. of Providence, and about the ſame diſtance N. of Norwich.

WOODSTOCK, a poſt-town of Virginia, ſeat of juſtice and capital in Shenandoah co. It contains between 60 and 70 houſes, a court-houſe and gaol. The inhabitants are moſtly Germans and their deſcendants. It is 12 miles from Straſburg, 40 from Rockingham court-houſe, and 222 from Philadelphia.

WOODSTOWN, a poſt-town of New-Jerſey, Salem co. and contains about 40 or 50 houſes. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Salem, 31 north by weſt of Bridgetown, and 26 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

WOODY *Point*, one of the limits of Hope Bay, on the north-weſt coaſt of North-America, as Breaker's is the other. It is in about lat. 50. N. and long. 128. weſt.

WOOLWICH, a townſhip of Glouceſter co. New-Jerſey.

WOOLWICH, a townſhip of Lincoln co. Diſtrict of Maine, on the E. ſide of Kennebeck river, S of Pownalborough, containing 797 inhabitants.

WOONSOKET *Falls*, on Blueſtone river, in Smithfield townſhip, Rhode-Iſland.

WORCESTER, a large and populous county of Maſſachuſetts. It contains 50 townſhips, 53 Congregational churches, 510,236 acres of unimproved land, and 207,430 under cultivation, and 56,807 inhabitants. It is about 50 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and about 40 in breadth; bounded ſouth almoſt equally by the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and north by the State of New-Hampſhire. On the eaſt it is bounded chiefly by Middleſex co. and weſt by Hampſhire co.

WORCESTER, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, and capital of the above county. It is the largeſt inland town of New-England, and is ſituated about 45 miles weſt of Boſton, 52 north-eaſt of Springfield, and 299 north-eaſt of Philadelphia. The public buildings in this town are two Congregational churches, a court-houſe, and a ſtrong ſtone gaol. The inhabitants, upwards of 2,000 in number, have a large inland trade, and manufacture pot and pearl aſh, cotton and linen goods, beſides ſome other articles. The compact part of the town contains about 150 neat houſes, ſituated in a healthy vale, principally on one ſtreet. Printing, in its various branches, is carried on very extenſively in this town, by Iſaiah Thomas, Eſq. who in the year 1791, printed two editions of the Bible, the one the large royal quarto, the firſt of that kind publiſhed in America; the other a large folio, with 50 copper plates, beſides ſeveral other books of conſequence. His printing apparatus conſiſts of 10 printing-preſſes, with types in proportion; and he is now making preparations for the printing of Bibles of various ſmaller kinds. His printing apparatus is reckoned the largeſt in America. This townſhip, part of what was called *Quinſigamond* by the Indians, was incorporated in 1684; but being depopulated by Indian hoſtilities, the firſt town-meeting was held in

in 1722. It is propoſed to open a canal between Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, and this town. N. lat. 42. 23. W. long. 71. 44.

WORCESTER. a townſhip of Pennſylvania, in Montgomery county.

WORCESTER, the ſouth-eaſternmoſt county of Maryland, having Somerſet county and Cheſapeak Bay on the weſt, Sinepuxent Bay on the eaſt, which opens to the N. Atlantic Ocean, and Accomac co. in Virginia, on the ſouth. It is well watered by Pocomoke, Aſſatigul, and St. Martin's river. It contains 11,640 inhabitants, including 3,836 ſlaves. Chief town, Snowhill.

WORCESTER, a townſhip of Vermont, in the eaſternmoſt part of Chittendon co. about 25 miles eaſt of Burlington.

WORTHINGTON, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, in Hampſhire co. 19 miles weſt by north of Northampton, 25 eaſt by ſouth of New Lebanon, in New-York State, 120 weſterly of Boſton, and 289 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1768, and contains 1116 inhabitants.

WRENTHAM, the *Wollomonuppouge* of the Indians, a conſiderable townſhip of Norfolk co. Maſſachuſetts, on the poſt-road from Boſton to Providence, 27 miles ſouth ſouth-weſt of Boſton, and 18 north eaſt of Providence, containing 1,767 inhabitants; formerly a part of Dedham, incorporated in 1661. There is a curious cavern in this town, called *Wampom's Rock*, from an Indian family of that name, who lived in it for a number of years. It is about 9 feet ſquare, and 8 feet high, leſſening from the centre to about 4 feet. It is ſurrounded by broken rocks, and now ſerves as a ſhelter for cattle and ſheep, as do ſeveral others here, formerly inhabited by Indians.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, a ſmall ſettlement or village on Little river, a branch of the Savannah, about 30 miles from Auguſta. It was ſettled by Joſeph Mattock, Eſq. one of the Friends, who named it after Sir James Wright, then governor of Georgia, who promoted its eſtabliſhment.

WRIGHTSTOWN, in Buck's county, Pennſylvania, 4 miles north of Newtown, and 4 weſt of Delaware river.

WUNALACHTIKOS, a tribe, the ſecond in rank, of the Delaware nation.

WYACONDA, a river of Louiſiana, which falls into the Miſſiſippi 34 miles below Riviere du Moins.

WYALUSING, a townſhip of Pennſylvania, Luzerne county.

WYALUXING *Creek*, in Luzerne co. Pennſylvania, falls into the Eaſt Branch of Suſquehannah river from the north-eaſtward, and north-weſtward of Meſhoppen Creek, which is 33 miles ſouth-eaſt of Tioga Point.

WYMOA *Road*, in the North Pacific Ocean, a place of anchorage at Atooi Iſland, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in lat 21. 57. north, and long. 159. 47. weſt. It is at the ſouth-weſt ſide, and about 6 miles from the weſt end of the iſland. The iſland is about 10 leagues long, and 25 leagues north-weſt of Woahoo Iſland.

WYONDOTTS, or *Wiandats*, an Indian nation reſiding near Fort Detroit, in the neighbourhood of the Ottawas and Putawatimes, whoſe hunting grounds are about Lake Erie. The number of warriors, 20 years ago, were, Wyondotts 250, Ottawas 400, Putawatimes 150. Another tribe of the Wyondotts live near Sanduſky, among the Mohickons and Caghnawagas, who together have 300 warriors. At the treaty of Greenville, in conſequence of lands ceded to the United States, the latter agreed to pay them a ſum in hand, and in goods to the value of 1000 dollars a year for ever.

WYNTON, the chief town of Hertford county, Edenton diſtrict, North-Carolina.

WYOMING, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennſylvania, ſituated on Suſquehannah river, above Wilkſbarre. In the year 1778, the ſettlement which was known under this name, conſiſted of 8 townſhips, each containing 5 miles ſquare, ſettled from Connecticut, and originally under its juriſdiction, and produced great quantities of grain of all ſorts, fruit, hemp, flax, &c. inhabited by about 1000 families, who had furniſhed the continental army with near 1000 ſoldiers, beſides various ſupplies of proviſions, &c. In the month of July, all theſe flouriſhing ſettlements were reduced by the Indians and tories to a ſtate of deſolation and horror, almoſt beyond deſcription. See *Weſtmoreland*. In the vicinity of Wyoming is a bed of coal, of

of the open burning kind, which gives a very intenſe heat. Wyoming Falls lie about 2 miles above Wilkeſbarre, and 8¼ miles above Nantikoke Falls. N. lat. 41. 14. W. long. 75. 53.

WYONOKE *Creek*, in N. Carolina, lies within or about lat. 36. 30. N. The charter of Carolina, in 1664, extended the bounds eaſtward as far as the north end of Currituck Inlet, upon a ſtraight line weſterly to this creek.

WYTHE, a county of Virginia, ſaid to be 120 miles in length, and nearly 50 in breadth; bounded north by Kanhaway, and ſouth by the State of North-Carolina. Its population in 1790 was included in Montgomery county. There are lead mines in this county, on the Great Kanhaway, 25 miles from the line of North-Carolina, which yield from 50 to 80lbs. pure lead from 100lbs. waſhed ore, but moſt commonly 60 to 100. Two of them are worked by the public; the beſt of which is 100 yards under the hill; and although there are not more than 30 labourers generally employed, they might employ 50 or 60 to advantage. The labourers cultivate their own corn. Twenty, 25, and ſometimes 60 tons of lead have been extracted from theſe mines in a year. Chief town, Evanſham. The court-houſe is on the poſt-road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 301 miles from the former, and 323 from the latter. It is 46 miles from Montgomery court-houſe, 57 from Abingdon, and 454 from Philadelphia. A poſt office is kept here.

X

XAGUA, harbour on the S. E. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, and one of the fineſt ports in the Weſt-Indies. It lies between the Iſlands of Pines, or Pinez, and Spirito Santo.

XAINTES, SANTOS, or *All Saints Iſlands*, ſo named from their being diſcovered on that Holy day, by the Spaniards, on the S. E. ſide of the iſland of Gaudaloupe, and in its juriſdiction. The moſt weſterly of theſe three iſles is called Terre de Bas, or the Low Iſland, and the moſt eaſterly Terre de Haut, or the High Iſland. The third, which lies exactly in the middle between the other two, is little other than a barren rock, and helps to form a very good harbour.

XALISCO, a province of New-Spain, and the moſt ſoutherly on the coaſt of Guadalajara audience. It is bounded S. and W. by the South Sea; eaſt by Guadalajara Proper, and Mechoacan, and divided from Chiametlan, on the N. by a narrow ſlip of land belonging to Guadalajara, extending into the ſea. It is not above 150 miles in extent either way. It has ſilver mines, and abounds with Indian wheat, but has few cattle. The oil of the *Infernal Fig-tree*, as the Spaniards call it, is brought from this province. It is ſaid to be efficacious in diſſolving tumors, expelling of wind, and all cold humours, by anointing the belly, and taking a few drops of it in a glaſs of wine, as alſo by clyſters. It is alſo ſaid to cure ulcers in the head, and deafneſs. The Indians are numerous here, and are reckoned braver and more polite than their neighbouring countrymen. The Xaliſco, an ancient city, is the capital, yet the moſt conſiderable place in it is Compoſtella.

XARAYES, *Laguna de los*, a large lake of Paraguay, in S. America, formed by the river Paraguay, in its courſe from north to ſouth.

XERES *de la Frontera*, a town in the ſouthernmoſt part of Zacatecas, a province of Guadalajara audience, in New Spain, in N. America. It is garriſoned for defending the mines againſt the hoſtile Indians.

Y

YABAQUE, one of the Lucayos or Bahama Iſlands, ſituated ſouth-weſt of Meguana Iſland. N. lat. 22. 30.

YADKIN, a conſiderable river of N. Carolina, which riſes in the Alleghany Mountains, running E. about 60 miles, then turning to the S. S. E. paſſes the Narrows, a few miles above Rocky river; thence directing its courſe through Montgomery and Anſon counties, enters South Carolina. It is about 400 yards broad where it paſſes Saliſbury, but it is reduced between 2 hills, about 25 miles to the ſouthward of that town, to the width of 80 or 100 feet. For 2 miles it is narrow and rapid, but the moſt

narrow and moſt rapid part is not above half a mile in length. In this narrow part, ſhad are caught in the ſpring of the year, by hoop nets, in the eddies, as faſt as the ſtrongeſt men are able to throw them out. Perhaps there is not in the United States a more eligible ſituation for a large manufacturing town. Boats with 40 or 50 hogſheads paſs eaſily from theſe Rapids to Georgetown. The late war, by which North-Carolina was greatly convulſed, put a ſtop to ſeveral iron-works. At preſent there are 4 or 5 furnaces in the State that are in blaſt, and a proportionable number of forges. There is one in Guilford co. one in Surry, and one in Wilkes, all on the Yadkin. From the mouth of Rocky river to the ocean, the ſtream aſſumes the name of *Great Pedee*.

YAGARCHOCA, a lake of Quito, within the limits of the juriſdiction of San Miguel de Ibarra. It is famous for having been the ſepulchre of the inhabitants of Otabalo, when taken by Huayna Capac, the 12th Inca; who, inſtead of rewarding their magnanimity with clemency, was irritated at the noble reſiſtance which they made againſt his army, ordered them all to be beheaded, and their bodies to be thrown into the lake; hence its name, which ſignifies a lake of blood.

YAGO, *St.* or *St. James*, an ancient town on the north ſide of St. Domingo Iſland, founded before 1504, and the country round is reckoned as healthy as any in the iſland. It is ſituated on the high road from La Vega to Daxavon; 10 leagues weſt by north of the former, and 28 eaſterly of the latter, and about 10 from the anchoring-place of St. Yague, and nearly as far from Port de Plate. It ſtands on the northern ſide of the river Yaqui, in a ſavannah commanding the river. The town is open, and regularly laid out, and contains above 600 houſes. It is 52 leagues N. N. W. of St. Domingo city, 34 weſt by north of the bottom of Samana Bay, and 22 N. W. of Cotuy. The territory of St. Yago, or Jago, contains 28,000 ſouls, and is very fertile in mines. The ſand of Green and Yaqui rivers is mixed with gold. Mercury is found at the head of the latter river, and copper is alſo found in this territory. The tree, guatapana, which retains its Indian name, is found here. It bears a ſort of grain or pod, from which is extracted a very fine black dye.

YAGUACHE, a lieutenancy of Guayaquil juriſdiction, in South-America. It lies at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, which empties into that of Guayaquil on the ſouth ſide, and has its ſource from the ſkirts of the Cordilleras, ſouth of the river Bamba. Within its juriſdiction are 3 towns; the chief of which is that where the cuſtom-houſe is erected, and called San Jacint de Yaguache; the two others are Nauſa and Antonche. It produces wood, cocoa, cattle, and cotton.

YALE *College*. See *New Haven*.

YAMACRAW, the ancient Indian name of the ſpot where Savannah, in Georgia, is erected.—Alſo the name of a tribe of the Creek Indians.

YAQUE, *Port St.* vulgarly called *Old Port*, a ſmall anchoring-place on the N. ſide of the iſland of St. Domingo; ſituated between Padrepin on the weſt, and Macoris Point on the E.

YAQUI, *Grand*, or *Monte Chriſt River*, a river of the north part of the iſland of St. Domingo, which runs a W. N. W. courſe, and empties into the Bay of Monte Chriſt. It might be aſcended in canoes or ſmall boats, for 15 leagues, were it not for the limbs of trees which lodge in it. All its numerous branches are from the ſouthward. See *Monte Chriſt*.

YARDSLEY'S *Ferry*, on Delaware river, is 3 miles north-weſterly of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, and five below M'Crankey's Ferry.

YARI, a town in Amazonia, South-America, at the head of a branch of Amazon river, ſouth weſterly from Macapa.

YARMOUTH, a poſt-town of Maſſachuſetts, Barnſtable co. on the neck of the peninſula of Cape-Cod, 5 miles E. of Barnſtable, 12 E. by S. of Sandwich, 110 ſouth-weſt of Boſton, and 427 from Philadelphia. The harbour is deſcribed in the account of *Barnſtable*; which ſee. The townſhip extends from ſea to ſea. It was incorporated in 1639, and contains 2,678 inhabitants.

YARMOUTH, a townſhip of Nova-Scotia, in Queen's co. ſettled by New Englanders. It lies at the head of a ſhort bay, 8 miles ſouth-eaſt of Cape St. Mary.

YARUQUI, a plain 4 leagues N. E. of

of the city of Quito, and 249 toiſes lower than it. Near it is a village of the ſame name. This ſpot was pitched upon as the baſe of the whole operations for meaſuring the length of an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa.

YAZOO *River*, in Georgia Weſtern Territory, conſiſts of 3 large branches which run a ſouthern courſe, and near its mouth theſe unite and purſue a ſouth-weſt courſe a few miles, and the confluent ſtream enters the eaſtern bank of the Miſſiſippi, by a mouth upwards of 100 yards wide; according to Mr. Gauld, in lat. 32. 37. N. and by Mr. Purcel, in 32. 38. See *Georgia Weſtern Territory*.

YAZOO *Cliffs*, or *Aux Cotes*, lie $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river Yazoo, and $39\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Louſa Chitto, or Big Black river.

YBAGUE, a city of New-Granada, in Terra Firma South-America.

YCA, or *Valverde*, or the *Green Vale*, from a valley of the ſame name planted with vines, which is 6 leagues long, and produces plenty of wine. It is about 41 miles ſouth-eaſt of Piſco, in Peru, and is inhabited by 500 Spaniards. It is a beautiful and rich town, having a large church, 3 convents, and an hoſpital. About 6 leagues from the town is its port, called Puerto Quemada.

YCAQUE, or *Icaco*, the northern point of the bay of Mancenilla, in the iſland of St. Domingo.

YELLOW *Mountain*. See *Tenneſſee*.

YLO, a port of Peru, in Los Charcos convenient for loading and unloading, in lat. 18. S. The town of the ſame name, lies about a quarter of a league to the windward of the river, and is inhabited by Indians. Frezier calls it *Hilo*.

YOHOGANY, the principal branch of Monongahela river, called alſo *Youghiogeny*, and *Toxhiogeni*, purſues a north-weſterly courſe, and paſſes through the Laurel Mountain, about 30 miles from its mouth; is, ſo far, from 300 to 150 yards wide, and the navigation much obſtructed in dry weather by rapids and ſhoals. In its paſſage through the mountain it makes very great falls, admitting no navigation for 10 miles, to the Turkey-foot. Thence to the Great Croſſing, about 20 miles, it is again navigable except in dry ſeaſons, and at this place is 200 yards wide. The ſources of this river are divided from thoſe of the Patowmack, by the Alleghany Mountain. From the falls, where it interſects the Laurel Mountain, to Fort Cumberland, the head of the navigation to the Patowmack, is 40 miles of very mountainous road. The country on this river is uneven, but in the vallies the ſoil is extremely rich. Near to Pittſburg the country is well peopled, and there, as well as in Redſtone, all the comforts of life are in the greateſt abundance. This whole country abounds with coal, which lies almoſt on the ſurface of the ground.

YONKERS, a townſhip of New-York, in Weſt Cheſter co. bounded eaſterly by Bronx river, and weſterly by the county of York and Hudſon's river. It contains 1125 inhabitants, of whom 139 are electors, and 170 ſlaves.

YONKERS, a poſt-town of New-York, 114 miles from Philadelphia.

YOUNG FREDERICK'S *Iſland*, on the N. W. coaſt of N. America, divides Port Ingraham. See *Port Ingraham*.

YORK, a river of Virginia, which takes its riſe near the Blue Ridge, and empties into the Cheſapeak, a little to the S. of Mobjack Bay. At York-Town it affords the beſt harbour in the State, which will admit veſſels of the largeſt ſize. The river there narrows to the width of a mile, and is contained within very high banks, cloſe under which the veſſels may ride. It has 4 fathoms water at high tide, for 20 miles above York, to the mouth of Poropotank, where the river is a mile and a half wide, and the channel only 75 fathoms, paſſing under a very high bank. At the confluence of Pamunky and Mattapony it has but 3 fathoms depth, which continues up Pamunky to Cumberland, where the width is 100 yards, and up Mattapony to within 2 miles of Frazer's Ferry, where it becomes $28\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep, and holds that about 5 miles.

YORK, a river of York co. Diſtrict of Maine, which runs up 7 or 8 miles, and affords a tolerable harbour for veſſels under 200 tons. The rocks, however, render it ſomewhat difficult and hazardous for ſtrangers.

YORK, a maritime and populous co. of the Diſtrict of Maine, bounded eaſt and north-eaſt by Cumberland, ſouth by the ocean, weſt by New-Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by Salmon Fall river, and north by Canada. It is

well watered by Saco, Mouſom, and other ſtreams, and is divided into 27 townſhips, and contains 28,821 inhabitants. Chief town, York.

YORK, a poſt-town of the Diſtrict of Maine, in York co. 9 miles north-eaſt of Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, 20 ſouth of Wells, 48 ſouth by weſt of Portland, 75 from Boſton, and 421 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 43. 16. It is a port of entry and capital of the county. The river of its name empties into York harbour at the town. It is navigable for veſſels of 250 tons. About a mile from the ſea is a wooden bridge acroſs the river, 270 feet in length, which was erected in 1761. Before the war, 25 or 30 veſſels were employed in the Weſt-India trade, and coaſting buſineſs, but their veſſels were taken or deſtroyed, and little marine buſineſs is now done, except that a ſmall fiſhery is ſupported. This townſhip was ſettled in 1630, and called *Agamenticus*, from the hill of that name which is a noted land-mark for mariners. In 1640, Sir Ferdinand Gorges incorporated a great part of it by the name of *Georgiana*. In the year 1692, the Indians took the town by ſurpriſe, and burnt moſt of the houſes, and 150 perſons were killed or captivated. It contained, according to the cenſus of 1790, 2900 perſons. Fiſh of various kinds frequent the rivers and ſhores of the ſea contiguous. In a calm ſeaſon, in the ſummer, one may ſtand on the rocks of the ſhore, and catch them in the ſea, with a line, or even with an angling rod, and a fathom or two of line.

YORK, a county of Pennſylvania, bounded eaſt and north-eaſt by Suſquehannah river, which ſeparates it from Lancaſter and Dauphine counties, and ſouth by the State of Maryland. It contains 29 townſhips, and 37,747 inhabitants.

YORK, a poſt-town and capital of the above county, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Codorus Creek, which empties into the Suſquehannah. It contains about 500 houſes, ſeveral of which are of brick. The town is regularly laid out: the public buildings are a court-houſe, a ſtone gaol, a record-office, handſomely built, an academy, a German Lutheran, a German Calviniſt, a Preſbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Moravian church, and a Quaker meeting-houſe. It is 22 miles W. S. W. of Lancaſter, 51 N. W. by N. of Hartford, in Maryland, 199 N. E of Staunton, in Virginia, and 88 weſt of Philadelphia.

YORK, a county of South-Carolina, in Pinckney diſtrict; bounded eaſt by Catawba river, N. by the State of N. Carolina; ſouth by Cheſter co. and weſt by Broad river, which divides it from Spartanburg, and is one of the moſt agreeable and healthy counties in the State, and well watered by Catawba and Broad rivers, and their tributaries. It contains 6604 inhabitants, of whom 5652 are whites, and 923 ſlaves. Here are extenſive iron-works. This county ſends 3 repreſentatives and one ſenator to the State legiſlature.

YORK, a county of Virginia, bounded north by York river, which divides it from Glouceſter co. ſouth by Warwick; eaſt by Elizabeth City co. and weſt by that of James City. It contains 5233 inhabitants, of whom 2760 are ſlaves.

YORK, or *Yorktown*, a port of entry and poſt-town of Virginia, and capital of York co. It is agreeably ſituated on the ſouth ſide of York river, where the river is ſuddenly contracted to a narrow compaſs, oppoſite to Glouceſter, and a mile diſtant, where there is a fort fronting that on the York ſide, about 11 miles weſt by ſouth of Toes Point, at the mouth of the river. The banks of the river are very high, and veſſels of the greateſt burden may ride cloſe under them with the greateſt ſafety. It contains about 60 or 70 houſes, a gaol, an Epiſcopal church, and a tobacco ware-houſe. In 1790, it contained 661 inhabitants, of whom 372 were ſlaves, Its exports, in the year 1794, amounted to ſeventy-one thouſand five hundred and ſeventy-eight dollars. It will ever be famous in the American annals for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, by the combined force of the United States and France, which took place on the 19th of October, 1781. It is 12 miles eaſt by ſouth of Williamſburgh, 21 N. W. of Hampton, 72. E. S. E. of Richmond, and 350 ſouth-ſouth weſt of Philadelphia. N. lat. 37. 22. 30. W. long. 76. 52.

YORK, a town of Upper Canada, ſituated on the north weſtern ſide of Lake Ontario, and is deſigned to be the future ſeat of government of that province, The public buildings are erecting. It is 40 miles N. by W. of Niagara Fort, and

and 120 weſt-ſouth-weſt of Kingſton. N. lat. 43. 57. W. long. 80. 35.

YORK *Bay* is 9 miles long, and 4 broad, and ſpreads to the ſouthward before the city of New-York. It is formed by the confluence of Eaſt and Hudſon's rivers, and emboſoms ſeveral ſmall iſlands, of which Governor's Iſland is the principal. It communicates with the ocean through the *Narrows*, between Staten and Long Iſlands, which are ſcarcely 2 miles wide. The paſſage up to New-York, from Sandy Hook, the point of land that extends furtheſt into the ſea, is ſafe, and not above 20 miles in length. The common navigation is between the eaſt and weſt banks, in about 22 feet water. The light-houſe at Sandy Hook is in lat. 40. 30. N. and long. 74. 2. W.

YORK *Fort*, on the ſouth-weſt ſhore of Hudſon's Bay, at the mouth of Port Nelſon river, is 160 miles weſterly of Severn Houſe. N. lat. 57. 1. 51. W. long. 92. 46. 40.

YORK *Harbour* lies within the elbow formed by South Head, in the Bay of Iſlands, Newfoundland Iſland.

York *Iſland*, one of the Gallipago iſlands, on the coaſt of Peru.

YORK *Iſle*, or *Iſlands*, lie in S. lat. 50. 37. about 50 leagues from the coaſt of Patagonia, in South America, and are inhabited. Trinity Iſle lies due E. of them, near the main land.

YORK *Ledge*, on the coaſt of the Diſtrict of Maine. From York Harbour to York Ledge, the courſe is S. E. two leagues.

YORK *Minſter*, on the S. coaſt of the iſland Terra del Fuego, is 19 leagues at E. S. E. from Gilbert Iſland. S. lat. 55. 26. W. long. 70. 25.

YORK *Road*, or *Bay*, in the Straits of Magellan, in S. America, is 10 miles from Cape Croſs Tide. S. lat. 53. 39. W. long. 73. 52.

YORKTOWN, a townſhip of New-York, Weſt-Cheſter co. bounded weſterly by the town of Cortland, and northerly by Dutcheſs co. In 1790, it contained 1609 inhabitants, including 40 ſlaves. In 1796, according to the State cenſus, there were 210 of the inhabitants electors.

YOUGHIOGENY. See *Yohogany*.

YUCATEN, one of the 7 provinces of the audience of Mexico, in New-Spain. The Britiſh had a right to cut logwood and carry it away, by the treaty of 1783, in the tract between Rio Honde and Ballize rivers.

YUMA, *Bay of*. See *Higuey*.

YUNA, a river of the iſland of St. Domingo, which runs an E. S. E. and E. courſe, and empties into the W. end of the Bay of Samana. It riſes near Monte Chriſt river. It is navigable no farther than Cotuy, 13 leagues from its mouth.

Z

ZACATECAS, a province of New-Spain, bounded by New Biſcay on the N. by Panuco on the E. Mechoacan, Guadalajara, and Chiametlan, on the S. and by part of Chiametlan and Culiacan on the W. It is well inhabited, and abounds with large villages. The mines here are reckoned the richeſt in America.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above province, ſituated under the tropic of Cancer, 40 leagues N. of Guadalajara, and 80 N. W. of Mexico. Its garriſon conſiſts of about 1000 men, and there are about 800 families of ſlaves, who work in the mines and other laborious work. N. lat. 23. 29. W. long. 103. 20.

ZACALLAN, a town of Mexico. See *Angelos*.

ZACATULA, a ſmall ſeaport-town of the province of Mechoacan, ſituated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 17. 22. W. long. 104. 58.

ZACHEO, or *Deſecho*, a ſmall iſland, 8 or 9 leagues to the N. E. by N. of Mona, between the iſland of St. Domingo, and that of Porto Rico. It is nothing more than a green mountain, 800 or 1000 yards long.

ZAMORA, a city of Peru, in South-America, 200 miles ſouth of Quito, which is pretty large, and the houſes well built of timber and ſtone. The church and convent of Dominicans, are both elegant ſtructures. There are ſeveral gold mines in the neighbourhood of the city, but few of them are worked. S. lat. 4. 10. W. long. 77. 5.

ZAPOTECHAS, a river of New-Spain which runs north-eaſtward into the gulf

of Mexico. A fort of the ſame name ſtands on the N. W. bank of the river, about 250 miles S. E. from the city of Mexico.

ZELITO, or *Ziltio*, one of the forts for the protection of the harbour of Carthagena, on the N. coaſt of South-America.

ZINOCHSAA, the original name of a river of New-York, which runs through Onondago, the chief town of the Six Nations.

ZITAR, a town of Terra Firma, South-America, near to and ſouth from the head of the gulf of Darien.

ZOAR, a plantation of Berkſhire co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 78 inhabitants.

ZONCOLCUCAN, mountains in Guaxaca, in New-Spain, which give riſe to Papalo-apain, or Alvarad river.

ZONESHIO, the chief town of the Seneca Indians, 2 miles N. of Seneca Lake.

ZUYDT *River*, a name in Dutch maps given to Delaware river.

TABLE OF POST-OFFICES

IN

THE UNITED STATES,

WITH

The DISTANCE from the Poſt-Office at PHILADELPHIA to every other Poſt-Office here mentioned.

[By permiſſion of the Author, the following uſeful Table and Obſervations are annexed.]

	Miles.
ABBEVILLE court-houſe, S. C.	782
Abbotſtown, P.	103
Abingdon, Va.	511
Accomac court-houſe, Va.	199
Albany, N. Y.	265
Alexandria, Va.	156
Allen's Freſh, Md.	203
Amboy, N. J.	74
Amherſt, N. H.	384
Andover, Ms.	372
Annapolis, Md.	132
Anſon court-houſe, N. C.	583
Averyſborough, N. C.	482
Auguſta, G.	763
BALTIMORE, Md.	102
Bairdſtown, K.	875
Barnſtable, Ms.	423
Bath, Me.	512
Bath, N. Y.	248
Bath, c. h. Va.	337
Beaufort, S. C.	836
Bedford, P.	204
Belfaſt, Me.	590
Bel Air, Md.	86
Benedict, Md.	191
Bennington, Vt.	302
Bermuda Hundred, Va.	302
Berwick, Me.	432
Bethania, N. C.	538
Bethlehem, P.	58
Beverly, Ms.	367
Biddeford, Me.	451
Blackhorſe, Md.	101
Bladenſburg, Md.	140
Bluehill, Me.	623
Booneton, N. J.	116
BOSTON, Ms.	347
Bourbontown, K.	749
Bowlingreen, Va.	230
Brattleborough, Vt.	311
Brewers, Me.	745
Bridgehampton, N. Y.	196
Bridgetown Eaſt, N. J.	74
Bridgetown Weſt, N. J.	57
Briſtol, R. I.	306
Briſtol, P.	20
Brookfield, Ms.	278
Brookhaven, N. Y.	161
Brownſville, P.	341
Brunſwick, Me.	500
Brunſwick (New) N. J.	60
Burlington, Vt.	429
Butternutts, N. Y.	375
Cabbin Point, Va.	329
Cabellſburg, Va.	352
Cambridge, S. C.	762
Camden, Me.	571
Camden, S. C.	643

	Miles.
Canaan, Me.	577
Canaan, C.	257
Cantwell's Bridge, D.	52
Carliſle, P.	125
Carterſville, Va.	323
Centreville, Md.	98
Centre Harbour, N. H.	486
Catſkill, N. Y.	233
Caſtine, Me.	610
Chambersburg, P.	157
Chandler's River, Me.	697
Chapel Hill, N. C.	472
Chaptico, Md.	215
Charleſtown, N. H.	341
Charleſtown, Md.	59
CHARLESTON, S. C.	763
Charlotte c. h. Va.	379
Charlotte, c. h. N. C.	617
Charlotteſville, Va.	303
Chatham c. h. N. C.	584
Chenango, N. Y.	375
Cheraw c. h. S. C.	591
Cherry Valley, N. Y.	336
Cheſter, N. H.	396
Cheſter, P.	15
Cheſter c. h. S. C.	736
Cheſter-Town, Md.	81
Chriſtiana, D.	37
Cincinnati, N. T.	779
Claverack, N. Y.	231
Clermont, N. Y.	212
Clowes, D.	108
Colcheſter, Va.	172
Columbia, Me.	688
Columbia, Va.	328
Columbia, S. C.	678
Conajohary, N. Y.	318
Concord, N. H.	420
Concord, Ms.	368
Cooperſtown, N. Y.	348
Cooſawatchy, S. C.	833
Culpepper, Va.	253
Cumberland, Md.	227
Cumberland c. h. Va.	330
Dagſborough, D.	127
Danbury, C.	171
Danville, K.	830
Dedham, Ms.	321
Dighton, Ms.	314
Dover, N. H.	426
Dover, D.	76
Downington, P.	33
Duck Creek, D.	64
Duck Trap, Me.	578
Dumfries, Va.	182
Duplin c. h. N. C.	566
Durham, N. H.	426
Dreſden, Me.	540
Douty's Falls, Me.	439
East-Greenwich, R. I.	306
Eaſton, P.	70
Eaſton, Md.	118
Edenton, N. C.	440
Edgartown, Ms.	446
Edgefield c. h. S. C.	738
Elberton, G.	859
Elizabeth-Town, N. J.	80
Elizabeth-Town, N. C.	547
Elkton, Md.	49
Ephrata, P.	74
Exeter, N. H.	402
Fairfield, Me.	563
Fairfield, C.	161
Falmouth, Ms.	429
Falmouth, Va.	207
Fayetteville, N. C.	507
Fincaſtle, Va.	358
Fiſhkill, N. Y.	165
Flemington, N. J.	53
FRANFORT, K.	790
Franklin c. h. G.	834
Frederica, D.	88
Fredericksburg, Va.	208
Fredericktown, Md.	148
Freeport, Me.	493
Gallipolis, N. T.	559
Geneva, N. Y.	457
Georgetown, C. R. Md	65
Georgetown, Ptk. Md.	148
Georgetown, S. C.	681
Georgetown, G.	873
Germanton, N. C.	528
Gettiſburg, P.	119
Glouceſter, Ms.	384
Glouceſter c. h. Va.	321
Goldſon's, Va.	355
Goochland c. h. Va.	308
Goldſborough, Me.	657
Goſhen, N. Y.	146
Gray, Me.	489
Greene, Me.	514
Greenfield, Ms.	291
Greenbrier c. h. Va.	410
Greenſborough, G.	841
Greenſburg, P.	272
Greenſville, T.	577
Greenville, N. C.	445
Greenville c. h. S. C.	781
Guilford, C.	201
Hacketſtown, N. J.	130
Hagerſtown, Md.	149

	Miles.
Halifax, N. C.	384
Halifax c. h. Va.	414
Hallowell c. h. Me.	539
Hallowell Hook, Me.	542
Hamburg, N. J.	121
Hampton, Va.	371
Hancock, Md.	179
Hanover, N. H.	377
Hanover, Ms.	375
Hanover, P.	106
Hanover c. h. Va.	255
Hanover-Town, Va.	300
Harford, Md.	77
Harpersfield, N. Y.	289
Harrisburg, P.	107
Harris's, Va.	336
Harrodsburg, K.	820
HARTFORD, C.	222
Haverhill, N. H.	412
Haverhill, Ms.	382
Havre-de-Grace, Md.	65
Hertford, N. C.	458
Hicks's Ford, Va.	356
Hillsborough, N. C.	456
Hingham, Ms.	369
Hogtown, N. C.	419
Holmes's Hole, Ms.	438
Horntown, Va.	174
Hudson, N. Y.	227
Huntington, Md.	171
Huntsville, N. C.	553
Indian-Town, N. C.	492
Ipswich, Ms.	377
Iredell c. h. N. C.	592
Johnsonsburg, N. J.	98
Johnston, N. Y.	307
Jonesborough, T.	551
Kanandaigua, N. Y.	473
Keene, N. H.	344
Killingworth, C.	210
Kinderhook, N. Y.	244
Kingston, (Esopus) N. Y.	192
Kinsale, Va.	305
Kingston, N. C.	522
KNOXVILLE, T.	652
Lancaster, Ms.	385
Lancaster, P.	66
Lancaster c. h. Va.	335
Lansingburg, N. Y.	274
Laurens c. h. S. C.	755
Laytons, Va.	245
Lebanon, P.	82
Leesburg, Va.	173
Leesburg, N. C.	510
Leominster, Ms.	390
Leonard-Town, Md.	227
Lewisburg, P.	132
Lexington, Va.	322
Lexington, K.	769
Liberty, Va.	393
Lincolnton, N. C.	652
Litchfield, C.	207
Little German Flats, N. Y.	348
Londonderry, N. H.	403
Louisburg, N. C.	415
Louisville, K.	913
LOUISVILLE, G.	825
Lumberton, N. C.	539
Lower Marlboro', Md.	162
Lynchburgh, Va.	381
Lynn, Ms.	361
Machias, Me.	705
Manchester, Vt.	324
Marblehead, Ms.	372
MARIETTA, N. T.	456
Martinsburg, Va.	168
Marlborough, N. H.	350
Martinsville, Va.	478
Martinville, N. C.	504
Mecklenburg, Va.	395
Mendon, Ms.	295
Middlebury, Vt.	392
Middletown, C.	208
Middletown, D.	49
Middletown Point,	93
Milford, C.	173
Milford, D.	95
Millerstown, P.	34
Monmouth, Me	524
Monmouth c. h. N. J.	64
Montgomery c. h. Md.	158
Montgomery c. h. Va.	408
Montgomery c. h. N. C.	607
Moore c. h. N. C.	547
Mooresfields, Va.	267
Morgantown, Va.	03
Morganton, N. C.	661
Morristown, N. J.	108
Morrisville, P.	29
Mount Tizrah, N. C.	480
Murfreesborough, N. C.	422
Nantucket, Ms.	382
Narraguagus, Me.	673
Nash, c. h. N. C.	443
Nashville, T.	1015
Newark, N. J.	86
New-Bedford, Ms.	322
Newburn, N. C.	501
Newburg, N. Y.	170
Newbury, Vt.	417

	Miles.
New-Brunfwick, N. J.	60
Newbury c. h. S. C.	723
Newbury-Port, Ms.	389
Newcaſtle, Me.	535
Newcaſtle, D.	83
New-Germantown, N. J.	73
New-Glouceſter, Me.	499
New-Hartford, C.	242
NEW-HAVEN, C.	183
New-Kent c. h. Va.	308
New-Lebanon, N. Y.	293
New-London, C.	237
New-London, Va.	393
New-market, Va.	242
New-Milford, C.	187
New-Milford, Me.	538
Newport, R. I.	292
Newport, D.	31
Newport Bridge, G.	959
Newtown, N. Y.	250
NEW-YORK city, N. Y.	95
Nixonton, N. C.	468
Norfolk, Va	389
Northampton, Ms.	270
Northampton c. h. Va.	239
Norridgeworth, Me.	587
Northumberland, P.	124
Northumberland c. h. Va.	317
North-Yarmouth, Me.	483
Norwalk, C.	149
Norwich, C.	251
Nottingham, N. H.	437
Nottingham, Md.	265
Old Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	364
Old-Town, Md.	213
Onondaigua, N. Y.	422
Orangeburg, S. C.	721
Orange c. h. Va.	273
Orford, N. H.	395
Ouliout, N. Y.	325
Owega, N. Y.	284
Oxford Ac. N. Y.	395
Painted Poſt, N. Y.	230
Paſſamaquoddy, Me.	728
Peekſkill, N. Y.	145
Pendleton c. h. S. C.	801
Penobſcot, or Caſtine, Me.	606
Peterborough, N. H.	366
Peterſburg, P.	113
Peterſburg, Va.	303
Peterſburg, G.	836
PHILADELPHIA, P.	——
Pinkneyville, S. C.	716
Piſcataway, Md.	178
Pittſburg, P.	303
Pittsfield, Ms.	299

	Miles.
Pittſylvania c. h. Va.	448
Pittſton, Me.	547
Pittſton, N. J.	58
Plumſtead, P.	36
Plymouth, N. H.	445
Plymouth, Ms.	393
Plymouth, N. C.	463
Pomfret, C.	264
PORTLAND, Me.	469
Port-Royal, Va.	230
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	411
Portſmouth, Va.	390
Port Tobacco, Md.	194
Pottſgrove, P.	37
Poughkeepſie, N. Y.	180
Powhatan c. h. Va.	310
Prince Edward c. h. Va.	358
Princeſs-Ann, Md.	178
Princeton, N. J.	42
Princeton, N. C.	419
Proſpect, Me.	602
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	295
Queen Ann's, Md.	141
Quincy, Ms.	360
RALEIGH, N. C.	448
Randolph c. h. N. C.	585
Reading, P.	54
Redhook, N. Y.	204
Rhinebeck, N. Y.	198
Richland, N. C.	551
RICHMOND, Va.	278
Richmond c. h. Va.	273
Richmond c. h. N. C.	563
Ridgefield, C.	161
Rockaway, N. J.	123
Rockford, N. C.	573
Rockingham c. h. Va.	262
Rockingham c. h. N. C.	536
Rocky Mount, Va.	433
Rome, N. Y.	376
RUTLAND, Vt.	359
Romney, Va.	242
Sagg-Harbour, N. Y.	202
St. Leonard's Md.	186
St. Mary's, G.	1054
St. Tammany's, Va.	389
Salem, Ms.	365
Salem, N. J.	37
Salem, N. C.	531
Saliſbury, Md.	163
Saliſbury, N. C.	567
Sampſon c. h. N. C.	543
Sandwich, Ms.	411
Sanford, Me.	447
Savannah, G.	925

	Miles.
Sawyer's Ferry, N. C.	482
Saybrook, C.	219
Scotland Neck, N. C.	396
Schenectady, N. Y.	281
Scipio, N. Y.	461
Sharpsburg, Md.	181
Sheffield, Ms.	257
Shepherdstown, Va,	178
Shippensburg, P.	146
Shrewsbury, N. J.	79
Smithfield, Va.	364
Smithfield, N. C.	473
Smithtown, N. Y.	147
Snowhill, Md	158
Somerset, Ms,	311
Southampton c. h. Va,	399
Sparta, N. J.	117
Spartan c. h. S. C,	746
Springfield, Ms.	250
Springfield, K,	729
Stamford, C.	139
Statesburg, S. C,	663
Staunton, Va.	287
Stevensburg, Va,	200
Stockbridge, Ms,	249
Stonington, C,	251
Strasburg, Va,	210
Stratford, C,	169
Suffield, C.	232
Suffolk, Va.	386
Sullivan, Me.	645
Sumner, S. C.	
Sussex c. h. N. J,	108
Sunbury, P.	122
Sunbury, G.	974
Sweedsborough, N. J,	20
Sweet Springs, Va.	380
Taneyton, Md.	121
Tappahannock, V.	263
Tarborough, N. C.	420
Taunton, Ms.	312
Thomaston, Me.	564
Todds, Va.	283
Tower Hill, R. I,	282
Trenton, Me.	633
TRENTON, N. J,	30
Trenton, N. C.	521
Troy, N. Y,	271
Union-Town, P.	327
Union, N. Y.	340
Upper Marlborough, Md.	162
Urbanna, Va.	291
Vassalborough, Me.	551
Vergennes, Vt.	407
Vienna, Md.	150
Waldoborough, Me,	545

	Miles.
Wallingford, C.	195
Walpole, N. H.	330
Wardsbridge, N. Y.	156
Warminster, Va.	332
Warren, Me.	557
Warren, R. I.	302
Warren, Va.	326
Warrenton, N. C.	390
Warwick, Md.	57
WASHINGTON city,	144
Washington, P.	325
Washington, K.	709
Washington, N. C.	460
Washington, G.	813
Waterbury, Me.	456
Waynesborough, N. C.	498
Waynesborough, G.	800
Wells, Me.	441
Westerley, R. I.	256
Westfield, Ms.	260
West-Liberty, Va.	348
Westminster, Vt.	329
Westmoreland c. h. Va.	289
Weathersfield, C.	218
Wheeling, Va.	363
Whitestown, N. Y.	368
Wilkes, N. C.	611
Wikesbarre, P.	118
Williamsborough, N. C.	407
Williamsburg, N. Y.	288
Williamsburg, Va,	338
Williamsport, Md.	155
Williamston, N. C,	444
WILMINGTON, D.	28
Wilmington, N. C.	600
Winchendon, Ms.	370
Winchester, Va.	192
Windham, C.	253
Windsor, Vt.	255
Windsor, N. C.	481
Winnsborough, S. C.	708
Winslow, Me.	559
Winthorp, Me.	529
Winton, N. C.	434
Wiscasset, Me.	525
Woodbridge, N. J.	70
Woodbury, N. J.	9
Woodstock, Va.	222
Woodstown, N. J.	26
Worcester, Ms.	299
Worthington, Ms.	289
Wythe, c. h .Va.	454
Yarmouth, Ms.	427
Yonkers, N. Y.	114
York, Me.	421
York-Town, Va.	350
York, P.	88

EXPLANATION

EXPLANATION.

Me. for	Maine
N. H.	New-Hampſhire
Vt.	Vermont
Ms.	Maſſachuſetts
R. I.	Rhode-Iſland
C.	Connecticut
N. Y.	New- York
N. J.	New-Jerſey
P.	Pennſylvania
N. T.	North-Weſtern Territory
D.	Delaware
Md.	Maryland
Va.	Virginia
K.	Kentuky
N. C.	North-Carolina
T.	Tenneſſee
S. C.	South-Carolina
G.	Georgia
Ptk.	Potowmack
C. R.	Croſs Roads
c. h.	Court-Houſe

RATES of POSTAGE for Single Letters.

		Miles.	Cts.
Any diſtance not exceeding		30	6
Over 30 and not exceeding		60	8
Over 60	do.	100	10
Over 100	do.	150	12½
Over 150	do.	200	15
Over 200	do.	250	17
Over 250	do.	350	20
Over 350	do.	450	22
Over 450			25

SHIP LETTERS received by private ſhips, are rated at 4 cents each, and if they are forwarded by poſt, with the addition of the ordinary rates of land poſtage.

Ship Letters paſſing in packet-boats or veſſels provided by the United States, are rated as follow:

	Cts.
Single Letters, at	8
Double at	16
Triple, or Packets, at	24

But at preſent there are no ſuch public packets-boats.

RATES of POSTAGE of News-Papers.

	Cts.
Each paper carried not over 100 miles	1
Over 100 miles	1½
But if carried to any poſt-office in the State in which it is printed, whatever be the diſtance the rate is	1

MAGAZINES and PAMPHLETS are rated by the ſheet.

	Cts.
Carried not over 50 miles, per ſheet	1
Over 50 and not over 100 do.	1½
Any greater diſtance	2

OBSERVATIONS.

When poſtages are chargd too high, ſuch as a ſingle letter charged as double, an abatement of the poſtage will be made, if the letter or packet is opened in the preſence of the Poſt-Maſter or his letter-carrier, but not otherwiſe.

Letters muſt be delivered at the offices of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, one hour before the time fixed for the departure of the mail, and at other offices half an hour, or they will lie until the next poſt.

Letter-carriers are employed at large poſt-towns, who deliver letters at the reſidence of individuals; they are entitled to two cents for each letter or packet which they deliver, in addition to the poſtage. Any perſon may, however, receive his letters at the poſt-office, on giving the poſt-maſter a written direction to that purpoſe.

Poſtages of letters or packets may be paid in advance at the office where the letter is entered to be conveyed by poſt, or they may be ſent unpaid at the writer's choice. Poſtages muſt always be paid before delivering of the letter.

Poſt-maſters are required to be very cautious in delivering letters, there being in ſome towns ſeveral perſons of the ſame name; the directions ſhould be particular in ſuch caſes.

The direction ſhould always mention the State, and generally the county in which the place is ſituated; for there are places of the ſame name in ſeveral of the States, and in ſome States places of the ſame name in different counties. As in Pennſylvania there are three places called Hanover; one in York county where a poſt-office is kept, one in Dauphin, and the other in Luzerne county.

When a letter is deſtined to a place where no poſt-office is kept, the neareſt poſt-office ſhould be mentioned. If the place

place is not on a poſt-road, and it is wiſhed that the poſt-maſter ſhould forward the letter by private conveyance, that wiſh ſhould be expreſſed on the letter, and the poſtage ſhould be paid at the office where the letter is entered.

When letters are deſtined for Canada or Nova-Scotia, between which and the United States there is a regular communication by poſt, the poſtage muſt be paid in advance at the office where the letter is entered, ſo far as Burlington, Vermont, in one inſtance, and Brewers, Maine, in the other inſtance.

When letters are ſent by poſt to be conveyed beyond ſea, the poſtage muſt be paid as far as the poſt-office where the letters are intended to be ſhipped. The poſt-maſter there will forward ſuch letters by the firſt conveyance.

The poſt-office does not inſure money or other things ſent by poſt; it is always conveyed at the riſk of the perſon who ſends or requires it to be ſent.

No ſtage owner, or driver, or common carrier may carry letters on a poſt-road, excepting only ſuch letters as may be for the owner of ſuch conveyance and relating to the ſame, or to the perſon to whom any package or bundle in ſuch conveyance is addreſſed.

When letters are delivered by a poſt-rider, he is entitled to two cents for each letter, in addition to the poſtage.

FREE LETTERS.

The following perſons have a right to frank their own letters, and receive thoſe directed to them free of poſtage: The Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treaſury, Secretary at War, Poſt-Maſter General, Comptroller, Regiſter and Auditor of the Treaſury of the United States, Commiſſioner of the Revenue, Purveyor, Accomptant of the War-Office, and Aſſiſtant Poſt-Maſter General; the Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, and the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, during their actual attendance on Congreſs, and twenty days after the cloſe of the ſeſſion, when their letters do not exceed two ounces in weight, and the Deputy Poſt-Maſters, when their letters do not exceed half an ounce in weight. No perſon may frank other letters than his own. If letters are incloſed to either of the deſcription of officers above named for a perſon who has not the privilege of franking, he muſt return the letter to the poſt-office, marking upon the letter the place from whence it came, that the poſtmaſter may charge poſtage thereon.

The diſtances in the Table are taken chiefly from the information of Congreſs, and of Poſt-Maſters living on the routes; and it is preſumed that they are pretty generally accurate.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY, JUN.
Clerk in the General Poſt-Office, Philadelphia.

November 2, 1796.

Note. The diſtances are calculated by the poſt route on which the mails are uſually carried.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF THE CLAIMS UPON
THE GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY.

A SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Claims of the State of Georgia, and of the United States, to the GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY; and of the Arguments adduced by the Purchaſers of a part of this Territory, to invalidate theſe claims; particularly to ſuch parts as are covered by their purchaſes; collected and ſtated with impartiality from various authentic printed manuſcript documents.

[*The following is referred to at the cloſe of the article* Georgia Weſtern Territory; *which ſee.*]

I. THE State of Georgia ſay, that "the unappropriated territory," uſually conſidered as within the limits of the State of Georgia, or the tract of country now diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Georgia Weſtern Territory*, is their property, and that they have "not only the right of pre-emption, but alſo of exerciſing all territorial rights." 1. Becauſe, by the 2d and 9th articles of the confederation of 1781, the territory within the limits of each of the United States is confirmed and guaranteed to each of them reſpectively. 2. Becauſe the boundaries of Georgia, as eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Paris, of 1783, and by the convention of Beaufort of 1787, include this territory; and the 6th article of the Federal Conſtitution, by the ſpirit and meaning of it, confirms theſe limits. And, 3dly, Becauſe the United States, by accepting a ceſſion from N. Carolina, of her Weſtern Territory.* To this claim of Georgia the purchaſers accede; upon this ground the ſales were made to the reſpective companies in 1795, and on this ground the purchaſers reſted the validity of their claim.

But the State of Georgia now reclaims that part of her Weſtern Territory ſold according to the act of her legiſlature, of Jan. 7, 1795, alledging that the act authoriſing the ſale, is contrary to the 4th article of the Conſtitution of the United States; repugnant to the 16th and 17th ſections of the firſt article of the conſtitution of Georgia, and was moreover obtained by means of "fraud, atrocious ſpeculation, corruption, and colluſion." Hence, by an act paſſed Feb. 13, 1796, the above act of Jan. 7, 1795, was "declared null and void, and the grants, rights, and claims, deduced from it, annulled, and rendered void and of no effect."†

In anſwer to the above ſtated claim of Georgia, it is contended by the purchaſers, 1. That the repealing law of Georgia is merely void, and leaves the title of the purchaſers where it found it. If corruption, they ſay, did exiſt in the legiſlature which made the ſale (which is however ſtrenuouſly denied) it is very queſtionable whether it can ever be alleged, as a contract cannot be repealed, like other acts of legiſlation; and as the ſupreme power of a State, as ſuch, cannot be accountable to any other conſtituted authority; for that implies a ſuperior tribunal. By this, however, is not meant that the wrong done cannot be individually proſecuted for corruption, though the State may be bound by the ſales. If the allegation were, ſay they, that the legiſlature were deceived by the purchaſers, the grant, like that of an individual, unfairly obtained, would be void on proof of the fraud: but for a legiſlature to allege its own criminality and corruption, to avoid its own grant,

* Such are the grounds of claim alledged by Georgia to her Weſtern Territory, in her Act of Jan. 7th, 1795. Other and ſtronger ground ſeems to have been taken by the purchaſers and their agents, which will be ſeen in the ſequel of this ſtatement.

† Act of do. Feb. 13, 1796.

grant, is truly novel; and, in point of principle, there is no difference between the ſame and a preceding legiſlature. But if corruption of this kind can make void the grant, at leaſt it ought to be proved; and that too in a court competent to weigh the evidence, and decide on the fact: in other words, it is a judiciary queſtion, triable only in a judiciary court, and being a queſtion of fact, muſt be tried by a jury. The legiſlature, therefore, having no authority in this caſe, this examination and deciſion can be conſidered no otherwiſe than as mere uſurpation, and void. And perhaps in juſtice to the purchaſers, it ought to be added, that the depoſitions taken by the committee of the legiſlature (though taken *ex parte*, and under a ſtrong bias of party) do not contain much clear evidence of fraud.

It is alſo ſaid by the purchaſers that even if there had been fraud, and that fraud might be alledged to deſtroy the title of the original purchaſers who were privy to it; yet that innocent perſons having purchaſed, utterly unacquainted with the facts, and living in remote parts of the United States, their title could never be controverted; that it was enough for them to know that a legiſlative act, granting the lands, had paſſed; and that they were ignorant of any fraudulent practices.

With regard to the allegation in the repealing act of Georgia, that ſales were againſt the conſtitution of the United States, and that of Georgia, it does not appear to have been treated as having any foundation; it has been called a naked aſſertion without any reaſoning to ſupport it. It has been ſaid that every State in the Union, having unappropriated lands, has diſpoſed of them through the medium of legiſlative acts, and their validity has never been queſtioned; though there is no peculiar difference in this reſpect between the conſtitution of Georgia and thoſe of the other States. In ſhort, it ſeems to be generally agreed among the informed part of the community, that, whether Georgia had cauſe of complaint on account of unfairneſs in the ſales, or not, the repealing law muſt be conſidered as a "contravention of the firſt principles of natural juſtice and policy,"* and void.

II. The claim of the United States deſerves more particular attention. Various grounds have been taken to ſupport this. It has been intimated, rather than aſſerted, in a Report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States,† that by the proclamation of the Britiſh King, of Oct. 7, 1763, all lands lying weſt of the heads of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, were taken from the colonies, and ſo remained with American Independence, and then became the property of the aggregate body politic of the United States, as they were not within the limits of any particular States.

This, it is ſaid by the purchaſers, is bold ground, and is oppoſed not only to all the meaſures and opinions in Britain and America, while we were colonies, but alſo to the whole courſe of arrangements ſince our independence. It proves too much to prove any thing. The argument deſtroys itſelf; for if this be true, all the lands ceded to the United States by Carolina, Virginia, and every other State ceding weſtern lands, belonged to the United States without ceſſion. Some of the beſt counties of Virginia now belong to them; the Connecticut Reſerved Land, is theirs; the whole States of Kentucky and Tenneſſee are theirs: The conſequences, ſay they, are too wild to ſuffer the principle to be admitted. Nor do the words of the proclamation warrant the conſtruction. The Governors of the colonies are thereby only forbidden, "*for the preſent, and until the King's further pleaſure ſhould be known*, to grant warrants of ſurvey, or paſs patents for thoſe lands."‡ And the reaſon is given by the Proclamation, viz. That the ſeveral tribes of Indians living under the king's protection, "ſhould not be moleſted or diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of their hunting grounds." Inſtead of a permanent alteration of the boundaries of the colonies, a temporary prohibition to the Governors to grant thoſe weſtern lands, is alone to be found in the Proclamation; and the object, viz. peace with, and juſtice towards, the Indians, required no more. And another fact ſeems to put this matter paſt all doubt; the boundaries of the colonies, as expreſſed in the commiſſions of the ſeveral Governors, were uniformly the ſame after the proclamation as before.

Others,

* See "The caſe of the Georgia ſales on the Miſſiſippi, conſidered" by Mr. Harper, And Mr. Hamilton's opinion on this caſe, printed at the cloſe of this pamphlet.

† See this printed report. ‡ See the proclamation.

Others, in ſupport of the claim of the United States, have ſaid, that the original charter of Georgia did not include the lands lying ſouth of a line projected due weſt from the head of the moſt ſouthern ſtream of the Alatamaha river:—that this ſtream is the Oakmulgee river, and that its moſt ſouthern head is probably about lat. 33. 30. N. It is further ſaid, that no act of the Britiſh government ever enlarged the colony beyond its original chartered limits, except the Proclamation of 7th Oct. 1763; and that this annexes the lands between Alatamaha and St. Mary, no further weſt than their heads;—therefore it is concluded that the whole weſtern country claimed by Georgia, except ſo much thereof as lies north of a due weſt line from the head of the Oakmulgee, never was within the colony of Georgia.

To this it is anſwered, by the advocates for the title of Georgia, that the charter of Carolina, granted in 1662, extended that country as far ſouth as the 31ſt degee of N. lat. and as far weſt as the Weſtern Ocean. That after the diviſion of Carolina into two colonies, S. Carolina had the ſame ſouthern and weſtern limits.—That the ſurrender of the charter by the proprietors of Carolina, only reſtored the *property* to the crown, but did not annihilate the colony, which is evident from a royal Governor being immediately appointed, who, by his commiſſion, is made "Governor of our colony of S. Carolina," without any ſpecific boundaries; which meant a tract of country bounded as under the proprietary government, or it meant nothing.—That on the 9th of June, 1732, the colony of Georgia was carved out of S. Carolina; but all lands belonging to S. Carolina, ſhall continue to belong there, except that which was contained in the charter of Georgia; and of courſe the land lying ſouth of the ſouth line of Georgia, as far as the 31ſt degree of lat. ſtill belonged to S. Carolina, which is evident from common ſenſe, as well as from the fact that the Governor of S. Carolina made grants of lands ſouth of the colony of Georgia in 1763; which, though highly offenſive to the board of trade, were at length admitted to be legitimate. It is further ſaid, that the State of S. Carolina, in 1788, by ſolemn legiſlative act, ceded to Georgia all her right to the lands in queſtion, by ratifying the articles of the Convention of Beaufort, agreed upon between the States of S. Carolina and Georgia; and that the lands became thereby unqueſtionably the property of Georgia.

Other anſwers have been made to this ground of claim by the United States; ſuch as that the true intent and meaning of the Proclamation of 1763, was to annex the land in queſtion to Georgia, and that this was conſidered as the fact by the Britiſh government; and if the communication from Mr. George Chalmers, the certifying officer of the board of trade, to the Attorney-General of the United States, is to be relied on as an authority, this is true. It has alſo been anſwered, that the Oakmulgee is not the moſt ſouthern ſtream of the Alatamaha, but Phenhalloway's Creek, which heads in lat. 31 north;* ſo that the whole of this land was ſtrictly within the original chartered limits of Georgia.

Other advocates for the claim of the United States, have ſaid, that at leaſt this claim is good from the 31ſt degree of lat. as far north as a line projected due eaſt from the confluence of the Miſſiſippi and Yazoo rivers.

The foundation of this aſſertion is this. The board of trade, in 1764, repreſented to the king, that it was expedient to extend Weſt-Florida as far northward as the above-mentioned line, and adviſed that a proclamation might iſſue for that purpoſe. No ſuch proclamation however, was made; but ſeveral ſubſequent commiſſions to the Governors of Weſt Florida, bounded the colony of Weſt Florida, northward by that line; and in this ſtate the matter reſted until the independence of the United States. Hence it is argued that this land, being a part of Weſt-Florida in 1783, when the bounds of the United States were ſettled by treaty with Great-Britain, could not belong to Georgia; but being within no particular State, it became the property of the United States.

To this the purchaſers have anſwered, That the proclamation of 7th of October, 1763, was a ſolemn public act, and eſtabliſhed the ſouthern boundary of Weſt-

* It appears by a manuſcript map, in the office of the Secretary at War, taken under the authority of the United States, that Phenhalloway's Creek forks at a ſmall diſtance from its entrance into the Alatamaha: and that each ſtream runs about *thirty miles* from its head to the fork, the head of the ſouthern ſtream being about the moſt northerly part of the 31ſt degree of latitude.

Florida at the 31ſt degree of lat. and that the commiſſion of a Governor, being inferior in ſolemnity and publicity, could not abrogate it.—That the reaſon why no proclamation was made, probably was, that the ſuppoſed fact on which the expediency of the alteration was predicated, was not known to exiſt; and that in the commiſſions themſelves are words leading to a belief that it was conſidered only as a temporary arrangement. The fact is, ſay they, that this matter was wholly founded on a groſs miſrepreſentation of the Governor of Florida, who repreſented to the board of trade, and they to the king, that the 31ſt degree of lat. was *ſouth* of the town of Mobille. It is nearly certain that the Britiſh government did not conſider this as a permanent alteration on the northern boundary of W. Florida; for no reaſon can be given why, in the peace of 1783, they ſhould cede to the United States, without any equivalent, ſo great and valuable a part of W. Florida, which had never joined in the revolution; eſpecially conſidering that on the ſame day on which our treaty with Britain bears date, ſhe ceded W. Florida, without bounds, to Spain; thus on the ſame day ceding the ſame territory to two different nations, if it was then a part of W. Florida.

Other objections have been urged againſt the claim of the United States, which apply to all the grounds of claim above mentioned. It has been ſaid by the purchaſers and their agents, that the moſt ſolemn acts of the three nations who have been immediately intereſted in the queſtion, have, for a long courſe of years, recognized the title of Georgia, viz. Britain, Spain, and the United States.

Britain, as has been mentioned, recognized this title, by the peace of 1783. The general principle on which the boundaries of the United States were then eſtabliſhed, was, that the former thirteen colonies were to be acknowledged as Independent States by Britain; and conſequently the bounds of the colonies were to be the bounds of the States. It cannot be pretended, that the land in queſtion was within any other colony than that of Georgia or South Carolina: and, as has been mentioned, South-Carolina has ceded all her right to Georgia by the convention of Beaufort, 1787; and it is incredible that Britain ſhould then conſider the land as part of Weſt-Florida; for then, without motive or reaſon, ſhe gave to the United States the beſt part of a colony which had choſen to remain under her allegiance.

Spain has recognized the title of Georgia by the late treaty made between her and the United States; for if the land was, in 1783, a part of Florida, Spain had an equal right to it with the United States; Great-Britain having ceded it to both nations on the ſame day. But Spain has given up all claim to the United States without any equivalent. This was done on the explicit repreſentation on the part of our government, firſt by Meſſrs. *Carmichael* and *Short*, and afterwards by Mr. *Pinckney*, under expreſs inſtructions from the Supreme Executive of the United States, to claim the land as *a part of Georgia*; and theſe inſtructions were the reſult of an elaborate inquiry by Mr. *Jefferſon*, then Secretary of State, as appears by his report to the Executive on the ſubject. Indeed, Spain never claimed the land as a part of Weſt-Florida, but ſet up a frivolous claim by *conqueſt*. And it has been added, that as the ceſſion of this country from Spain by the late treaty, was obtained by a repreſentation from the United States, that it was a part of Georgia, Spain is not in honour bound by this article of the treaty, if the fact was not ſo, if the land did indeed belong to her own province of Weſt-Florida.

The Government of the United States, it is ſaid, has for a long courſe of years acquieſced in, and by many public acts acknowledged the title of Georgia, ſo as to bar all claim, even if the title of the United States were otherwiſe valid. As a principle to govern in this caſe it is ſtated, that in courts of equity it has been eſtabliſhed, "that the true owner of land ſhall be bound by a ſale of a ſtranger who has no title, if the owner ſuffer the ſale to go on by an innocent purchaſer, without giving notice of his title when he has it in his power; and that the caſe is much ſtronger againſt the owner when he has given a colour of title to the ſeller, and thus helped to deceive the purchaſer." As facts falling within this principle it has been ſtated, 1. That the government of the United States inſtructed their commiſſioners for making the peace of 1783, to claim this land as belonging to Georgia, and this appears by the Journals of Congreſs, in the fulleſt manner.

2. That attempts were made by the United States to obtain a ceſſion of this land from Georgia, and a conſideration offered for it, without any intimation that the United States had a claim. 3. That the convention of Beaufort, by which the conflicting claims of S. Carolina and Georgia were amicably ſettled, was conducted under the auſpices of the United States; the queſtion having been ſubmitted to a court appointed by Congreſs to try it, according to a proviſion in the former confederation of the United States. 4. That in 1789, the government of the United States ſtated to Spain, as the ground of the claim of the American government, that this territory belonged to Georgia by virtue of her charter and the proclamation of 1763. 5. That in the negociation which preceded the late treaty between the United States and Spain, Meſſrs. *Carmichael* and *Short*, American commiſſioners, by expreſs inſtructions from the Supreme Executive of the United States, aſſerted the ſame thing as the ground of the claim of the American government; and that even after the exiſting ſales of this territory, and after the ſame had been officially communicated by the government of Georgia to the Preſident of the United States, and by him laid before Congreſs, Mr. *Pinckney*, our late envoy to the court of Spain, who negociated the late treaty expreſsly declared, in his official communication, that the claim of the United States was founded on the fact, that this country was a part of Georgia, and this too purſuant to expreſs inſtructions from the American Executive.

Theſe have been urged as public acts of the American government, giving ſtrong colour of title to Georgia. Others of acquieſcence in her title by the United States have been added. Such as the ſilence of the general government when, in 1783, Georgia paſſed a legiſlative act, declaring her title to this country, and taking meaſures to ſettle it. Alſo, when in 1785, Georgia erected part of this territory into a county by the name of *Bourbon*, and appointed Magiſtrates there, and provided for the further ſettlement of it; and alſo, when, in 1789, Georgia paſſed an act for the ſale of the now controverted lands to certain companies, who after failed of complying with the terms of payment.

It has been ſaid, by the purchaſers and their agents, That it would be indelicate, at leaſt, for the government of the United States to hold ſuch language as this: "It is true, we repreſented to Great-Britain that this land belonged to Georgia, and obtained a ceſſion from her on this ground.—It is true, that we claimed it of Spain on the ſame ground for years together, and at laſt on that ground obtained a relinquiſhment of her claim; but we falſified, and they were cheated.—It is true, we claimed it in behalf of Georgia; but having obtained it, we will keep it ourſelves.—It is true, we declared by many public and ſolemn acts, that the title of Georgia was good, and thereby induced a great number of American citizens to purchaſe and riſk all their property in the enterprize; but we will now aſſert our claim, and deſtroy them for being weak enough to believe us: and it is true, it has long been ſettled, that the principles of juſtice forbid individuals from doing thus: but we are above the rules of juſtice."

The foregoing is as clear and impartial a view of the conflicting claims to the *Georgia Weſtern Territory*, as the author could collect from the various documents in his poſſeſſion. Theſe documents do not furniſh an anſwer to the foregoing reaſoning againſt the claim of the United States; nothing, except what has been alledged, having appeared on that ſide of the queſtion.

FACTS

FACTS AND CALCULATIONS

RESPECTING THE

POPULATION AND TERRITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SECTION I.

OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT is well known that, about a century ago, the country which now compoſes the United States of America, contained but a few thouſand civilized inhabitants; and that now, the ſame country contains four or five millions.

But the cauſes of this vaſt increaſe of numbers ſeem not to be equally well underſtood. It is believed that many perſons ſtill ſuppoſe the population of America to be chiefly indebted for its growth to emigrations from other countries; and that it muſt become ſtationary when they ceaſe to take place. Some facts and calculations will be here ſet down, to aſcertain the ratio of the natural increaſe of the inhabitants of America, and to ſhew that the great progreſs of wealth and population in that country is chiefly derived from internal cauſes, and of courſe, leſs liable to interruption from without.

The higheſt eſtimate that is recollected of the number of inhabitants removing to America in any one year, ſuppoſes the number to be 10,000 (1). If the ſame number had removed every year ſince the firſt ſettlement of the country, it would make the whole about 1,600,000. But it is to be remarked that this eſtimate was made for a period when emigrations were unuſually numerous—that during the many years of war which have taken place, they have been very few; and that in former years, when the number of emigrants was complained of *as an evil*, it was not reckoned ſo high (2). We may therefore ſuppoſe that 5,000 perſons per annum is a liberal allowance for the average number of perſons removing to America ſince its firſt ſettlement. This, in the year 1790, would amount to 800,000 perſons.

At the end of 1790, and beginning of 1791, there were enumerated in the General Cenſus, the number of 3,993,412 inhabitants (3). As ſome places were not enumerated at all, and from others no return was made, there can be little doubt but the actual number then was ſomething more than 4,000,000. Suppoſing them to have increaſed, ſo as to double their numbers once in twenty years—then, in the ſeveral preceding periods of twenty years, ſince the year 1630, the numbers would ſtand thus:—

At the end of 1790	4,000,000	At the end of 1690	125,000
1770	2,000,000	1670	62,500
1750	1,000,000	1650	31,250
1730	500,000	1630	15,625
1710	250,000		

—but as this laſt date reaches back to the infancy of the firſt ſettlements in North America, it can hardly be ſuppoſed that they contained ſo many as 15,900 inha-

(1) Cooper's Inform. (2) Douglas's Summary, Vol. II. p. 326.
(3) See the Cenſus of 1791.

 bitants.

bitants. It follows, therefore, that they muſt have doubled their numbers oftener than once in twenty years; that is, that they muſt have increaſed faſter than at the rate of 5 per cent. compounding the increaſe with the principal at the end of every twenty years.

To determine how far this ratio of increaſe is juſtified by other facts, ſome pains have been taken to aſcertain and compare the number of inhabitants at four different periods, viz. 1750, 1774, 1782, and 1791. The following eſtimate has been formed of thoſe numbers about the year 1750.

(1) 1751, Maſſachuſetts contained — —		200,000
Connecticut, — — — —		100,000
(2) Rhode Iſland, — — — —		30,000
New Hampſhire, — — — —		24,000
(3) In 1756, one account ſays New York contained —	100,000	
(4) Another, — — — —	96,775	
In 1750, ſuppoſe therefore it contained — —		90,000
In 1745, New Jerſey contained — —	61,403	
In 1750, ſuppoſe therefore — — —		66,000
(5) In 1760, in Pennſylvania the Taxables were —	31,667	
In 1793, Ditto — — —	91,277	

By a conjectural proportion, therefore, the number of Taxables in 1791 muſt have been about 86,000. Then as 86,000 is to 434,373 (the number of inhabitants in 1791) ſo is 31,667 to 159,945, the number of 1760, which ſubſtracted from the Cenſus of 1791, gives an increaſe of 274,428 for thirty years, of which one-third part, or 91,379 is the mean increaſe for ten years; but ſuppoſing the increaſe for the ten years previous to 1760, to have been but 70,000, there will remain for the whole number in 1750, — — — 89,945

Delaware.—Suppoſe in the ſame proportion to its preſent numbers as Pennſylvania, — — 12,224

(6) 1751, or 1752, in Maryland the Taxables were — 40,000

Taxables are underſtood to be all white men above 16 years of age, and all black perſons from 16 to 60—ſay then that to every

100 white males above 16, there are
100 ditto below ditto, and
200 white females of all ages—
200 blacks from 16 to 60, and
200 of all other ages

(7) Total 800 of which 300 are Taxables; then, as 300 is to 800, ſo is 40,000 to — — 106,666

But as in thoſe States the number of blacks is to that of whites only as 10 to 11, deduct therefore 1-22d part of this number — — — 4,121

102,545

(8) 1750 in Virginia, Tytheables were — — 100,000

Then by the ſame rule as before, as 300 is to 800, ſo is 100,000 to — — — 266,666

Deduct in the ſame proportion as for Maryland — 12,121

254,545

Carried over 969,259

(1) Doug. Sum. Vol. II. p. 180—Smith's Hiſt. of New York, p. 225. (2) Morſe's Geog. ſays, that in 1748 Rhode Iſland contained 34,128. (3) Smith, p. 225. (4) Morſe's Geog. (5) Coxe's View, p. 481. (6) Douglas, Vol. II. p. 363. (7) Jefferſon, p. 129. (8) Jefferſon's Notes, p. 122.

The

Brought over —		969,259
The numbers of the following States muſt be ſupplied in a great meaſure, from conjecture;		
1710, In North Carolina, the whole number of inhabitants — — — — — —	10,000	
1750, Suppoſe one-third of the increaſe ſince 1710 —		120,000
South Carolina.—Suppoſe in the ſame ratio to its preſent numbers as North Carolina — — —		80,000
Georgia.—The ſettlement of it then but lately commenced: ſuppoſe it had — — — —		10,000
About 1750.—Total of inhabitants in the Thirteen Colonies —		1,179,259
1790.—Whole number in the Thirteen States — —		4,000,000

Being about 3.4-10 times the number of 1750. If this increaſe be computed in the manner of ſimple intereſt, it affords a ratio of 5.98, or very nearly ſix per cent. or in the manner of compound intereſt of between three and three and a half per cent. Any number increaſed in the compound ratio of three per cent. per annum, is doubled in about twenty-three years and a half, and at three and a half per cent. in about twenty years; that is, it is equal to five per cent. ſimple increaſe for the ſame period.

The next period which will be adverted to, is the year 1774.

An able and ingenious author (1) who was very thoroughly converſant in Coloſonial Affairs, ſuppoſes, that at that time, the whole number of Coloniſts could not exceed 2,141,307. The difference between this number and that of 1750, gives a compound increaſe of hardly three per cent. while the ſubſequent ratio, up to 1790, is more than four per cent. per annum. Theſe different rates of increaſe, while they confirm the general principles here contended for, may lead to a ſuſpicion that Governor Pownal's calculation is too low; or what perhaps is more probable, that the foregoing eſtimate for 1750 is ſomewhat too high.

In 1782, a return was made to Congreſs of the inhabitants in the ſeveral States; by which there appeared to be — — — 2,389,300

This return was then believed to be accurate, for it was made the rule for the aſſeſſment of public burthens among the States. But in 1784, the accuracy of it was attacked by Lord Sheffield, (2) who affirmed it was too great. If it was in fact as much too great as he ſuppoſed, then the increaſe of numbers from that time to 1790 muſt have exceeded all credibility. But allowing it to have been accurate,

the difference between the number of —	1790 —	—	4,000,000
And this number of — —	1782 —	—	2,389,300
Is — — — — — — — —			1,610,700
From this deduct for emigrants, viz.			
10,000 emigrants per annum, for nine years —	90,900		
Increaſe of ditto at five per cent. for four years and one half — — — —	20,050		
			110,250
Natural increaſe in nine years — — — —			1,500,450

Which calculated upon the number of inhabitants returned in 1782, gives the aſtoniſhing natural increaſe of 6.97, or very nearly ſeven per cent. per annum.

From theſe ſtatements compared with each other, it appears that in the year 1790, the actual increaſe of inhabitants in the United States, beyond the number ever imported, muſt have been 3,200,000, or after the moſt liberal allowances, at leaſt three millions. That the whole rate of increaſe upon the numbers at any given period has been more than five per cent. and deducting for emigrations, that it has been equal to about five per cent. for any twenty years ſucceſſively, or three and a half per cent. compound increaſe for any period that has yet elapſed.

(1) Pownal's Memorial, p. 62. (2) Obſervations, &c. p. 139.

But

But it may be expected, that no inference as to the future population of America can be derived from these facts, because as the country becomes more thickly settled, the increase will be slower. We have an opportunity of examining what weight the objection possesses.

The Eastern States are the most thickly inhabited. The greater part of the emigrations from them, have been either to other States in New England, or to the State of New York.

In 1750, New England and New York together contained 444,000
In 1790, Ditto — — — — — — 1,348,942

Having more than trebled their numbers in 40 years, and increased, during all that period, at the rate of more than five per cent upon their original number; and in the compound ratio of nearly three per cent. And as many more persons have emigrated from these States than have come into them from abroad, all this, *and something more*, is their natural increase.

In 1750, Massachusetts contained thirty-two persons, and in 1790, about sixty persons to each square mile.
In 1750, Connecticut contained twenty persons, and in 1790, about fifty persons to the square mile.
In 1750, Rhode Island contained about twenty-three, and in 1790, about fifty-two inhabitants per square mile; so that besides the numerous emigrants these States have sent forth, they have more than doubled their numbers in forty years, and nearly trebled them since they contained twenty persons to each square mile.

(1) Mr. Jefferson has taken some pains to prove that the inhabitants of Virginia double their numbers once in twenty-seven years and a quarter. He also proves, by an ingenious calculation, that

(2) In 1782, the numbers in Virginia were — — 567,614
In 1790, the same country (part of which made the State of Kentucky) contained — — — — — 821,287

Giving an increase of $4\frac{96}{100}$, or very nearly five per cent. and doubling their numbers, not in twenty-seven years and a quarter, as Mr. Jefferson endeavoured to prove, but in less than twenty-one years.

Virginia (exclusive of Kentucky) added about 180,000 to its numbers, between 1782 and 1790, the period when the numerous emigrations to Kentucky caused so great a drain upon its population.

(3) In 1780, the number of Militia, west of Blue Ridge, in Virginia, was 11,440, which, multiplied by four, gives for the number of inhabitants — — — — — — — — 45,760
In 1790, the same county contained — — — — 151,235

Those counties having more than trebled their numbers in ten years.

It is to be observed that these facts (and many more of a similar tendency might be adduced) are drawn from the former and least prosperous state of America, and from periods which were either absolutely those of public calamity, or, at best, were not those of national prosperity; yet, it is apprehended, they sufficiently prove that the inhabitants of the United States increase at least as fast as at the compound ratio of three and a half per cent.; that should foreigners cease to remove there, it would not prevent more than one-fifteenth, or one-twentieth of this increase; and that there are as yet no symptoms of this rate of increase being at all diminished by the crowded population of the country. The United States must contain 18,000,000 of people to equal the average of New England, and 55,000,000 to equal the rate of population in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The causes of this great increase of population, so peculiar to America, might be readily and satisfactorily explained, by a review of the state of manners, society, property, and government in that country.—The discussion would, however, be too long, and is therefore foreborn.

(1) Jefferson's Notes, p. 123. (2) Ib. p. 128. (3) Ib. 131.

Calculations

Calculations of the preſent Number of Inhabitants in the United States.

At the end of the year 1790	4,000,000
Increaſe 1 year at 3½ per cent.	140,000
1791	4,140,000
Increaſe 1 year at 3½ per cent.	144,900
1792	4,284,900
Increaſe 1 year at 3½ per cent.	149,971
1793	4,434,871
Increaſe 1 year 3½ per cent.	155,110
1794	4,589,981
Increaſe 1 year 3½ per cent.	160,649
1795	4,750,630
Increaſe 1 year 3½ per cent.	166,172
1796	4,916,802
Increaſe 1 year 3½ per cent.	172,088
1797	5,088,890

SECTION II.

OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT appears from the ſtatements in Sec. I. that the increaſe of the inhabitants of the United States, is in the compound ratio of about three and a half per cent. and that at the end of the year 1797, their number is about — 5,088,890

The territory of the United States has been uſually reckoned after Mr. Hutchins, as equal to a tract of one thouſand miles ſquare. This computation, though probably too large, will be followed.

It gives in acres	640,000,000
From which, deduct for water	51,000,000
And there remains of land	589,000,000
Of this quantity it is known that about	220,000,000

are contained in the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, and is nearly all of it uninhabited.—Of the — — — — 369,000,000 which remain, it is difficult to form any juſt eſtimate as to the proportion of the inhabited and appropriated parts, to thoſe which are not ſo.

It is, however, thought reaſonable to ſuppoſe that, in America, whenever any part of the country has acquired a population of about twenty perſons to the ſquare mile, or 150 or 200 acres to a family, that then, the land muſt there have acquired nearly the average price of cultivated land, and the ſurplus population will incline to emigrate. Aſſuming this as a rule, the lands in the United States, ſo occupied, would in 1796 be — — 157,337,664

Remains — — — — — — 211,662,336

a great

Brought over — 211,662,336

a great part of which is, in fact, inhabited in ſome degree, the remainder is owned by States and individuals, and much of it not for ſale. Add for the north-weſt territory. — — 220,000,000

Lands of all kinds yet to be ſettled — — — 431,662,336

The increaſe of the population of the United States, calculated upon the principles eſtabliſhed in Sec. I. will, if applied to the ſettlement of new lands, at the rate of twenty perſons to each ſquare mile, or thirty-two acres each perſon, occupy the lands of the United States in the proportion, and at the periods following, viz.

Year.	Number of inhabitants.	Acres of land occupied by the increaſe.	Acres of land remaining unoccupied.
1796	4,916,802		431,662,336
1 Year's increaſe		5,506,816	
1797	5,088,890		426,155,520
10 do.		66,863,712	
1807	7,178,381		359,291,808
10 do.		94,317,856	
1817	10,125,814		264,973,952
10 do.		133,044,704	
1827	14,283,461		131,929,248
7 do.		131,929,248	
About 1834.	18,406,150		000,000,000

SECTION III.

OF THE VALUE OF LANDS.

IT has uſually been ſuppoſed, that the great riſe which has taken place in the value of American lands, has been produced by caprice or accident, and not derived from any fixed and certain ſources of profit; but it is allowed, that this riſe in their value has been conſtant, and very great, ever ſince the firſt ſettlement of the Colonies, and during periods which were very far from being thoſe of public proſperity. Without taking advantage, however, of the preſent favourable ſtate of public affairs, it will be attempted to ſhew, by facts, and calculations drawn from the former, and leaſt proſperous ſtate of the country, that the great increaſe in the value of lands is derived from fixed and neceſſary cauſes exiſting in the country, and is, in a great meaſure, ſubject to ſtrict calculation.

The following calculation is founded upon theſe principles, viz.

1ſt. It is ſuppoſed to be proved in Sec. I. that the inhabitants of the United States increaſe in the compound ratio of three and a half per cent.

2d. It appears from the ſame Section, that at the end of the year 1796, the number of inhabitants in the United States, is about 4,916,802.

3d. It appears from the ſtatements in Sec. II. that the quantity of vacant lands in the United States is about 431,662,336 acres.

4th. Of conſequence, there are, in the United States, 1139 perſons to each 100,000 acres of new lands.

5th. It is ſuppoſed that new lands, on an average, are worth one dollar per acre; and that lands inhabited at the rate of twenty perſons to the ſquare mile, are worth fourteen dollars, or three guineas per acre.

The following ſtatement, therefore, ſhews the increaſing value of any 100,000 acres (taken equal to the average) upon the principle that the increaſe of 1139 perſons may be applied to the ſettlement of it, and that as much land as they ſettle, at the rate of twenty perſons to the ſquare mile, is worth fourteen dollars per acre.

Year

Year.	Number of inhabitants.	Lands Ann. occupied by the increaſe of inhabitants.	Value of 100,000 Acres each year.	Value per Acre.		The ſame in Sterling.		
		Acres.	Dollars.	Dols.	Crs.	l.	s.	d.
End of 1796	1139		100,000	1	00	0	4	6
Increaſe	40	1280	16,640					
1797	1179		116,640	1	16	0	5	2½
Increaſe	41	1312	17,056					
1798	1220		133,696	1	33	0	5	11¾
Increaſe	42	1344	17,472					
1799	1262		151,168	1	51	0	6	9½
Increaſe	44	1408	18,304					
1800	1306		169,472	1	69	0	7	4½
Increaſe	46	1472	19,136					
1801	1352		188,608	1	88	0	8	5½
Increaſe	47	1504	19,552					
1802	1399		208,160	2	08	0	9	4¼
Increaſe	49	1568	20,384					
1803	1448		228,544	2	28	0	10	3
Increaſe	51	1631	21,216					
1804	1499		249,760	2	49	0	11	2½
Increaſe	52	1664	21,632					
1805	1551		271,392	2	71	0	12	2¼
Increaſe	54	1728	22,464					
1806	1605		293,856	2	93	0	13	2⅛
Increaſe	56	1792	23,296					
			317,152	3	17	0	14	3
1807	1661							
1808	1719	1856	341,280	3	41	0	15	4
1809	1779	1920	366,240	3	66	0	16	5½
1810	1841	1984	392,030	3	92	0	17	7½
1815	2186	11,040	535,550	5	35	0	4	0
1820	2596	13,120	706,110	7	06	1	11	9
1825	3083	15,584	908,702	9	08	2	0	8¼
1830	3661	18,784	1,152,894	11	52	2	12	10
1834	4255	19,008	1,400,000	14	0	3	3	0

It is not intended by this ſtatement to convey the idea that the riſe in the value of any particular tract of land will be in the exact proportion here mentioned. In many important inſtances in America it has been greater, in others perhaps leſs.

But it is intended to ſhew, that the increaſe in the value of American lands is, in its nature, like that of *compound intereſt*; and that aſſuming the very moderate ratio of three and a half per cent. for the increaſe of inhabitants, the general riſe in the value of property reſulting therefrom, is very far above the profit of capital in any of the ordinary ways of employing it. And it is to be remembered, that theſe ſtatements being matters of arithmetical calculation, are not to be diſproved, except by diſproving ſome of the premiſes on which they are founded.

It ought alſo to be remarked, that the ſtatement is burthened by the incluſion of all the lands in the United States, and of courſe, of many millions which are not now for ſale, and will not begin to be ſettled for many years. It is therefore much too moderate, if conſidered with reſpect to the lands now in market.

The loweſt price at which Congreſs ſells the lands, they offer for ſale at two dollars per acre.

The aſtoniſhingly low prices of lands in America, have hitherto been occaſioned by the want of capital to inveſt in them. Only a few European capitaliſts have lately underſtood the ſubject: and nobody is ignorant of the immenſe advantages they have derived from it. The great increaſe of capital in America, together with the inveſtments which Europeans are beginning to make in lands, will probably raiſe their value far above the rate at which it has increaſed at any former period.

Such a concluſion reſults, not unnaturally, from another conſideration, which is this:—The price of any commodity whatever, may be raiſed in two ways—either by diminiſhing the quantity for ſale, or by increaſing the demand. But the extenſion of ſettlements, and the increaſe of wealth and population, operate at once, in both theſe ways, upon American lands; not only diminiſhing the quantity for ſale, but increaſing the means, and the eligibility of making further purchaſes and ſettlements.

FINIS

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